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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.*

Dr. Lardner has addressed Lord Melbourne on the scheme of Steam Communication by the Red Sea in a letter containing many valuable remarks and propositions for the furtherance of this much wished for object. From the mass of small pamphlets which have, from time to time, been issued by various interested parties, this writer has collected all the best arguments and observations bearing on the question, and he has woven them amongst reasonings and plans of his own, impressed with extensive knowledge of the subject, and ability to cope with it in its most difficult bearings. If any thing will bring the Steam Communication project before the Ministry in a favorable light, it must be Dr. Lardner's intelligent letter, whose pages are not only occupied with a general view of the question, but also with plans involving its every minutæ. The capabilities of certain routes are shown by lithographic charts; and with regard to Steam vessels, some singularly interesting particulars are given of their machinery calculated to enlighten many to the fact that there are more obstacles in the way of their favorite measure of Steam Communication with India than they may dream of, although by the assistance of so scientific a pilot as Dr. Lardner, the breakers might be escaped at the expense of some outlay of physical and monetary strength. Just such an advocate as Dr. Lardner was wanted, for of a surety, save the enthusiastic and energetic Waghorn, the friends of the Steam Communication scheme, do not possess amongst them a man whose views extend beyond a superficial acquaintance with the project and a blind acquiescence in its feasibility.

Dr. Lardner recommends Government to manage as well as sanction the project. He would have it solely conducted on one principle, and by no means to be sub-conducted under private interests. To make it indeed a great public benefit, and a Leviathan instrument to forward commercial interests, and

* A Letter to Lord Viscount Melbourne advocating Steam Communication with India by the Red Sea. By Dr. Lardner. Allen and Co. Leadenhall-street 1837.



afford the necessary security to property, Government must needs hold out an open hand to this measure. Government will of course find a sufficiency of assistance as respects money in a number of commercial men, advocates of the scheme. If we were required to adduce other arguments in favor of a Steam Communication with India, we have only to point to the present pressure in the money market, which would be greatly lessened were the above project fulfilled, and the sixteen thousand miles hence to India reduced to six thousand, whilst Father Time would only be drawn upon for six weeks instead of as hitherto five months of his commodity.

We extract in full Dr. Lardner's plan of communication *via* the Red Sea with India. Our readers will find the account as amusing as it is decidedly instructive :—

“ I shall advise at once the adoption of steam ships of a thousand tons burthen, and two hundred and fifty horse power. One of these should be appropriated to the passage between Calcutta and Point de Galle, touching at Madras; a second should perform the stage between Point de Galle and Socotra; a third between Bombay and Socotra; a fourth between Socotra and Camaran; and a fifth between Camaran and Suez, touching at Kosseir. These vessels should be built of the same magnitude,—upon the same model,—and should correspond to each other, with the last degree of precision, in every particular, nautical and mechanical; so that any part of one would admit of being interchanged for a similar part of another. Thus, any part of the machinery or stores, for any one of these vessels, would be fitted for any other. The berths and other conveniences provided for passengers would precisely correspond. The first steamer would convey its freight from Calcutta to Madras: it would there take in the Madras passengers and despatches, and convey the whole to Point de Galle. In average weather, the time from Calcutta to Madras (765 miles) would be four days; and the time from Madras to Point de Galle (530 miles) would be three days; and allowing a day at Madras, the time of the passage from Calcutta to Point de Galle, would be eight days. The first steamer would there transfer its contents to the second, and would rest for the purpose of cleaning the boilers, machinery, &c. The second steamer receiving in addition to the passengers and despatches from Calcutta and Madras, those of Ceylon, would proceed to Socotra; and, except in the south-west monsoon, would make

the passage in eight and-a-half days. At Socotra she would meet the steamer plying between Bombay and that place. This latter voyage (1,210 miles) would, except in the monsoon, be performed in six days. For this stage a steamer of less power and tonnage than that which we have mentioned, would perhaps be sufficient, the number of passengers and despatches to and from Bombay being less in a considerable proportion than the other ports of India. But a convenience would be obtained from uniformity in all the steam ships which would more than counterbalance any increased expense which would arise from the greater size and power of the Bombay steamer. Independently of this, another material advantage would result from the greater power of the vessel of larger tonnage to encounter the monsoon: small vessels with the same or a greater proportion of power cannot resist adverse weather as effectually as larger ones: a vessel, for example of 600 tons and 150 horse power would not be as efficient against the monsoon as one of 1,000 tons and 250 horse power,—although the proportion of power to tonnage would be in both cases the same.

"The steamers coming from Point de Galle and Bombay would deliver to the fourth steamer, at Socotra, their passengers and despatches: and the latter would convey them from Socotra to Camaran (790 miles) in four days. At Camaran the passengers, &c., would be transferred to the fifth and last steam ship, by which they would be brought to Suez (1,065 miles,) touching at Kosseir (815 miles,) to land such passengers as might prefer the route through Egypt by Luxor, or Kenuah and the Nile. The time from Camaran to Kosseir would be four days, and from Kosseir to Suez two days.

"Thus the time of the passages from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon to Suez, respectively, allowing for the necessary delay, would be as follows:—

<i>Time from Calcutta to Suez.</i>		<i>Time from Madras to Suez.</i>	
	Days.		Days.
Calcutta to Madras	4	Madras to Ceylon	3
Delay at Madras	1	Delay at Ceylon	1
Madras to Ceylon	3	Ceylon to Socotra	8½
Delay at Ceylon	1	Delay at Socotra	2
Ceylon to Socotra	8½	Socotra to Camaran	4
Delay at Socotra	2	Delay at Camaran	0½
Socotra to Camaran	4	Camaran to Kosseir	4
Delay at Camaran		Delay at Kosseir	0½
Camaran to Kosseir	4	Kosseir to Suez	2
Delay at Kosseir	0½		
Kosseir to Suez		Time from Madras to Suez	25½ days

Time from Calcutta to Suez 30½ days

Time from Ceylon to Suez.		Time from Bombay to Suez.	
	Days.		Days.
Ceylon to Socotra . . .	8½	Bombay to Socotra . . .	6
Delay at Socotra . . .	2	Delay at Socotra . . .	2
Socotra to Camaran . . .	4	Socotra to Camaran . . .	4
Delay at Camaran . . .	0½	Delay at Camaran . . .	0½
Camaran to Kosseir . . .	4	Camaran to Kosseir . . .	4
Delay at Kosseir . . .	0½	Delay at Kosseir . . .	0½
Kosseir to Suez . . .	2	Kosseir to Suez . . .	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Time from Ceylon to Suez	21½ days	Time from Bombay to Suez	19 days

" Steam ships, of the power and tonnage already described, and constructed in all respects in the best manner, would continue throughout the year to accomplish their passage in the average time I have here computed, with the exception of the season during which the south-west monsoon prevails, that is, from June to September. During this season the passages to India would be shorter than those above stated; but the passages in the contrary direction would be longer.

" Indeed, some doubt appears to rest upon the practicability of the passage from Bombay to Socotra in certain states of the weather during that season. It is contended that, when the monsoon is very violent, a steam ship could not effect that passage. It might, therefore, be found expedient, in the arrangements for the establishment of this great line of communication, to place a depot at the head of the Maldives, where, at seasons when the monsoon is most violent, the Bombay steamer might meet the steamer from Calcutta.

" The course from Bombay to the Maldives, during the monsoon, would be quite practicable, as well as the course from the Maldives to Socotra.

" Indeed, it might be advisable at all events to provide a station of refuge at the Maldives, where, in stress of weather, or in any accidental derangement of the machinery, the steamer between Ceylon and Socotra might put in.

" It may, perhaps, be contended that in certain states of the weather, which occur occasionally during the season of the monsoon, the steamer could not without difficulty make the Maldives from Ceylon. I do not think such cases would practically occur if steam-ships of the power and tonnage which I have proposed, be adopted. But even if it should on extraordinary occasions happen, still the passage may be made by going from Ceylon south to the north-east trade, and running west with that wind until the monsoon is converted into a favorable wind for making Socotra.

" The chief stations for fuel, exclusive of those at the

presidencies, would be the islands of Socotra and Camaran, and it would be advisable to place in their respective harbours large hulks of old vessels, as depots for coals, so that the steamers lying beside them might receive their complements of fuel. Besides these, however, depots for occasional supply should be established at Suez and Kosseir. The upper decks of these hulks should be fitted up with a smith's forge, together with the tools and other implements necessary for the repair of those parts of the machinery which are most liable to derangement.

" There might also with advantage be deposited at the several stations duplicates of the various smaller parts of the mechanism; and as I have recommended that all the vessels, including their machinery, should be precise counterparts of each other, these duplicates would be fitted for any of them.

" The five steamers which I have recommended would probably be sufficient to work the whole line of communication between India and Suez, because on occasions when any one of them would require to be refitted, the line might be worked by the remaining four: thus the distance between Socotra and Suez could be worked for a short time by a single steamer, although it would be too much for a continuance. It would, nevertheless, be expedient to provide a sixth steamer, to be either laid up at Galle, or used for the purposes of the Company or Government in India, which might occasionally take the place of any vessel on the line requiring to be refitted.

" From a careful examination of the performances of the Admiralty steamers, I find that a well constructed vessel, supplied with the most efficient machinery (such, for example, as the frigate *Medea*), will be propelled in average weather a distance of 2,150 geographical miles by a ton of coals for each horse power in her machinery. The *Medea* is a vessel of 800 tons burthen, with 220 horse power, and bears a close analogy to the steamships of 1,000 tons burthen and 250 horse power, which I have recommended.

" I shall be therefore justified in assuming that on an average 250 tons of coals will transport such vessels 2,150 miles. The fuel which will be consumed on the several stages is, therefore, a matter of easy arithmetical calculation.

Estimate of coal to be consumed per passage between India and Suez:—

	Distance in miles.	Fuel in Tons.
Calcutta and Madras	765	88
Madras and Ceylon	530	62
Ceylon and Socotra	1660	192
Bombay and Socotra	1210	140
Socotra and Camaran	790	92
Camaran and Suez	1065	124
	<hr/> 6020	<hr/> 698

" It appears, therefore, that each complete passage between Suez and the several ports of India, will consume 698 tons of coals; now if we contemplate a monthly communication, there will be 24 such passages per annum; and consequently the annual consumption of coals on the eastern side of Egypt will be about 17,000 tons; but to allow for contingencies let it be taken at 18,000 tons.

" I have stated that the cost of fuel in India, at the places where vessels would take it in ballast, or otherwise, would be about 25s. per ton: at Socotra, Camaran, and Suez, it could not on the average exceed double that price.

" It may be assumed, that of the whole amount of fuel necessary to work the line between Suez and India, one half will be supplied in India, and the other in Socotra and the Red Sea: the average price, therefore, would be 37s. 6d. per ton, which, for 18,000 tons, would give, for the total annual expense of fuel on the eastern side of Egypt, 33,750*l*.

" The first cost of a steam ship of 1,000 tons, with machinery of 250 horse power, well appointed in every respect, and supplied with the very best machinery complete for sea, would be 30,000*l*.* Taking the duration of the vessel at fifteen years, the following statement will show the annual charge of maintaining such a vessel, exclusive of the fuel, the officers, and crew:

Capital sunk annually, on vessel and machinery, the vessel to last for 15 yrs.	£2000
Interest on capital at 4 per cent.	1200
Insurance at 7½ per cent on half the capital	1125
	<hr/> £4325

" The annual expense for maintaining six vessels would therefore, be 25,950*l*.

" To this must be added the salaries and wages of the officers and crew, the engineers, stokers, &c., together with the repair of machinery.

" The whole annual cost of the establishment between India and Suez (exclusive of stations), would, therefore, be as follows:—

Maintenance, &c. of five working vessels and one spare vessel	£25,950
Fuel	33,750
† Salaries and maintenance of officers, crew, &c. and repairs of vessel machinery, and contingencies for five working vessels	32,500
	<hr/> £92,200

* Steam ships built in the Thames would exceed this estimate; but equally efficient vessels can be built in the outports for the sum I have stated.

† This estimate affords salaries of from £100 to £300 to the officers and engineers of the vessels, £1380 are set apart for the maintenance of officers and crew, £1864 for repairs, &c.

" Assuming that suitable wheel carriages are provided for the transport of passengers between Suez and Cairo, (to which, as I have stated, there is at present no physical obstacle, and to which the ruler of Egypt is understood to be favourably disposed) the journey between these places may be performed with ease and certainty in five or six days, and with despatches alone would be effected by a courier in much less time. .

" The distance between Alexandria and Falmouth is 2800 miles, which might be performed by a steam ship of the same tonnage and power as those which I have recommended for the eastern side of the isthmus. It would be necessary (if the same vessel be continued through the whole passage from Alexandria to Falmouth) that she should take in coals at Gibraltar. This vessel would effect the passage between Alexandria and Falmouth in about fifteen days in average weather: and if one day be allowed either to take in coals at Gibraltar, or if it were thought more advisable to transfer the passengers, &c. to another vessel, the total time between Alexandria and Falmouth would be sixteen days.

" Thus the whole time allowing for the necessary stoppages between the several ports of India and London, would be as follows :—

<i>Time between Calcutta and London.</i>		<i>Time between Ceylon and London.</i>	
	Days.		Days.
Calcutta to Suez	30½	Ceylon to Suez	21½
Suez to Alexandria	6	Suez to London	23½
Alexandria to Falmouth	16		
Falmouth and London	1½	<i>Time between Ceylon & London 45 Days.</i>	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
<i>Time between Calcutta and London</i>		<i>Time between Bombay and London.</i>	
. 51 Days.		Bombay to Suez	19
<i>Time between Madras and London.</i>		Suez to London	23½
Madras to Suez	25½		
Suez to London	23½	<hr/>	
<hr/>		<i>Time between Bombay and London</i>	
<i>Time between Madras & London 49 Days</i>	 42½	

" These estimates of the time of the passage are of course to be taken as average calculations. In the height of the south-west monsoon, the outward passage would probably be shortened by several days than the times given above, while the homeward passages would be proportionally longer. During the north-east monsoon the homeward passages on the other hand would be occasionally several days shorter than the time computed, while the outward passages would be on the contrary longer.

" The maintenance of the communication between Alexan-

dria and Falmouth, with the necessary regularity and certainty, would require three steam-ships. As, however, it may be presumed, that a portion of the passengers arriving from India at Alexandria would adopt other routes, vessels might be adapted for this passage of less capacity and power than those proposed on the Asiatic side of Egypt. I would propose, therefore, to establish between Alexandria and Falmouth three vessels of 800 tons burthen and 200 horse power. The fuel consumed by such vessels in making 24 passages, computed upon the principles already explained, will be 6,500 tons; the cost of which may be taken at £8,000.

“ The annual expence and the maintenance of these three working vessels would be about £2,400, calculated upon the same principles which have been already applied to the steamers on the eastern side of Egypt. Thus, the total annual expense of maintaining the establishment on the most efficient scale, exclusive of the stations, would be as follows :—

Annual expences already estimated on the eastern side of Egypt	£ 92,200
Expences of agency in Egypt	2,000
Expences of establishment of steamers between Falmouth and Alexandria, including Fuel, &c.	32,000
Total	£126,200

“ The adoption of vessels of inferior magnitude and power would somewhat lessen the estimated expense, but would, in a far greater proportion, diminish the efficiency of the establishment and increase the chances of its failure.

“ It will be observed that the total quantity of steaming necessary for the completion of one monthly passage for a single vessel, according to the above statement, is 52 days' work, and for a monthly communication both outward and homeward would consequently be 104 days' work. This being divided among nine steam ships, three on the European and six on the Asiatic stations, would give to each ship on an average less than twelve working days per month, so that each vessel would work less than half her time, and by the arrangements which I propose the periods of work and rest would be alternated with such short intervals that the machinery would be kept in the best possible condition.

“ A steam ship of 1,000 tons burthen will afford accommodation for about 100 first-class passengers, equal to that which is supplied by the sailing vessels in which passengers are conveyed by the Cape. The sum paid for a passage in these vessels by each passenger is about 120*l*. If it be assumed that the same

fare would be paid by the line of steamers, and that the actual expense of the board, &c., of each passenger, including the cost of the journey through Egypt, would not exceed forty pounds; there would remain a profit of eighty pounds per head, for passengers between Falmouth and India.

“ The number of persons who now make the voyage annually by the Cape is three thousand two hundred. The greatest number which could be conveyed in twenty-four monthly passages by the establishment of steamers which I have proposed would be two thousand four hundred, or three-fourths of the whole present intercourse. That number would yield an annual revenue of 196,000*l*.

“ Besides passengers, however, there are other objects, the transport of which would contribute to the support and profit of the establishment. These may be classed as follows: 1st, Letters, such as are commonly transmitted through the post office. 2d, Newspapers, journals, and periodicals. 3d, Government despatches; and, 4th, such light articles as will bear transhipment, and can pay for swift transport.

“ The number of letters which pass annually through the post office between Great Britain and the different parts of India is 309,000. Some portion of these are private soldiers' letters and others not subject to postage; but it is calculated that the number of paying letters is about 220,000. It will not be regarded as an unfair estimate, if I assume that half this number would be sent by the Red Sea, charged with a postage of two shillings and sixpence in preference to the longer route by the Cape. This would amount to 13,750*l*.

“ It will be a moderate estimate if I assume the number of newspapers, periodicals, and similar printed packages at 4,000 per monthly passage; and at the average postage or carriage of sixpence per parcel, this would amount annually to 3,400*l*.

“ To all this must be added the conveyance of Government despatches, besides such merchandise as would bear such a means of transport.

“ There is no proposition, however self-evident, which carries to my mind a more clear conviction than I have, that this measure, if efficiently carried into operation will more than return its own expenses. In arriving at that conclusion, I put aside all conjectural estimates as to postage, despatches, packages, and merchandize—assuming that it is morally certain that, subject to the same cost, more than one half the number of persons passing between Great Britain and India, will prefer the shorter to the longer route.”

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.*

The author of the "*Great Metropolis*" has obliged us with the second series of his intelligent work. Like their precursors, the two volumes before us are replete with interesting facts concerning London. Whilst, however, Mr. Grant is *au fait* in treating of the essentially literary department of his book, he is not so much to be depended on in his articles on commercial subjects, as the Bank of England, &c. Although he has collected many truths in reference to these subjects, he has been led into a few errors,—we do not, in particular, participate in the conclusions this writer has drawn from certain circumstances connected with the Bank of England. But, we must say, few books are so unsullied by flaws as are the various recent works of Mr. Grant. The reminiscences of the Houses of Lords and Commons are, or have been, read by every body, and possess an intrinsic value claiming for them the great patronage they have received. Such is the case with the "*Great Metropolis*," in which a most extensive acquaintance with townscenes and town life is to be found. In criticising the latter work, the question is not how many faults it possesses, but what are its excellencies,—if any, they deserve to be recommended to notice, even though accompanied by faults which could not but creep into a work whose range of information is upon so bold a scale. Asmodeous-like, Mr. Grant has perched himself in every situation calculated to assist his researches. He has "dropped in" upon the good people of this our metropolis with a much more penetrating eye than ever was possessed by the redoubtable Paul Pry. But Mr. Grant's great talent lies in the good use he makes of the tittle-tattle he collects. His style is remarkable for its grammatical perfection, and is not without occasional pathos and humour.—It is always fluent and unaffected.

We subjoin a "true and correct" account, from this author, of Stock Exchange gambols (gambles):—

You are furnished with some slight earnest of what you may expect when you get into "the house," as it is called, as soon as you enter Capel Court. There you see the members hallooing at each other, and occasionally seizing one another by the breast of the coat, or any other part of one's clothes which is most convenient at the time. Advance a little further; enter the lobby, if

* "*The Great Metropolis*," 2d Series.—Saunders & Otley. 1837.

that be the right name of the place, and your ears will be regaled by all manner of sounds, and the forms of members will flit before your eyes in their exits and their entrances, with all the celerity, and sometimes exhibiting all the varied evolutions, of so many harlequins. There stands, on an eminence of a foot or so in height, and decked out in a sort of official livery, a poor fellow whose sole occupation it is to sing out, as he himself expresses it, through a sort of fixture speaking-pipe, the names of those "gentlemen of the Stock Exchange"—another favorite phrase of their own—whom strangers may wish to see. Perhaps a more laborious task than this servant of the house has to perform, has seldom fallen to the lot of mortals. Only imagining him bellowing out, at the full stretch of his voice, for six consecutive hours, and scarcely with a moment's intermission, the names of the members whom "the public"—for that is the distinction in this case—may wish to converse with. To be sure, he does the thing as unceremoniously as possible, and with a good deal of the independence of manner usually ascribed to the Yankee character; for he never troubles himself by pronouncing the Christian name of the party wanted. He deems it enough for him, and so it is in all conscience, to call the simple surname of the party wanted. If, for example, Mr. John Arthur Robinson be the person to be called out, the door-keeper inserts his mouth into the circular sheet-iron article made for its reception, and bawls out "Robinson,"—thus not only in the spirit of true republican equality dispensing with the honorary prefix of "Mr." but also with the Christian "John" and "Arthur." The name of the party thus applied for is echoed by another servant, who is privileged to take his station in the inside. The noise is always so great as to render it impossible for the voice of the first person to be heard even the short distance of three or four yards in the inside: and were not he of the interior blessed with lungs of such extraordinary capabilities as to entitle him to the name of a second Stentor, even his voice would be drowned amidst the loud and everlasting noise, I had almost said Niagarian roar, of the place.

In the Stock Exchange you are assailed with the everlasting sounds of "Consols," "Reduced"* (Annuities,) "Omnium," "French" (Renties,) "Spanish" (Bonds,) "Per cents.," of every description, "Exchequer" (Bills) &c. &c. Just as the

* The members are very partial to an abbreviated mode of speaking, and, therefore, when speaking of Reduced Annuities, &c., they content themselves with the first word.

news-boys cry out the names of the newspapers in the vicinity of the *Courier* office, Strand. The first impression of a stranger on entering the Stock Exchange, were he not previously otherwise informed, would naturally be, that instead of being met to transact important business, they had assembled for the express purpose of having a little fun and frolic together. You not only hear them uttering, in addition to the sounds just alluded to, all other sorts of sounds, some of which partake a good deal of the zoological character, but you see a large proportion of them playing all manner of tricks at each other's expense. One of the most approved of these tricks, if we are to judge from the extent to which it is practised, is that of knocking one's hat down over one's eyes. This pastime, I believe they call "eclipsing," or "bonnetting." If the hat only goes down so far as not to prevent altogether the use of one's luminaries, it is, I presume, called a partial eclipse; but when the application of one's hand to the crown of the hat is given with such vigour as to force it down over the optics of the party who chances to be at the time the person played on, it is called a total eclipse. How far it can be so called with propriety, is at least a debatable point; for I have been assured by those who have undergone the somewhat unpleasant experiment of eclipsing, that if they saw nothing else, the severity and suddenness of "the whack," to use Stock Exchange phraseology, has made them see stars innumerable. How many crowns of "best heavers" have been so completely "knocked in," as to render the hats ever afterwards unwearable, by means of the process of eclipsing, is, I suspect, a question which the most skilful calculator in the house would not undertake to decide. The cases from first to last of the destruction of hats in this way, must be innumerable; but the ingenuity of some of the members has discovered other means of assisting the hatters, where the eclipsing plan fails of effect. The members in question are remarkably expert at knocking the hats of other members off their heads altogether, and then kicking them about on the floor until they are shattered to pieces. So marked indeed are the hat-destroying propensities of some of the members, that a stranger would come away with the impression, that they were in the pay of the leading city hat manufacturers. Query—are they so?

The dexterity which many of the members have acquired from long practice, at playing all manner of tricks with the hats of each other, is really surprising, and would, were they inclined

to accept it, procure them an engagement at any of the theatres. By wetting the fore-part of their fingers, and applying them to the hat of the party to be operated on, they, unconsciously to him, can make it let go its hold of his head; and then, before it has quitted his cranium entirely, they give it another "touch," as they call it, with the aforesaid fore-part of their fingers, which sends it spinning through the place a distance perhaps of forty or fifty feet.

There are various other pastimes which are daily practised on the Stock Exchange, besides those I have mentioned. Occasionally you will see walking-canes, umbrellas, &c., moving about through the place, to the imminent hazard of the heads of members. Chalking one another's backs is one of their most harmless expedients, when in a larking humour. The figures sometimes made on these occasions are of so odd a character as to be equally beyond the pale of Euclid's mathematics, and the tailorifics of any German knight of the thimble, or any other distinguished professor of the "fitting" art. It is scarcely necessary to say that when a person's back is thus well chalked he cuts a very odd figure. Not long ago, two of the gentlemen of the house mutually chalked each other's back with every conceivable variety of stroke, without the one knowing that the other had been playing any of his old tricks. The other gents, or at least that portion of them who most keenly relish a little frolic, had, of course, their laugh at the expense of both parties, while they individually richly enjoyed the affair, thinking they had achieved a wonderful exploit in having got through the chalking process without the party chalked being aware of the trick that had been played him. When others looked into their faces and laughed heartily, they each fancied it was in the way of giving them credit for their dexterity, and congratulated themselves accordingly. Little did either suppose the other gentlemen were laughing *at*, instead of *with*, them. But, perhaps, the most amusing part of the affair, was that of the two chalked parties laughing most immoderately at each other, and winking at the other gentlemen around them, by way of self-gratulation at the ridiculous figure the one had been the means of making the other look. When the discovery was made of how they had tricked each other, both were mortified and crest-fallen in the greatest degree.

On particular days the more frolicsome gentlemen of the Stock Exchange have particular amusements. The 5th of

November is a great day for fun amongst them. I am not aware that, like the boys in the streets, they dress up a Guy Fawkes for the occasion. If "Guy" has ever been paraded through the house, I have not heard of the circumstance; but crackers are quite in vogue among them on every anniversary of the escape from the gunpowder-plot. Last 5th of November, the number let off was incredible. Members went with their pockets literally crammed with them, and there was nothing but an everlasting "rack, rack, rack," from ten till four o'clock. They were flying in every direction; sometimes exploding about member's feet, at other times about their ears and all parts of their bodies. The number of perforations made in the clothes of some of the more unfortunate members was so great, that certain parts of their garments had the appearance of targets. To such an extent was the joke carried as to render it impossible to do any business worthy of the name.

But to see the the mischievous larking capabilities of certain gentlemen on the Stock Exchange to advantage, one must be there when a stranger chances to go in amongst the members. It is surprising how keen-scented they are in finding out the hapless intruder; and the moment the discovery is made, and the cry of "Fourteen Hundred!"* is heard, they pounce upon him like so many ———, I shall not say what. He finds himself instantly surrounded, as if he were some criminal of the first magnitude, and the parties around him officers of justice commissioned to take him into custody. He looks about him wondering what is the matter, or, rather, wondering what there can be about him which not only attracts all eyes, but all persons towards him. He has not time, however, to form a conjecture on the subject, when he finds himself eclipsed, not partially but totally. Before he has time to raise his hat, so as again to see the light of heaven which finds its way into the place, he feels some ten or a dozen hands, as if the paws of so many bears, pulling him about in every direction. Possibly he feels them tearing the clothes off his back; and from the rough usage he receives, he very naturally fears they will tear himself in pieces. Many a luckless wight has gone to the Stock Exchange with an excellent coat on his back, and come out with a jacket. To dock an intruder, is, by some of the members, deemed an illustrious exploit. There is one thing, however, to be said in favour of the parties who chiefly distinguish themselves in this way in

* "Fourteen Hundred!" is the exclamation always made when a stranger is discovered. It is a sort of watch-word on the Stock Exchange.

Capel Court, which is, that they never have recourse to Lynch law when dealing with the intruder. It is but right also to do them the justice of mentioning, that they never patronise the tarring and feathering process.

Many amusing anecdotes are related of the treatment which strangers have experienced, who have had the misfortune to enter the forbidden place. Not long ago, a friend of my own, ignorant of the rule so rigidly enforced for the expulsion of strangers, chanced to "drop in," as he himself phrased it, to the Stock Exchange. He walked about for nearly a minute without being discovered to be an intruder, indulging in surprise at finding that the greatest uproar and frolic prevailed in a place in which he expected there would be nothing but the strictest order and decorum. All at once a person who had just concluded a hasty but severe scrutiny of his features, sung out at the full stretch of his voice, "Fourteen Hundred!" Then a bevy of the gentlemen of the house surrounded him. "Will you purchase any new navy five per cents, sir?" said one, looking him eagerly in the face. "I am not ————" The stranger was about to say he was not going to purchase stock of any kind, but was prevented finishing his sentence by his hat being, through a powerful application of some one's hand to its crown, not only forced down over his eyes, but over his mouth also. Before he had time to recover from the stupefaction into which the suddenness and violence of the "eclipse" threw him, he was seized by the shoulders and wheeled about as if he had been a revolving machine. He was then pushed about from one person to another, as if he had only been the effigy of some humbug being, instead of a human being himself. His hat was all this while down over his face, he having neither presence of mind nor time to restore it to its usual position on his head: but even had it been otherwise, all concern for the hat must have merged in deep anxiety for himself. After tossing and hustling him about in the roughest possible manner, denuding his coat of one of its tails, and tearing into fragments other parts of his wardrobe, they carried him to the door, where, after depositing him on his feet, they left him to recover his lost senses at his leisure. His first feeling on coming to himself again, was one of thankfulness that he had not realised the fate of the frog in the fable which was stoned to death by the boys on the banks of the pond, for no other reason in the world than that of a resolution to gratify their own propen-

* It is hardly necessary to say that there is no such stock.

sities for pastime. He says he would as soon enter a lion's den, as again cross the threshold of the Stock Exchange.

The "gentlemen of the Stock Exchange," however, do not always maltreat persons with impunity. Sometimes when they least expect it, they catch a tartar. It is not very long since a middle-sized but very powerful man came up to town from Yorkshire. He was well known in his own neighbourhood for being of such a proud spirit as never to brook an affront. One day he went into the Stock Exchange, in utter ignorance of his transgressing any law, conventional or otherwise. The members seemed to know by instinct that he was an intruder, just as Falstaff knew royalty by the same quality. He had not elbowed his way a few yards into the place, when a chorus of voices shouted out—"Fourteen Hundred!" In a moment, to his unspeakable surprise, the entire contents of the house seemed to him to have planted themselves by his side. Down went his hat before he had time to hazard a conjecture as to the cause of his attracting so many persons around him. In an instant after the descent over his face, of his upper covering, the process of wheeling and hustling his person about, commenced with vigour. The Yorkshire stranger uttered an oath or two, and invoking a nameless doom on himself if he had "coom" from the country to be treated in that way, disengaged his arms from the hold of his tormentors, and distributed sundry heavy blows among them. Acting on the system of the Malays, who when injured in any way run-a-muck at the first person they meet, the Yorkshireman did not trouble himself about who were the principal aggressors, but hit about him right and left, and with such marked effect, that in a few seconds he had made a ring for himself of considerable circumference. Still preserving his pugilistic attitude, he then walked slowly out of the place, no one venturing to indulge in any further pastime at his expense. I should mention, that while he was under the eclipse, he seized one of his assailants by his handkerchief, and kept so firm a hold of it that another member was obliged to cut it in two to prevent the unlucky wight from being strangled.

The amount of business sometimes transacted in one day at the Stock Exchange is very great. On some occasions, property, including time bargains, to the amount of 10,000,000*l.* has there changed hands in the short space of a few hours. The late Mr. Rothschild is known to have made purchases in one day to the extent of 4,000,000*l.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE DECCAN—POONAH.

THIS city, for many years the capital of the Deccan, is situated in latitude $18^{\circ} 30'$, about ninety miles east of Bombay and thirty from the great mountain range, the western Ghauts. It stands on the east bank of the Moota river, which, running under its walls and uniting itself with the Moola about half a mile below, forms the Moota Moola, and, thence flowing into the Beemah, finally debouches near Masulipatam, in the bay of Bengal, 600 miles distant. Poonah was for years the residence of the Peishwah, the minister of the Sittarah Prince. But the latter being retained in a species of confinement at Sittarah, and reduced to little more than a state pageant, the former became sovereign *de facto*, though not *de jure nec de nomine*, of that superb province, and thus was considered the chief of the Mahrattah Empire.

From its local position, as well as its being the centre of a splendid court, Poonah became a city of great importance and commerce. Its bazaars were superb, and the houses in the principal streets are all of pukka masoury, and from two to three stories high. The streets are wide, and some of them paved, and the palaces of the chief nobles and the Peishwah were buildings of immense size. Of these last I believe only one now remains—a second having been taken down, and a third destroyed by fire not many years ago. Since it came into our possession, although the head-quarters of the largest British force in Indja, and also of an extensive civil establishment, its trade has greatly diminished, and its wealth sensibly declined. Yet it is still a place of much importance, and enjoys a population of about 70,000 souls, exclusive of the adjoining camp.

The old Mahrattah police, which is here retained in full vigour, is admirable. At ten p. m. the city gates are shut, and a gun fires from the ramparts. From that hour no person, save and except the Police Patroles, can walk in the streets—any person, European or Native, found out within the walls after that hour, being instantly confined in the watch-house. At four in the morning another gun fires, and the gates are opened. There are consequently, fewer robberies and night disorders in Poonah, than in perhaps any other similarly large city in the world. The same system of police is retained, with more or less strictness, in most of the large towns throughout the Deccan, and might perhaps be advantageously extended elsewhere in towns of any magnitude.

This police, under the Peishwah, made no distinction of persons: peasant and prince were alike amenable to its control, of which there

are some memorable instances on record. The great sirdars of the Mahrattah league, who were not the most orderly of chieftains, and whose servants were sometimes more riotous than their masters, in vain solicited exemption for themselves and their proteges, from the inconveniences of the system. The chokeydars seized and confined them, if disorderly, without mercy. The Peishwah was inflexible, but, as their applications were constantly renewed, Bajee Rao at length resolved to rid himself of these importunities; and, accordingly, one night, he went forth alone, like another Caliph Haroun, disguised as a drunken cooley, and was taken up, and somewhat roughly handled for creating an uproar in the street. The captain of the legue, the uncontrolled ruler of millions, passed the night in the guard-house. Morning dawned, and the amazed police recognized in the prisoner their sovereign. They, however, kept their counsel, strictly performed their duty, and took him before the cutwal at the usual hour, when the case was formally investigated. A small fine was levied upon the prisoner, which he paid and was released. The reader may conceive the effect, and that after such example, no more claims for exemption were preferred on the part of the Mahrattah chiefs.

Since we have possessed Poonah, the Mahrattah system has been continued, and any Europeans who may be found in the city after a certain hour, without a pass signed by the collector, are invariably arrested. This has been rendered necessary from the vicinity of a large cantonment, and the disorders and bloodshed that would probably result, if Europeans had unrestricted access at night to a large Mahrattah city full of armed men.

The strictness with which this is enforced will appear from the following anecdote :

It happened that a gentleman residing at the Heerah Bagh-hap entertained several residents of the cantonment at dinner, but had forgotten to procure a pass from the collector, in order that his guests might return through the city, by which a very circuitous route would be avoided. On discovering the omission, one of the collector's assistants, Sir R. A., who was present, good-naturedly volunteered to accompany the party and frank them through. The offer was accepted and the party started. But the Baronet had reckoned without his host, for no sooner were he and his comrades found unprovided with passes, within the gates, than they were siezed, and after some considerable resistance, deposited in the guard-house. The Baronet stormed at the indignity of such arrest, and asked the police angrily enough, "if they did not know him—the collector's head assistant?" The reader may recollect the story of the sentinel at Gib-

ratar stopping the Governor for not having a pass—and who, on being asked angrily “if he did not know him, the Governor?” answered, “it is well to be you, Sir; but my orders are positive, and you don’t pass here without a pass.” Somewhat similar was the chokeydar’s answer at Poonah. “May it please your Highness, I well know the light of your Highness’s countenance, but unless your Highness has got a pass, your servant has no power to release you. Your slave’s orders are positive to permit no European to proceed through these streets without a regular pass bearing the collector’s seal.” This was deemed uncomfortable—a Mahrattah guard-room is not the most cleanly of tenements, and there was no prospect of any other quarters for the night. However, a letter was forthwith dispatched to the collector and magistrate, desiring he would order their release, and punish the police for the indignity of their arrest. But that officer took a very different view of the subject, and deemed it necessary to take some public notice of the proceeding; as the leader of the offending party was one of his own assistants, and that the arrest had been stoutly resisted. He accordingly declined to interfere.

Ten o’clock came, and the party were brought before the magistrate, and, as the reader may suppose, not in the best of humours. The case was heard in open court, and the *pros* and *cons* fairly stated. The magistrate applauded the conduct of the police in having so properly performed their duty. “He would not, however, deal harshly with the prisoners, as he trusted the discomfort of their present position would prevent any recurrence of such irregularities; but he must impress on the mind of his young assistant, that it was especially incumbent on those appointed to administer the laws not to be the first to break them”—and with this admonition he dismissed them, without levying the usual fine. The youthful Baronet was angry enough at this out-turn of the adventure; but he was a good-hearted and sensible fellow, and ere long admitted that he was very rightly served; but added, “that if the magistrate had ever passed the night in a Mahrattah guard-house, he would probably have spared his reproof, for that such a lodging was quite sufficient mortification!” And in that opinion I must concur.

The British cantonment is about two miles to the eastward of the city, and is very extensive; the force here cantoned consisting of two troops of horse artillery, a regiment of European dragoons, and another irregular horse, two European regiments of infantry, a battalion of European artillery, and two or three corps of native infantry; is one of the healthiest stations in India, and, next to Meerut, perhaps the most delightful up-country residence. A few of the houses

are superior, but the majority are only of the usual order of bungalows—indifferent enough. Though situated on high ground, there is abundance of water; and fruit and vegetables thrive well. The European barracks are roomy and comfortable, but present rather a sombre appearance. Indeed the only building that can fairly lay claim to any architectural beauty is the church. The parade ground is extensive, and the roads are excellent.

About half a mile to the south of Poonah rises a small, but steep hill, called the Parbutty, which is ascended by a broad flight of steps, and whose summit is graced by some Hindoo temples of celebrity. I ascended the hill, and from the platform of the pagodas enjoyed a very beautiful prospect. Below to the left, as you stand looking northward, the river Moota wanders amid clumps of mango trees, and fields of corn and waving meadows, until it joins the Moola, about a mile distant, where it becomes a considerable stream. Immediately in front is the city, whose temples, palaces, and houses, intersected by numerous tamarind trees, present a handsome although irregular appearance. A little on the right is the delightful garden, the Heerah Bagh, with its small but beautiful lake glittering in the morning beams, edged with lofty trees which almost grow into the water, and surrounded by every description of fruit and flower. Further on lies the cantonment, stretching for miles to the right its white-walled mansions, half hid amid surrounding verdure; and afar, the back-ground of the picture is formed by the giant range of mountain barriers. Their rocky summits and sunburnt cliffs present a striking contrast to the plain below; while ever and anon each loftier or more conical peak, surmounted by massy bastions, the residence of some wild warrior chieftain, frowns stern and proud defiance on the spectator.

Poonah and its vicinity are celebrated in modern Indian History for more than one memorable event—the battle of Kirkee, almost under its walls, and that of Coreigaum, a few miles distant; in both of which hard-fought fields the Peishwah's troops were defeated, and the standard of England unfurled victorious, albeit defended with far inferior numbers. But it is more especially celebrated in our annals, as the scene where dawned and gradually developed the master mind of Elphinstone—perhaps the most comprehensive Indian statesman the present century has produced, and before whom, I think, posterity will declare that even the genius of Munro must bow. Independent of unshaken resolution and firmness—independent of most enlarged notions of statesmanlike policy—independent of a mind stored with all that is valuable in classic or

historic lore, and the most intimate acquaintance with oriental character and language, he possessed a tact that united all hearts and hands, and thus brought inclination in his subordinates to co-operate with duty. In this respect, perhaps, no man was ever more signally successful; while, in his intercourse with native statesmen, he was probably the first diplomatist who outwitted his opponents by a singular combination of ability and *candour*.

The wily Mahrattahs, born and educated in that most demoralizing school, an Indian Court—whose whole aim and study were political intrigue, and with whom cunning stood in the place of wisdom, could not be brought to believe in the reality of intention openly avowed and expressed, and accustomed themselves to deal in guile—to overreach by simulation, and procrastinate by fallacies, they could not comprehend that the transactions between states could be conducted with openness; and they thus sought for the real intentions of our Government any where rather than in the expressed declarations of the British representative. They found out their error too late—the die was irrevocably cast, and with what disastrous result to themselves needs no comment here.

Is it not Swift who, amid his “Thoughts on various subjects,” observes, “The two maxims of every great man are, always to keep his countenance and never to keep his word?” Now there is but little doubt that this political maxim has been continued with no serious intermission to the present hour. Elphinstone was, however, a splendid exception. He had two maxims of Government that merit attention from all who either are or may hereafter rise to power. 1st, “To pay no attention to letters of recommendation,” and, 2nd, “never to give a promise.” Of the first he observed, that, if attended to, they became a most intolerable nuisance; while, with respect to the second, almost every man, even in private life, has cause to repent the shackles they impose. He was, in fact, a politically honest ruler, a rarer character than all are disposed to admit; and his long acquaintance with the Bombay Presidency, before he took the helm of state, gave him especial advantages for the selection of merit, for the adaptation of means to the end, and application of fitness to office. Liberal almost to a fault, he well knew how to show the courtesies of society to individuals, without inducing false expectations of promotion; and he was not one of those who think it justifiable to sacrifice the peace of a district or the *morals* of a corps, in order to gratify some adventurer *without* merit but *with* interest, or to relieve the distress of any pauper simpleton, who might urge as a claim a wife and six pledges of affection. Yet we have known such things under other dynasties.

I was so fortunate as to be present on two memorable occasions when public entertainments were given to this distinguished man. The first was in 1826, when he bid adieu to the Deccan—the scene of so many honoured labours while commissioner, and from which he had subsequently ascended the Government of Bombay. It was in tents on the plains of Poonah. From far and near, all who could obtain leave to this scene, to do honour to the man they loved, were present. We sat down 250 persons—Major General Sir Lionel Smith in the chair. The dinner passed as all good dinners do—no lack of food, wine, merriment, and wit. The glass went gaily round, and the cloth was removed. We filled a bumper, and our Chairman rose—I think I see him at this moment, with his tall and powerfully commanding frame, his flashing eye and animated gesture, as he addressed us in words too memorable and too true to be forgotten. After detailing the motives that had induced the Society of the Deccan to pay this concluding mark of grateful estimation “to our guest, our common friend, beloved by all,” and expressing his regret that Mr. Elphinstone was no more to visit the scene where his labours had been so eminently successful, in promoting individual happiness, no less than in securing the public weal, he continued—“He has given a useful lesson to any of you, Gentlemen, who may hereafter rise to high stations in public life, by shewing that universal kindness, so far from being incompatible with dignified office, is sure to command universal good-will: and in his own case it will yield him the rare felicity of relinquishing power without the loss of a single friend.”—Never—never shall I forget the rapturous burst of applause that followed the delivery of that sentence. Every breast acknowledged its truth—every tongue recorded evidence of its justice. He went on: “Gentlemen of the Civil Service, you will, I am well aware, do the toast ample justice, proudly remembering that Mr. Elphinstone is one of you. Gentlemen of the Army, you will receive the toast with joy, for Mr. Elphinstone has always been a soldier wherever he could, and has often been seen foremost in your ranks in the field of action. Scholars, however recently from your studies in science or in literature, there is not one of you who would overstep him in any form to-morrow; you will drink to Mr. Elphinstone as your master-example in talent and in knowledge. Sportsmen, though last not least (for I never yet knew a good sportsman who was a bad soldier), you will hail the toast with delight, for Mr. Elphinstone has ever been your patron, and the partaker of your joys. Up, therefore, up! all classes, with one heart, and we will make the walls echo back the peals of our fervent wishes for Mr. Elphinstone's health and happiness.” Never was there a truer

eulogy—never was toast more enthusiastically cheered. I shall not readily forget my feelings on the occasion. At that period I hated India—I loathed the clime, the place, the people; I have since changed—I have since become reconciled to the country: but even then, when I joined in that heartfelt cheer, when I gazed around and saw every face beaming with delight, every eye flashing with feeling and affection towards Elphinstone—the honoured, the esteemed, the loved—I thought that such an hour as this was a fitting recompense for thirty years hard service, even in this land of exile and of sun.

A year afterwards I reached Bombay: Sir John Malcolm had arrived and Elphinstone had descended from his throne of power. He was then simply a private gentleman, as he remained in Bombay some weeks after he had quitted office, and truly was General Smith's prediction verified. Addresses flowed in from all quarters. He was voted a statue and a service of plate by the European portion of the community; while the Natives subscribed several lacs of rupees for the institution of an *Elphinstone* Professorship, to instruct them in European science and arts, and for his portrait to grace the Hall of Study. And then, too, on the eve of his departure, the most magnificent entertainment was provided. Everything that taste and lavish expense combined could effect—the superb pavilion, the immense suite of tents—the banquetting hall laid for 550 covers,—illuminations, fire works, nautch girls—the whole assembled settlements. Waltz, quadrille, galope, followed each other in rapid succession, and every eye was beaming with joy. Midnight struck—the doors of the banquetting room were thrown open, and we adjourned to the supper table. We pledged Elphinstone in a bumper, and the cheering of full 600 voices echoed responsive to the toast. He returned thanks. He had ever been considered an indifferent public speaker, but on this occasion it seemed as though the power of oratory, pent up in his bosom for thirty years, had at length found a vent, and his voice burst upon us in a tide of moving and impassioned eloquence. I saw the tear drop glistening in the eye of many a rough fellow, and some even wept outright. It was an affecting and beautiful scene.

It was on this occasion that Sir John Malcolm, in acknowledging the toast of his own health just drank, dwelt with some felicity on the singular fact of his having been the first to welcome Elphinstone when he landed a boy, thirty-three years before, on the ramparts of Fort William, and on his being then present to do honour to his departure from India, as his successor in the Government of Bombay; "and," added he "I know no more in which I can so effectually

prove my admiration of his character, as by distinctly stating that I will adopt in every tittle his plans; and although the name of the *Governor* be changed, the system of *Government* shall be the same." This speech was received with the most deafening cheers. It would have been well for Malcolm's future fame had he fulfilled that pledge. But not six months elapsed, ere the promise was forgotten—the pledge was broken. The result is known—he quitted his Government in 1830, not in splendour, as on his departure from Central India in 1821,—not as his predecessor Elphinstone, amid the cheers and regrets of blessing thousands;—No—he departed without a mark of applause, save from the sycophants who had been advanced under his Government, or through the exercise of his patronage. The reward of his Government was scorn! He felt the contrast with bitterness, and exclaimed in sorrow that it seemed to him as though in his three years' career as Governor he had undone all that it had taken him half a century to raise—his popularity—his character! Thus may it ever be with political profligacy—with the man who forgets his obligations to the public, in a longing to provide for his own sycophant dependents—who neglects merit to provide for mere interest! But I am digressing.

Mr. E. left the assembly amid the plaudits of thousands, and drove to the quay. The batteries vomited forth their salutes in thunder. He embarked, and, soon after the morning gun had proclaimed the dawn, the *Palinurus* weighed anchor and bore him onwards towards the home of his sires.

His name is now no longer Indian—it is European. It is cosmopolitan; for the memoirs of the lamented Heber have spread his fame far and wide, far—far beyond the limited sphere within which, thanks to Indian exclusiveness, the knowledge of his measures of Government would have otherwise extended. He has since travelled over all Europe. His sound knowledge, his deep and varied reading, his liberal mind, and kind and courteous bearing, have won for him universal applause. It has been my fortune to meet with many delightful persons in my day; but I never remember to have met elsewhere a being who combined in his character so many amiable, endearing qualities—qualities which add lustre to the highest rank, and heighten the most splendid abilities. There are few who, being in the society of such a man, would not quit his presence more enlightened than when they approached him—there are none who could leave him without esteem and affection: he was—he is—my *beau idéal* of a British Governor.

But to return to Poonah.

On the transfer of the Deccan to our rule, it was originally governed by a commissioner and assistants, in like manner as Mysore is at present. Mr. Elphinstone, who had been resident at the Peishwah's Court during the whole of that troublous and treacherous period, preceeding the out-break in rebellion, was appointed to the charge. On his subsequent elevation to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Chaplin succeeded him. In 1826, the commission ceased, and the whole of the late Peishwah's demesnes were then subdivided into certain separate collectorates. Poonah itself became the head quarters of a principal collectorate and also of a Zillah Court, as well as the head-quarters of the military staff of division.

About four miles from the infantry lines on the road to Bombay is the small village of Kirkee, at which the dragoons are cantoned. It was on this ground that the battle was fought in 1817, when the Residency at the Sungum was burned, and the British subsidiary force under Colonel Burr attacked by the whole Peishwah's army. Our troops did not exceed 2700 firelocks; but on this small compact body, the Peishwah's best horse could make no impression, and after their battery was stormed and their guns taken, they made a precipitate retreat. On this memorable occasion the Peishwah spared the residences of the English Captain Ford, both at the Sungum and at Dapooree, about eight miles distant. That officer commanded his Highness's two regular battalions; he had ever been treated by the Peishwah with the most especial favour; and the Prince was weak enough to suppose that in the hour of trouble Capt. F. would stand by him, in lieu of his own Government. The Peishwah clung to this hope to the last, until the arrival of those two battalions at the close of the day, and their taking up a portion in our line, too late undeceived him, and he bitterly cursed the officer's ingratitude. It was an especially trying position for poor Ford: on the one hand, affection and gratitude to the individual—to the man who had petted, courted, and befriended him—who had heaped favour on him for years; on the other hand, honour and duty to his sovereign and his country. The latter feeling triumphed.

Dapooree is now the princely residence of the Governor of Bombay, at which he usually resides for many months in the year. It is situated about eight miles from Poonah on the western bank of the Moolah River, which makes a circuit round half the estate. A few miles beyond rises in towering grandeur the lofty mountain fortress of Singhur, which forms a delightful residence during the period when the land wind blows along the plain, with a heat and fury equalling the Simoom of the Desert.

Before I left Poonah I visited the petty village of Coreigaum, about 11 miles distant, at which was fought, in 1817, that desperate engagement between a handful of British troops and about 3,000 Arab infantry, in the presence of the whole Peishwah's army, and which ended in the entire discomfiture of the latter. About 700 of the Arabs fell, but the loss on our part was also very heavy. Out of eight European officers, 3 were killed and 2 wounded. Out of 26 European Artillery, 12 were killed and 8 wounded; while of the 500 native infantry and 250 irregular horse, 251 were placed *hors de combat*. The next day the Peishwah's troops moved off, and our men made good their retreat, carrying their wounded with them, to Seroor. I went over the whole field of action with feelings of deep interest, attended by a native officer who had been present at the conflict, and from whom I obtained the most minute particulars. How our troops managed to make good their defence, seems perfectly wonderful; for of all the villages I ever saw, I think this the least apparently defensible. Captain Chisholm, Dr. Wingate, and the 12 European gunners who fell, were buried on the top of the river bank, close to the village; while the native dead were thrown into a large dry well, and over their bodies was strewed a thick covering of earth. But up to the time of my visit, no grave-stone marked the spot where the Europeans were interred, no railing enclosed the sepulchral well of the native soldiers. This omission has been since rectified. But, that it should have so long existed, struck me as singular, since Government, in order to commemorate the splendid achievement which had so frustrated all the Peishwah's hopes, had just erected, on a rising ground a few hundred yards distant, on the opposite banks of the river, a handsome pillar of polished granite, consisting of a shaft 70 feet high, rising from a square basement. On this base are inscribed in English, Persian and Mahrattah, the names of the heroes who fell—a record before which no European can stand unmoved—a tribute to valour at which every Briton must feel his heart's beat quicken, and from which he moves away with a falter, prouder step. Yes, there must be something real in glory; for its record makes the heart throb with such emotion!

FITZ STANHOPE.

E. I. U. S. Journal of October.

PENSIONS TO THE WIDOWS OF THE EAST INDIA
DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India and Colonial Magazine.

SIR,—When the notoriously unjust treatment of the “excluded” East India Commanders is creating such universal interest, perhaps you can enlighten the public on the following subject, which if true, reflects little credit on a powerful executive body, too often accused of underhand jobbing, and conceding to interest what is withheld from merit. There is a report in the East India circles, that a late Director, (Captain W. T. Money,) had involved himself in heavy losses by speculating in the purchase of land in Java, which finally obliged him to resign the direction, and of course the Company’s service; subsequently he obtained the office of Consul-General at Venice, with a salary of 1043*l.* per annum, which he held for many years, and died holding that situation, it is said, *insolvent*; and that the Court of Directors have granted his widow a pension of 100*l.* per annum.

We trace this gentleman through the various stations of commander of an Indiaman in October 1793 to June 1801; Superintendent of Marine at Bombay in 1804; partner in a mercantile house, and in an insurance office at that Presidency for many years, then about 1818; an East India Director; an Elder Brother of the Trinity House; an underwriter; auditor of a joint stock company, and Member of Parliament for the notorious rotten borough of St. Michaels, in Cornwall; and finally, Consul-General at Venice, where he died. In entering a mercantile establishment at Bombay, he must entirely have resigned the office of Superintendent of Marine, and of course the Company’s service: this he regained as a Director, but held that office only for a few years in a junior department, and then obtained his consulship.

For which of all these services does his widow (who is said to possess many wealthy connexions) claim a pension of 100*l.* per annum from the East India Company, which “she is said to have obtained.”—Was it by a public vote of the Court of proprietors, or smuggled through as a job, by some of her friends in the Court privately making out a *case*? It would be well if some person conversant, would shew up this “Court of Directors,” and the number of *snug* places, pensions, or sinecures many of them are said to hold independent of

their office of "East India Directors," so carefully and *obsequiously* sought after.

If this report, (which is currently whispered about) is true, the question is, "What *right* has the Court of Directors to grant this pension to a lady whose husband had for a long course of years quitted the Company's service, and held an office under his Majesty's Government?" It is rumoured that this act is to form the ground for a "precedent," to enable the Court to grant pensions in future to the widows of deceased Directors, to which (they will of course prove) there can be no objection if the preceding case holds good. Whatever the merits of the lady may be, her claims through any services performed by her late husband could be upon his Majesty's Government only, and not from the pockets of proprietors of East India Stock; or according to the late hypocritical whining, "wrung from the hard earnings of the poor natives of India."

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

London, June 7, 1837.

AN OBSERVER.

MADRAS MEMORIAL RELATIVE TO IDOLATRY AND MAHOMEDANISM.

It is evidently indecorous, if not inconsistent, that a government of a nation professing Christianity, should participate in the offerings of heathen superstition and idolatry.—HON. J. H. HARRINGTON.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India and Colonial Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—I have for some time been desirous of obtaining a copy of the following important document, which I have now the happiness to forward to you for insertion in your interesting Periodical. The object to which it refers, early awakened my solicitude on reaching India in Nov. 1821, and its realization appears to me my master passion, which I trust will be strong in death, should there be occasion for its exercise in that solemn hour.

I have noticed with much interest the preservation in your pages of the "Pilgrim Tax Measure of Feb. 1833," and I presume the following Memorial, signed by more than *two hundred* influential individuals, will be considered suitable for insertion. The following observations of Colonel Phipps upon the system pursued at Juggernaut's Temple in Orissa, have often struck me as very forcible:—"It appears to have escaped observation, that, under the present arrange-

ment, the English Government collects a fund for the special purpose of securing to the attendants of the Temple of Juggernaut so high a premium as to stimulate their cupidity to send agents all over India to delude the ignorant Hindoos to undertake a pilgrimage which is attended with greater loss of life than any other superstition in India, and which annually involves in ruin a great many families. It is the opinion of the best informed persons in the province, that the dreadful scenes which occur annually on all the roads leading to Juggernaut would soon cease if the Temple were placed on the same footing as numerous other places of idolatrous worship which are left without any kind of interference on the part of Government."

A public journal contains the following suggestion to hold a public meeting in London, for the purpose of bringing the nature, extent, and evils of British patronage of idolatry and Mahomedanism in India before the British Parliament and the nation. I should be happy to respond to the call, and afford my humble testimony as an eye witness of this "abomination that maketh desolate:—"

"As the British authorities in India are alike regardless of the consciences of their civil and military servants, and of the highest interests of the poor heathen whom they govern in the British name, the time has come when all Christian Britain must simultaneously renounce these abominations. There have been made, during the past month, some eloquent and most appropriate appeals for union amongst all the sections of the Christian Church. Here, we think, a fine occasion is afforded for the most effective and useful manifestation of combined zeal and united exertions. Let the several Committees of the Bible and Foreign Missionary Societies nominate an associated Committee, to call, before the rising of Parliament, an aggregate meeting of Christian gentlemen at Exeter Hall, who, by their indignant denunciation of this atrocious system, and by their wise and firm resolutions against it, shall awaken the Christianity of the empire at once to put it down. Long, too long, have some noble-minded and faithful men been left to agitate this subject almost alone; but now that our Christian brethren in India, yea, and the oppressed Hindoos themselves, cry for help against these cruel oppressions, a further delay of the most vigorous and Christian efforts will be a dereliction of duty that must excite universal censure throughout Christendom."

Confidently anticipating this meeting being held and its beneficial effects. I am, your's, truly,

CHRISTIANUS.

Memorial of the Clergy, and the Civil and Military Officers of the Madras Presidency, addressed to the Governor in Council, praying that it be not hereafter required of any Christian servant of the State, to make any offering, or to be present at, or to take part in, any idolatrous or Mahomedan act of worship, or religious festival. Dated October 26, 1836. With the letter of the Bishop of Madras, forwarding the Memorial, and concurring in its prayer.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE

After reiterated representations to the authorities in England, pointing out the sin and wickedness of giving that direct encouragement to idolatry which was given by the system of government of India, a letter was at length obtained from the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India, directing that the connexion between the government and idolatry should be put an end to, and free toleration conceded to every inhabitant of India. The following is a copy of the Honourable Court's letter :—

Extract from the Dispatch of the Honourable Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated February 28, 1833 :—

“Arrangements which implicate the government, be it in a greater or less degree, in the immediate administration of the local superstitions of the natives, might well be objected to in point of principle, even without any reference to their actual or probable consequences; but that they also tend to consequences of an injurious kind is evident, inasmuch as they exhibit the British power in such intimate connexion with the unhappy and debasing superstitions in question, as almost necessarily to inspire the people with a belief either that we admit the Divine origin of those superstitions, or, at least, that we ascribe to them some peculiar and venerable authority.

“We conceive that the principles of toleration do not require that we should promote the growth and popularity of superstitions, the prevalence of which every rational religious mind must lament.”

And the Honourable Court finally direct in the foregoing dispatch :—

“That the interference of British functionaries in the interior management of native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease.

“That no servant of the company shall hereafter be engaged in the collection or management or custody of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, under whatsoever name they may be known, or in whatsoever manner obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind.

“That no servant of the company shall hereafter derive any emolument resulting from the above mentioned, or any similar sources.

“That in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be entirely left to themselves.”

No step having, as it appears, been taken to carry into effect the honourable Court's letter within the Presidency of Madras, it was thought advisable by its members and inhabitants, to present the following memorial to the government of Fort St. George upon the subject :—

MEMORIAL, &c.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK ADAM, K.C.B., GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

Right Honourable Sir,—We, the undersigned ministers and members of the different denominations of Protestant Christians in the Presidency of Fort St. George, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency in Council, to lay before you various instances in which we humbly conceive the principles of religious toleration to be widely departed from under this Government—subjecting those of us who are members of the civil or military branches of the service, to great and peculiar personal grievance.

“We venture, at the same time, with much deference, also to express to your Excellency in Council the pain with which we behold the Christian government of this Presidency and its officers affording encouragement to, and still identified with, the idolatry and superstitions of our native fellow subjects, in opposition, as it appears to us, to the orders on this subject of the Honourable the Court of Directors, addressed to the supreme government, under date the 28th February, 1833, to the Word of God, and to the best interests of those who have, by his overruling providence, been subject to British dominion in southern India.

We beg leave, in proof of our statement, to bring to your Excellency's knowledge, as matters of grievance,

First. That it is now required of Christian servants of the Government, both civil and military, to attend heathen and Mahomedan religious festivals, with a view of shewing them respect.

Second. That in some instances they are called upon to present offerings and to do homage to idols.

Third. That the impure and degrading services of the pagoda are now carried on under the supervision and control of the principal European, and therefore Christian, officers of the Government, and the management and regulation of the revenues and endowments, both at the pagodas and mosques, are so vested in them under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1817, that no important idolatrous ceremony can be performed, no attendant of the various idols, not even the prostitutes of the temple, be entertained nor discharged, nor the least expense incurred, without the official concurrence and orders of the Christian functionary.

Fourth. That British officers, with the troops of the Government, are also now employed in firing salutes, and in otherwise rendering honour to Mahomedan and idolatrous ceremonies, even on the Sabbath-day; and Christians are thus not unfrequently compelled, by the authority of Government, to desecrate their own most sacred institutions, and to take part in unholy and degrading superstitions.

Protestant soldiers, members of the Church of England, we may add, have also been required, contrary to the principle declared in his Majesty's regulations, that every soldier shall be at “liberty to worship God according to the forms prescribed by his religion,” to be present and participate in the worship of the Church of Rome.

By the requisition of the foregoing and similar duties we cannot but sensibly feel, that not only are the Christian servants of the state constrained to perform services incompatible with their most sacred obligations, and their just rights and privileges as Christians infringed; but that our holy religion is also dishonoured in the eyes of the people, and public and official sanction and support given to idolatry and superstitions destructive to the soul, and apostasy from the only true and living God.

We believe also, that your Excellency in Council will, on inquiry, find that the

prescribed interference of the Christian officer with their religious services, mosques, and endowments, is not in unison with the feelings and faith of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects, and that there is, therefore, no valid ground whatever for its existence in this presidency. And, although our heathen fellow-subjects, we can scarcely doubt, are generally gratified by the honour rendered by the Government to their idols, still we have the strongest reason to question whether the official support at present given to their superstitions is, in all its extent, desired by the great mass of the people. We may cite, as one instance peculiarly deserving of your Excellency's attention, the drawing of the idol car. This onerous task is now only effected throughout this presidency by the agency of the police; thousands of the poorer classes being forced, under the orders of the collector and magistrate, from their homes for the performance of this special duty, without, in the great majority of cases, the slightest compensation. And whatever may be the wishes and sentiments of the individuals immediately connected with the pagoda, we are fully assured that this interference is viewed by the great body of the people, both landowners and their labourers, as a vexatious and oppressive exercise of power, to which they submit only on compulsion. It is, we conceive, therefore, certain that this baneful part of the debasing idolatry of the land is now upheld and carried on in this presidency solely by the interposition and authority of the British Government.

Entertaining these sentiments, and deeply convinced that we are by these acts resisting the will of God, by whose blessing alone this or any nation can prosper, whilst we are not less firmly persuaded that positive injustice is done under the existing system to the Protestant subjects and servants of the State, we most respectfully, yet most earnestly, entreat your Excellency in Council to be pleased to take this subject into early and deliberate consideration, and to afford to the utmost of your power, to Christianity, and to ourselves as members of the Protestant community, the same toleration and exemption from requirements contrary to our conscience, as are enjoyed by members of all other persuasions.

We explicitly disclaim, as utterly inconsistent with our principles as Christians, all desire that the liberty of conscience, so fully and justly accorded to the Mahomedan and Heathen, should be in any degree violated. Our sole object and wish is to see the true principles of religious toleration, declared in the instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, already referred to, practically and uniformly enforced, believing the policy there marked out, of a "real neutrality," to be as safe and salutary as it is wise.

We would most humbly pray, therefore, that in accordance with those instructions, all superior officers of this Government may be henceforth strictly prohibited from issuing orders or affording encouragement to Mahomedan or Heathen rites or festivals; that it be not hereafter required of any Christian servant of the State, civil or military, of any grade, to make an offering, or be present at, or to take part in, any idolatrous or Mahomedan act of worship, or religious festival; that the firing of salutes, the employment of military bands and of the Government troops, in honour of idolatrous or Mahomedan processions or ceremonies, and all similar observances, which infringe upon liberty of conscience, and directly "promote the growth and popularity of the debasing superstitions of the country," be discontinued; that such parts of Regulation VII. of 1817 as identify the Government with Mahomedanism or Heathenism be rescinded, and every class of persons left, as the Honourable Court of Directors has enjoined, entirely to themselves, to follow their religious duties according to the dictation of their own conscience.

Aware, however, that the execution of the orders of the Honourable Court is entrusted to the supreme Government, and that it will not be in the power of your Excellency to comply with all these requests, we earnestly and respectfully solicit that measure of present relief which your Excellency in Council may see fit to grant, and that a copy of this address, supported by your Excellency's powerful recommendation, may be forwarded to the right hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, with a view to the attainment of the full measure of relief hereby sought.

In conclusion, we entreat the attention of your Excellency to the facts detailed in the following appendix, every one of which we take the liberty to state have been, and will, if necessary, be again authenticated by individuals subscribing this address. And with our fervent prayer that your Excellency in Council may be guided on this important subject by Him to whom belongs all the nations of the earth, and that your consultations may be directed to the advancement of his glory, the good of his church, and the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and his dominions.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

With unfeigned respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

(Signed by)
The Archdeacon of Madras
13 Clergymen--Chaplains

37 Ditto Missionaries.
29 Civil Officers.
123 Military Officers.

Among the civil officers, five hold the office of Judge.

Among the military officers, eight hold high staff or civil situations.

The Memorial was forwarded by the Bishop of Madras to the Government of Fort St. George, with the following letter.

Madras, Aug. 6, 1836.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK ADAM, GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Right Honourable Sir, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency in Council, at the request of those who have signed it, a memorial, together with the original signatures to it, enumerating instances wherein those whose duty it is to engage in them feel themselves aggrieved, by practices and orders which seem to them contrary to the command of God, thereby subjecting them to the painful alternative of violating the dictates of their consciences or incurring the displeasure of the Government, and praying that the same toleration and exemptions which have been long granted to their Heathen and Mahomedan fellow subjects, may be extended to the Christian members of this presidency.

It is my duty to state, that I fully concur in every part of the memorial and its prayer, and I earnestly hope that it may be thought fitting to concede the full measure of relief prayed; and in respect to such part as rests alone with the Government of India to grant, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to transmit the memorial to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, with your powerful recommendation in its favour.

I have the honour to be, Right Honourable Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DANIEL MADRAS.

THE AGRA BANK.

THE Bank at Agra, established in 1833, on the wreck of the Agency Houses, is a Joint Stock establishment, conducted by a Secretary, under the supervision and direction of trustees elected by the votes of Shareholders from among their own body. The objects contemplated by its institution, as appears by its prospectus in May 1834, were the revival of European credit amid the prostration of all confidence in the money market of India; the reduction of the rate of interest; the secure investment of the savings of individuals employed in civil or public or private service; to afford advances to the civil and military servants for the discharge of debts contracted at high interest, for remittances to friends in Europe, and other purposes; to create an office of agency in Upper India for the sale and purchase of public and private securities; to lay the foundation of an independent establishment, which, governed by fixed rules, uninfluenced by a spirit of jealousy, and in possession of considerable resources of its own, might at all times be relied on as a means of resort for discount or loan on adequate security, by the Native Surrall and merchant of the Western Provinces; and lastly, by a well-regulated employment of a paid-up capital, to give such partial aid to the higher classes of the agricultural community in the vicinity of Agra, as the lamentable state of the Indian land tenures, and the inefficiency of the laws regarding contracts, can admit of.

The principles on which the Bank of Agra is based are mainly drawn from the Scotch system of banking. The bank is empowered to buy and discount bills of exchange and salary bills payable within three months, to deal in foreign coin and bullion, to advance money on mortgage of real property, on the consignment or deposit of goods, and to open cash accounts with individuals who can furnish the security of two persons in independent circumstances, so that the whole sum lent in any shape, be replaced with interest to the Bank by a specified term; (under no circumstances to exceed two years.)

The Agra Bank is one solely of deposit. It is empowered to take deposits at a fixed rate of interest, but is expressly interdicted from the issue of promissory notes payable on demand, from becoming indeed a bank of circulation. However great may be the convenience to society, however extensive may be the public benefit arising from the partial introduction of paper currency in the place of a circulation exclusively of silver; yet the special local difficulties which in this distant quarter of the Bengal Presidency are opposed to keeping up the value of paper to the standard of silver, combined with the reasoning which has led to the Bank of England notes

being made by the British Parliament a legal tender throughout the whole country beyond London, leave the trustees no ground to expect that this restriction can in the present state of our monetary system ever be removed; if this large branch of profit is, however, lopped off, the proprietary at least incur the less risk, and the country is saved from that oscillation of credit which in some degree of violence seems to be invariably caused by all provincial paper circulation. It hereafter remains to be determined if the interests of the proprietors and the public would be consulted by the Agra Bank becoming a medium for the circulation of the notes of a chartered or unchartered Bank established in Calcutta.

A monthly abstract of the Bank's accounts, showing the amount of paid-up capital of profit and loss, the nature of the assets and the amount of liabilities, is to be published.

It is confidently urged that the monthly publication of accounts—the constant supervision of the trustees—the power left with the shareholders to inspect daily the Bank's books as far as the sum total of each class of transaction is concerned—the submission of the Bank's accounts in detail to half-yearly Meetings of the Proprietors, and the interdiction of the issue of promissory notes, form as strict a guarantee for the honest and prudent management of the Bank's affairs as can be afforded; while the amount of its capital now in the course of investment, bearing a very considerable proportion to the liabilities, the Bank may fairly be expected to be protected from those runs which are alike the cause and the effect of the insecurity of private establishments.

The following statement of the Bank Accounts on 31st October, 1836, will convey a fair idea of its operations.

The total of the bank accounts on the 31st of July, 1836, was 13,62,561, and on the 31st of October, 1836, 115 Rupees.

Deposits at 6 per cent	-	-	-	23,166	13	0
Do. at 5 do.	-	-	-	6,80,951	14	11
Do. at 4 do.	-	-	-	41,659	3	6
Floating Do.	-	-	-	53,413	14	3
Account with the Union Bank, at 7 per cent	-	-	-	16,670	1	5
Account with corresponding agents	-	-	-	14,610	4	3
Total	-	-	-	8,33,472	3	4
Shares paid up	-	-	-	10,00,000	0	0
Total	-	-	-	18,33,472	3	4
Balance	-	-	-	2,973	7	3
Total	-	-	-	48,36,445	10	7

By loans to members of His Majesty's and the Company's service, covered by registered salary bills and guaranteed by two sureties - - - - -				12,02,782	12	1
By cash accounts covered by the bond security of two sureties - - -				77,588	9	4
By cash accounts covered by the mortgage of houses in the canton- ments of Agra - - - - -				98,215	8	0
By ditto, ditto, out of cantonments, Europeans - - - - -				1,139	14	6
By ditto, ditto, ditto, natives - - - - -				14,838	10	0
By ditto, ditto, by the mortgages of villages, Europeans - - -				5,368	14	10
By ditto, ditto, ditto, natives - - - - -				3,000	0	0
By advances on the deposit and consignment of goods - - - - -				0	0	0
By advances on the security of shares realizable in 12 months - -				5,785	9	0
By discounted salary and private bills - - - - -				26,408	3	11
Company's paper - - - - -				2,00,000	0	0
Accounts with corresponding agents - - - - -				17,617	7	11
Cash - - - - -				1,19,900	1	0
Hoondies - - - - -				13,800	0	0
Total - - - - -				18,36,115	10	7

The application for loans to Members of the Civil, Military, and Medical Service have latterly in round numbers exceeded a lac of rupees a month, but of these a large proportion have been from parties anxious to compound with the assignees of insolvent firms, or to clear off a load of debt by compromise with other creditors. Still it appears that full a moiety of this large class of transaction grows out of the permanent wants and habits of the service, for the purchase and building of houses in cantonments, for remittance to Europe as family supplies, for mess and other regimental expenditure, for the establishment of young men just arrived in the country, and other necessary and really useful purposes. It, therefore, it is assumed as a mean that loans of this class will be returned to the Bank by monthly instalments in two and a half years, (at present five years is the limit fixed for repayment) and that the amount continues stationary at fifty thousand rupees per month, there will always be fifteen lakhs of rupees employed on this class of transaction. There seems too, no doubt, that if the rate of interest were reduced, as it must and ought to be, to seven or eight per cent. on salary loans, that the amount of investment would be increased very considerably, for many men would then borrow for objects which they are now anxious to secure, but which the exorbitant rate of interest now charged, wholly places beyond their grasp. The rule of demanding two sureties to salary loans, and requiring Life Insurance where the sum is heavy with reference to the period of repayment and the means of the parties, protects the bank so fully from all risk, that a comparatively low rate

of interest were a sufficient remuneration for its capital. The next most important head of the present business is remittance of money by inland exchange operations. The large extent of bills of exchange drawn for profitable objects will be seen by the following abstract from the bank's books for the principal stations with which it does business. A large portion of this business is the result certainly of loan operations, but the demand for pure remittance bills by members of the service and others has been very heavy and seems increasing. A reference to the rules of Government treasuries which only allow military men to obtain par bills from collectors for current pay, except the remittance be for the purchase of a buncalow, and which allow to civilians bills only on Calcutta, and those too at one per cent. premium, will show at once that this business is one possessing great capabilities under energetic management. The balance of trade between the upper and lower provinces being much in favour of the former, the exchange at Agra is in the brisk season usually Rs. 2-8-0, or Rs. 3, against Calcutta, and in the duller months from May to October, it never rallies to par. So long as the large exports of cotton, salt, and indigo, continue as they do, this state of things will remain, and the Bank will therefore readily become the medium of much of the Calcutta service remittances, but more especially now that bills are drawn on the Sub-Treasurer and the Bengal treasuries, in Company's rupees at par, instead of in Siccas at an exchange of 4-8-0, the intrinsic difference being 6-13-0. If, too, the connexion and trade increase with the Bombay side of India, to which everything is favourable, the Bank by means of circuitous remittance, may drive a profitable business in exchange operations in that quarter; for so long as Calcutta bills sell at par in Bombay, Agra may buy up such bills at the discount of the day here, and by sending them to Bombay draw against them at as high a profit as the increase of communication with that quarter may enable the Bank to realize. It is obvious that much of the same remittance business may be secured between Agra and other stations, by proper organization of Agency at each large town in Upper India.

Amount of Drafts on UNION BANK, Calcutta. *

From the first of January 1833 to the thirtieth of June 1835,		
s. rupees	-	3,12,349 15 4
From the first of July 1835 to the thirty-first of December 1835,		
s. rupees	-	3,78,777 8 1
From the first of Jan. 1836 to the thirtieth of April 1836, s. rupees	3,02,573	1 3
From the first of May 1836 to the thirtieth of June 1836, Comp. rs.	1,98,417	13 2
From the first of July 1836 to the fifth of Nov. 1836, Comp. rs.	2,41,5	7 8

The returns made chiefly in metals, cloth, Europe supplies, sugar, groceries, and silks, from Mirzapore and Calcutta, there is no exact date for estimating; but even allowing that part of the debt to Agra, and its dependencies, to be balanced by drafts on the public treasuries of Agra Muttra, Allygurh, Futtygurh, and Ajmere to the extent of twenty-five lakhs; that specie remittances are made to some extent from Benares and Mirzapore, and that the account is still further squared by circuitous exchange operations of the surruffs, half a million were still a low sum at which to value the return trade. The extent of money transactions in the city of Agra may be seen from the subjoined note of the receipts and expenditure—almost all local—of the Agra Treasury. The city has in fact taken the place of Furruckabad as a medium of hoondie transactions. Its shroffing kothies and mercantile firms engaged in cotton, salt, sugar, grain, and other branches of the export and import commerce, are of the greatest wealth and character. A plan has lately been submitted to Government for the erection of a new Gunge in the vicinity of the Agra Custom House, which will afford ample building ground for a hundred new warehouses on an extensive scale, and though Munnyram Seyth has lately laid out half a lakh of rupees in building new godowns in the same quarter for the mercantile community, the demand for accommodation by parties extending their trade here and by others, Europeans and Natives, desirous of embarking in it, is such as to have induced the local authorities to fix the upset price of the building ground at Rs. 18 per hundred square feet, a proposition for the general sale of all the nuzzool or escheat lands, some thousand acres in the vicinity of the city of Agra at 33 and 1-3 year's purchase, or on an average Rs. 250 per acre in round numbers, is before the authorities, and if carried into effect, the facility thus afforded to the location of colonists and others will materially improve and extend the trading interest of Agra city and Cantonments.

But though Agra is so important a mercantile mart, and may be almost termed the key of the Rajwara trade with Bengal and Rohilcund, yet the high rate of interest required to be given on fixed deposits to tempt parties to invest in this bank, in preference to Company's paper, is a serious obstacle to the effectual development of these plans, and to Banks affording accommodation to the public at moderate rates of interest. Even if the Agra Bank did gain such a footing in the confidence of the city of Agra, and can remove the prejudices, numberless in character, with which most of the surruffs and byoparies have as yet treated a proposition for keeping their cash balances with this Bank, so as to command floating deposits to some

extent, still the position of the Banks standing alone without a power of resort for cash to an institution like the Bank of England or of Bengal, for loan or sale of Company's paper and other negotiable securities to meet runs, would so cramp the operations of a Bank of mere deposit at Agra, that the advantages resulting from this source ~~cannot be~~ ^{are} estimated but as a moderate item in perspective profits.

How then is the commerce of the city to be accommodated at such rates of moderate interest in discount of mercantile bills and advances on goods and cash credits, as the brokers and sahekars, with their ~~minute confidence~~ ^{native establishment} can afford to be contented with, when the competition of this bank has affected their monopoly?

Why, we come by the same reasoning to the same result, that the founders of the Scotch system of banking seem to have arrived at, that in a country with little capital, a paper currency must be resorted to as the only means of meeting the wants of society, for money at a reasonable interest are great advantages of a paper circulation in a national point of view, for in the daily receipts and payments of silver, the difficulty of transport from station to station, the resort to treasure escorts, and the expence of Hoondiauum in making small remittances from place to place, the miseries of such a clumsy exclusive medium of exchange comes home to the feelings of every one unconnected with commerce, while to those who are engaged in trade or agriculture, the loss and vexations occasioned by the want of Bank notes, are such as positively to impede transactions between man and man in a most lamentable degree. At Agra the whole hoondi transactions of the city stopped for two days, because of disputes about the tale and batta on weight of the silver coin.

The following is the amount of drafts drawn by the accountant-general on the Agra Treasury, chiefly in financial realization at the Presidency of the surplus funds of the Agra Treasury, which has already become a ready medium for this process.

Receipts.		Expenditure.
1832	56,55,361	44,94,790
1833	61,00,202	55,03,000
1834	84,80,781	61,81,867
1835	106,97,812	82,06,785
1836	53,14,112	46,81,257
Up to October 31.		

In the present year the cash balance of the Agra Treasury has fallen very low, and for current expenditure alone has required to be fed by drawing and specie remittance operations from Mynpoorie, Allygurh, Bareilly, Moradabad, Saugor, Mutra, and Delhi Collectorships.

1832	6,16,518
1833	16,37,068
1834	19,31,260
1835	27,66,128
1836	9,60,160
Up to October 31	

A proposition, of which the following is an outline, has been submitted to the Directors of the Agra Bank to issue their own notes.

The Bank of Agra becoming a bank of circulation, will pay stamp duty on its notes at the same rate as the Bank of Bengal.

Second—For every lakh of rupees to be put into circulation, the Bank shall lodge in the treasury of the Collector of Stamps Government promissory notes to the same amount.

Third—This fact shall be certified by the signature of the Collector of Stamps to a certificate printed on the Bank of each note.

Fourth—As no note will have circulation without such signature, the amount of deposit will always shew the amount of notes in circulation.

Fifth—No note for a smaller sum than rupees 50 shall be put into circulation.

Sixth—No unreasonable trouble will be imposed on the Collector of Stamps by requiring his signature as proposed, all *actual stamps* being signed by an officer of Government before they are issued.

Seventh—Having thus obtained full security for the eventual liquidation of the promissory notes of the Bank, they may be received as cash in all payments of not less than rupees 50 at the several treasuries of Government.

Eighth—As some security against an overissue of notes, it is proposed that an agio of an eighth per cent (two annas per Rs. 100) shall be required on the issue of notes from the Bank.

Ninth—The Bank, by converting its coin into promissory notes bearing interest, will be enabled to discount bills and make loans of its notes at lower rates than it otherwise could to the manifest advantage of commerce.

Tenth—Payments can be made with greater facility and safety by means of well-executed Bank notes, than by coin, in receiving which it is difficult to guard against imposition from spurious and debased pieces.

Eleventh—By means of Bank notes payments can be made with speed and safety by *dawk*.

Twelfth—In cases of theft or robbery coin cannot be traced: Bank notes can; and thereby frequently afford a clue to the detection of criminals.

The following is a rough memorandum of the rates of interest obtaining in and about Agra:—

Six and eight annas per month is the interest usually charged mutually on current accounts between merchants. Advances on deposit and consignment of goods are commonly made at 10 annas per cent. monthly interest, and 8 annas per cent *aruth*, or commission

on sale price. Private parties who borrow money on bond, usually execute one on stamped paper bearing Rs. 1 per cent. monthly, and privately agree to pay 1 Rupee or 8 annas per cent. monthly more.

Parties pawning gold and silver articles pay from 8 annas to 14 annas, and 1 Rupee per month, per 100 Rupees, and other articles of more bulky nature are charged interest in pledge up to 1 Rupee 8 annas per month.

Mortgagers of real property usually pay 1 Rupee per cent. per mensem interest. Small buneyas and others lend to Chuprassies, Burkundazs, Servants, and other persons of the same state of society, small sums at 2 annas the Rupee per month, and the same rate is very common among the troops and public servants in Gwalior and Dhoulpoor.

Itinerary money changers (khoordiya) lend money to the lower orders of housekeepers, by giving them 10 Rupees in advance, and receiving repayment by instalments of 1 Rupee for twelve months; and a lower class of the same men lend sums of annas and pice to widows and others, on the agreement of receiving for every six pieces one piece for seven successive days.

Among the agriculturists, a large part of the poorer cultivators of the soil live and till their land by advances of corn in the month of Asar or Kartic from the village money lenders (Bohrahs) to repay on the ripening of the autumn or spring crops four months afterwards, one fourth more corn being taken in lieu of interest, and sometimes the same principle of Sawaya or Ith is applied to money advances repayable in corn on the crop coming in. The higher classes of Zumeendars pay usually 2 per cent per month to their Bohrahs; indeed, this may be considered the market rate of interest among landholders.

The following statement from the printed Reports of the Agra Bank will shew how profitable it has proved to the Shareholders:—

1833	2nd half-year	Assets.	Nett Profit.	Dividend	8 per cent.
1834				"	10 "
1835	1st half-year	547,695	11,906	"	10 "
"	2nd "	852,933	30,034½	"	12 "
1836	1st "	1,272,075	30,019½	"	12 "
"	2nd "	1,900,300	53,657	"	14 "

THE INDIAN PRINCESS BEGUM SUMROO AND HER COURT.

(Concluded from page 526, No. 79, E. I. Mag.)

SUMMERS had been engaged in remonstrance with his master, Neujif Kahn, in reference to some supposed encroachments made upon the ground which had been bestowed upon him; and the Begum had

the grave, slept there until morning, lest any one more compassionate than herself should have lent a saving hand to the victim. This deed is said to have preyed heavily upon her conscience in after life, though I do not think that her contrition was shewn in any amelioration of her tyrannical and revengeful disposition.

~~Four~~ Four or five years after the above horrible transactions, the Begum attached herself very much to a Frenchman of the name of L'Oiseau, to whom she allied herself by the same loose sort of marriage as that by which she was bound to Summers; but this L'Oiseau appears ~~to have been~~ only a bird of passage, for growing weary of him, as of her former husband, she gave him a handsome amount of cash, and sent him about his business. To him has been erroneously attributed, in more than one instance, the tragic fate which befel Summers; and it is difficult to discover the origin of this mistake, as those about the Begum's court are explicit upon this point.

In person, the Begum is very diminutive, and although aged and infirm of body, she still retains vestiges of her former beauty. Her features are aquiline, and her complexion, though decayed, and no longer youthful, is fair; she particularly prides herself upon the beauty and wonderful smallness of her hands and feet, which she does not scruple to display when she thinks they may be duly appreciated. Her expression is lively and intelligent, and in her conversation she manages to render herself very amusing and interesting. She appears to exist principally upon tea and the smoke of tobacco, and to keep Death at arm's length more by the energy of her mind than by any remaining strength of the flesh. She has lately had several very serious attacks of illness, and being eighty-eight years of age, according to the nearest calculation, can hardly expect to live much longer. I have frequently been present at her *durbars*,* and have enjoyed the privilege of conversation with her highness, much to my amusement and edification. She usually receives her visitors in a tent pitched outside her palace (except on grand occasions, when she graces the state audience-hall with her presence), and has little display of magnificence or wealth about her person.

Her appearance, at first sight, is mean and insignificant. We find her seated upon a dingy shabby couch, in the cross-legged fashion of a tailor, her little person enveloped in a large yellow cashmere shawl, of exquisite texture, though by no means showy: under this shawl a handsome green silk cloak, of European fashion, but embroidered, is generally spread around her, which, as the upper part of her person sinks almost into it, gives her something the appearance of a biffin, or pressed baked apple. On her head she is fond of

* *Durbar*, "Levee, audience of State."

wearing a turban, after the fashion of men, whom also she apes in other matters; but this head-dress is sometimes with advantage exchanged for a more becoming Mogul cap of ~~the~~ ^{great} finity, wrought with gold, and jewelled.

She is particularly affable to European ladies, and seldom permits them to quit her presence without bestowing upon them some token of her generosity, according to the native custom, either a cashmere shawl, or a piece of silk, or a jewel, to the value of twenty ~~or~~ ^{or thirty} guineas. The old lady's generosity, however, is not so apparent in this way as in her donations and benefactions for charitable purposes. She has, during the last few years, given very large sums to the building of churches, the endowment of schools, and the ~~assistance~~ ^{maintenance} of christianized natives. A short time since, she sent the Bishop of Calcutta a sum of money, amounting to £15,000 to be expended in the promotion of charitable and other religious purposes; and this is not the first gift which she has made in the same liberal manner. She is, as a public character, notoriously generous, when called upon to loosen her purse-strings, distributing freely to the indigent, and in no instance refusing her aid in the construction or benefit of any public institution, in which she can feel an interest, or through which her vanity may be tickled by the attraction of public notice. It is further generally believed that much of this great liberality is practised in expiation of her former misdeeds. In smaller matters she is not so open-handed, and no fractional expenditure is permitted in her establishment without her own immediate approval; even the common disbursements of her household are inspected and examined by her personally.

It is generally believed that the Begum has had no children, though a report exists that she had a son by Summers. Her affairs were for many years conducted by a half-caste, of the name of Dyce, who married one of her adopted daughters, and acted as her principal both in civil and military matters; but this man was ejected from his office, under pretext of some covert communication with the British Government. The old man, having expended his best years in the service of this woman, is now living in penury in the Sudder Bazaar at Merat, and his son, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, Esq., &c. &c. &c., has been installed in his dignities at the head of affairs.

This son was educated at the Delhi college, and is an excellent Persian and English scholar; and although very young, is said to be both active and politic in the discharge of his multifarious duties. The internal economy and the revenue of the *jaghir*, certainly reflect credit upon the government, and I believe Davy Dyce, as he is familiarly called, is entitled to the chief merit in the matter. He is an especial favourite of the Begum's, and the acknowledged heir to all her wealth, which is said to be immense. The *jaghir* itself reverts to government, but there are several handsome houses both at Sirdhana, at Delhi, and at Merat, which are the Begum's own property, and to these also Dyce will succeed. His expectations from her are valued at little less than a million of money: he is a man of enormous bulk, though not more than five-and-twenty years of age; and though his complexion is very dark, he has a fine open

countenance, expressive of mildness and intelligence. In disposition he is kind, and as generous as daylight; and he is a very general favourite with all who know him.

There are several officers under Dyce, who have a share in the management of the affairs, civil and military. The oldest of these is an Italian of the name of Ragolini, who has command of the Begum's body guard, a funny, pinched, unsoldierlike little figure, who has held the same post for many years, and is an invaluable butt to his companions. There is also an officer, formerly of the E. I. Company's service, who quitted his appointment for his present situation, hoping no doubt to reap a more golden harvest than he has yet found profitable. He is a canny, calculating Scot, with whom his own brother would be sorry to drive a bargain; so, although a grumbler I dare say he has managed to feather his nest pretty well. A more agreeable person is found in another of these officers, an Italian, by name Solaroli, who, though an adventurer from his own country, and probably of low origin, is a man of considerable intelligence and of good manners.

Lastly,—I have saved him as a *bonne bouche*—"Och! sure he is a patthorn of a praist, so he is,"—comes the Begum's father confessor, Bishop of Amatorita, Vicar Apostolic of Sirdhana, Julius Cæsar, commonly called the *Padri Sahib*: the very essence of a papistical priest; the expression of whose handsome countenance is a mixture of sensuality and good-humour; the outward semblance of whose person is an union of coarse cloth, and "bringing forth the fruits of good living;" whose conversation is a mingling of superstition with *double entendre*: whose music is a combination of sacred chant and *chansons a boire*: whose devotion to the fair has obtained for him a just notoriety, and whose soft attentions are ever assiduously paid, with the most feeling discrimination, to the more delicate members of his flock.

As Miss Emma Roberts has very truly remarked, "Bishop Heber seems scarcely to have done justice to this excellent man, in ascribing his popularity to the smoothness of his manners, and his tact in administering to the self-love of his associates." Certainly not, and there is little doubt but the bishop could have given a much more complete idea of the padri's character, had he been inclined to say all he knew. Miss Roberts seems to have heard of Julius Cæsar many years since, when he was at Patna, and where she describes him as "realizing the most beautiful ideas which could be formed of a Christian minister;" doubtless she would imply that he embodies in his own proper person all those amiable qualities which have ever been considered as characteristic of the popish clergy. She says "he is a Franciscan friar, wearing the garb and practising the self-denial enjoined by his order." He certainly does wear the garb of his order before strangers, over both his person and his mind; and as for his self-denial, the practice of that, too, is indisputably the more meritorious when he exercises it, in proportion to his habitual indulgence in the common course of his life.

* He has a fine musical voice, well adapted to the chanting of his church service, and I have often heard it at our Merat Beef-steak Club, where he was a frequent guest. pouring forth his favorite song,

"The battle of the Nile," in right gallant style, at the top of a roaring chorus. It is this accomplishment, possibly, to which Miss Roberts alludes, when she says "his talents and amiable character render him a welcome and an honoured guest at the houses of the British." Where good wine, good stories, and good songs are to be had, there Bishop Julius Caesar will undoubtedly be a ready and a welcome visitor.

The Begum usually gives a grand *fete*, which lasts three days, during Christmas, and to which nearly all the society of Merat, Dehli, and the surrounding stations is invited. I have by me one of her circulars: "Her Highness the Begum Samroo requests the honour of —'s company at Sirdhana, on Christmas Eve, at the celebration of High Mass, and during the two following days, to a nautch and a display of fire-works." Here the burden of the exhibition is distributed pretty equally between our good friend the Bishop, the *Nauchnies*, and the fire-works. Of these spectacles, most who have witnessed them agree that the religious pageantry has the lead, in point of display and finery.

Tents are prepared in the palace-garden for the accommodation of visitors, and every luxury which a profuse outlay can secure is provided for the company; the tables are sumptuously spread, the viands and the wines are alike excellent. Upon these grand occasions, the Begum usually honours the guests by presiding at the table; but she does not herself partake of any food in their presence. Not only are the numerous visitors entertained in this magnificent style, but the whole host of their followers and train are also feasted and fêted, in a manner equally sumptuous in proportion to their condition. When we recollect who the Begum originally was, the diabolical character of her husband, his perpetration of the massacre at Patna, and the many acts of crime and tyranny which she has herself committed, it is strange thus to find an enlightened British community, the victors of the soil, doing homage and seeking favour at her footstool, or even condescending to partake of her hospitality.

The Begum has a house at Merat, which she generally visits for a couple of months in the fall of the year, bringing with her the chief of her train. She has also a residence at Dehli, consisting of a splendid mansion and two or three smaller houses, within a very extensive garden; but this she has not frequented for several years past, in consequence of a reprimand which she received from the representative of the British Government at Dehli, for neglecting to pay him that homage which is his due, in virtue of the dignity with which he is invested; and moreover it is affirmed, as another cause for the aversion with which she now regards this favourite place, that during the year in which the above-mentioned occurrence took place, her injured consequence and stiff-necked pride gave rise to a misunderstanding between her highness and the old Emperor, Akbur Shah, touching a point of etiquette very galling to the old lady's vanity.

Akbur Shah, being pre-eminent by birth, the pure stock of the ancient Mogul Dynasty, and being upon his own ground in the city

of Delhi, insists upon receiving homage from all of an inferior degree who meet him, and even the proud Begum herself is fain to have her elephant kneel down to the Emperor when passing him. This her vanity will not brook, and having more than once been compelled against her will thus to do reverence to a higher prince, she has for several years refrained from visiting Delhi. This arrogant conduct on the part of the Begum appears the more unbecoming, when it is known that she was exalted to her present rank, with the title of Begum, by Shah Ullum, the father of the present Emperor.

While I am still upon this subject, it may be as well that I should anticipate the order of my narrative, for the purpose of mentioning the termination of the Begum's career. Her death occurred at Merat on the 27th of January, 1836.

The whole of the landed possessions of her late highness revert to the British, and the personal property, amounting to nearly half-a-crore, devolves by will upon Mr. Dyce Sombre, with the exception of small legacies and charitable bequests.

The personal property proved larger than the sum at which it is here estimated: the mass of it which was bequeathed to Dyce Sombre amounted to eighty lakhs, or £800,000, independent of various smaller legacies to her other officers, and to persons about her establishment, and also to charitable institutions. The principal of these were, to her physician, Doctor Drever, twenty thousand rupees; to Mr. Troup, who married one of Dyce Sombre's sisters, fifty thousand; to Mr. Solaroli, who also married a sister of Dyce's, eighty thousand; to many petty officers about her household, various smaller sums; for charitable purposes, a lakh; and to her executor, an old officer of the Company's service, who had been a great favourite of her's while he resided at Merat, seventy-five thousand. Her father confessor, Julius Caesar, too, was not forgotten, but I am not aware what amount of property was bequeathed to him.

Dyce Sombre, the heir to this rich property, is now about twenty-six years of age; until he is thirty, he will only enjoy the interest of his fortune, but after that period it will fall in to him without tie or control. He told me, just before I quitted India, that he intended to repair to England, as soon as he could be set at liberty, for the purpose of seeing all the wonders of which he has heard so much. His father, the Begum's former governor and generalissimo, whom she deposed, was not mentioned in her will, but he will doubtless be handsomely provided for by his son, who is proverbially kind-hearted and generous. During the life-time of the Begum, he was deterred from rendering his disgraced father any assistance, unless clandestinely, through apprehension of the old lady's wrath; but now he will, I doubt not, acknowledge and befriend him openly.

Such was the end of the extraordinary woman; her age at the time of her death was eighty-nine, though the natives about her had an idea that she was upwards of a hundred.

SIERRA LEONE—"THE WHITE MAN'S GRAVE."

Captain Alexander appears to be a hardy, blunt, and honest traveller. We accordingly respect his remarks and opinions on Western Africa, although they are made in the plainest and most unsophisticated language. Under the patronage of the Geographical Society, this author, having obtained a passage in the Flag Ship of Rear-Admiral Campbell, on the African station, made according to his own words, an agreeable and instructive voyage along the West coast of Africa, touching at the following places: Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst on the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and Accra on the Gold Coast; Princes Island on the ~~Big~~ of Biafra, St. Helena, and Ascension. "At each of these interesting places," our author says, "he remained sufficiently long to enable a person, with ordinary activity and diligence, to collect some information regarding their present state.

Captain Alexander has certainly, notwithstanding his hasty glance, examined the present state of Western Africa with a penetrating eye and a matured judgment, and this, though the country was in a state of commotion at the time he visited it.

The first volume is occupied with an account of the state in which the author found the Eastern province immediately after the destructive sweep which the Kaffirs made through it. A notice of its prosperous condition, up to the time of the invasion, and a sketch of the Kaffirs, and of the real causes of their going to war. After this follows a narrative of the operations of the enemy, of the horrors which it perpetrated, &c. The second volume continues the subject at great length, forming, as it were, the history of the Kaffir war—with the end of which comes the finis of the work.

The illustrations with which these volumes are really beautifully embellished, proceed from Major C. C. Michell, Surveyor-General of the Cape of Good Hope. Some of the plates have been actually engraved by that gentleman; they consist of scenery and various manners and customs, and the subjects have been as well chosen as they have been well executed. Captain Alexander's work has profited much by the assistance of his intelligent friend, Major Michell. It is a pity such abilities as the latter's should be confined to the Cape of Good Hope.

Our readers will better know how to estimate their own enlightened and genial home, after pondering over the following melancholy account of the "White Man's Grave."

Sierra Leone is seventy-five miles in circumference, and containing 125,000 square acres. The shape of the land, high and covered in part with forests, reminded me of a West India island. Bright green verdure lined the beach, out of which rose palms, monkey-bread, and majestic cotton trees. The land was indented by bays, with beaches of sand well fitted for hauling a sein. On a green hill detached from the main ridge, and about two or three

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hundred feet above the beach, were the long line of barracks, hospital, &c. ; and below them was Fort Thornton, a parallelogram with loop-holed flanking defences, two bastions, and a curtain in front, on which last was the saluting battery and flag-staff. Freetown, consisting of straight streets, and thatched houses apart mingled with gardens, rose in a semi-circular form on a gentle ascent; at the bottom of which were the high wooden and slate-covered government stores. A few captured slaving schooners, and H. M. brig *Brisk*, rode at anchor in St. George's Bay, and fishing canoes stood out to sea.

It was a beautiful picture, but its beauty was deceitful; not, that at this period there was much danger, for "the rains"—the season of disease and death—end in the beginning of October. Still Sierra Leone is not safe at any time. On the south side of the peninsula are swamps still undrained, the tainted breeze from which steals over the hills. But the pestilence generated on the hills themselves has been much moderated within these five years: for the dense jungle which clothed them to their summits has been well cleared, and cultivation supplies the place of entangled "bush."

I landed at a stone wharf with steps, beside which was a remarkably beautiful cotton tree. A few negroes were employed rolling casks up the ascent, leading to one of the principal streets. But there was no commercial bustle here; for trading ships had not yet arrived, and few were expected this year. In fact, the trade of the colony is now very trifling. We went to the spacious residence of Mr. Macaulay, (of the mixed commission for the adjudication of prize slavers) and found it pleasantly seated near the beach, with a healthy sea breeze blowing through the wide verandahs and neatly furnished rooms. Mr. Macaulay has the character of being a young man of excellent ability, high principle, and unbounded hospitality and charity; giving five hundred pounds a-year out of his salary (of £2000.) to support a school, the coloured descendants of his relative Kenneth, and for the relief of the indigent and distressed in general.

The principal streets of Freetown are wide and unpaved: but the soil is so hard, that for many months in the year no pavement is required. The grass is carefully picked off the streets by gangs of liberated Africans and convicts. The former are distinguished by a yellow cloth round the loins, and a tin ticket round the neck. The latter are guarded by the black colonial militia, in green jackets and white cross-belts: as ragged and dirty a set of combatants as I ever saw. The soil of Sierra Leone is sandstone, coloured red with oxide of iron. In the dry season this rises in clouds of red dust, and powders the trowsers to the knee. The houses are principally built of wood, with a brick foundation; and the best of them have the usual unsubstantial appearance of houses in English colonies, "run up for the nonce;" the owners of them having no intention of handing them down to their posterity.

Every evening, about eight o'clock, the sound of psalmody was

heard from a neighbouring chapel, where a coloured blacksmith officiated, whose lungs were most stentorian. Sometimes the doors were closed, and one or two of the congregation "found the Lord," as these deluded people imagined; when the most frightful yells and screams proceeded from the premises. The pilots at Sierra Leone are generally preachers; and there are at least thirty chapels belonging to different sects, built and supported by the liberated Africans themselves, much to their credit. Later in the evening, from Krootown, the sounds of drums and singing were heard. The Kroomen were dancing by moonlight; for here, as elsewhere, "soon as the evening breeze begins to blow, the song resounds throughout all Africa: it cheers the despondency of the wanderer through the desert, it enlivens the social meeting, it inspires the dance." Leaning over the verandah, I remained listening to the sounds of innocent mirth till a late hour. The scene too, was interesting, as it was revealed distinctly by the placid light: the wooded mountains on the one hand; the thatched houses and gardens below; and the tranquil bay on the other, where rode the vessels. And I earnestly trusted that men of more liberal minds might be placed among the liberated captives of the black trade, than many of those who at present restrain all mirth and recreation: perverting the intention of the Almighty, and introducing a religious gloom instead of that manly and rational piety "which maketh the heart glad."

The houses of the Africans, outside the town, were nearly of a quadrangular shape, and thatched with reeds. Plantains and papaws shaded them, whilst the women pounded in wooden mortars the rice for the day's consumption,—as rice in husk is well protected from insects. The men were in the casava fields, clearing them of weeds. Straw hats and trowsers composed their dress; whilst the women had a wrapper round them of blue and white striped cloth, and the breasts were commonly exposed.

On arriving at the race-course, a really tropical landscape was before me; high thick grass was round us; the wooded hills on our right; and two or three bays indented the land on our left and front, fringed with deep green foliage and tall palms. The broad river descended from the eastward from the country of Sangara, where are the sources of the Niger; quails were on the ground; rice-birds, with their yellow plumage, were on the trees; and black widow-birds, with their immense tails flew round us. In December the races infuse life into the society at Sierra Leone. The horses are small, active steeds, from Senegambia, but many of them stumble dreadfully. There is always a great spirit of gambling among the negroes, which they indulge on the occasion of a race.

The villages of Kissy and Wellington are beyond the race-course, where several thousands of liberated Africans are settled under the charge of respectable managers, consisting of missionaries, old pursers in the navy, &c. They get from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds for their salary. In the school at Kissy there are three hundred scholars divided into nine classes, with masters

and monitors for each class. The interrogatory system is pursued here with excellent effect.

But there is a very great obstacle to the increasing prosperity of the colony, the want of a staple commodity. No person of capital or enterprise has yet raised any coffee, cotton, rice, indigo, or sugar-canes, in sufficient quantity for exportation. There has been a considerable trade in wood, commenced in 1816 by Mr. M'Cormick, who first taught the natives on the river to cut down, and saw into logs, the African oaks, and mahogany. Mr. M'Cormick has, however been unfortunate: this year there is no timber for exportation; most of the trees near the river have been cut down; and unless a small canal is cut between two creeks, (which almost make the lofty peninsula of Sierra Leone an island,) so as to open up to canoes from the Mitomba the trade of the Sherbro river, there can be no more timber trade here, at least for some years. The coffee produced on the red soil of Sierra Leone is of the most excellent description.

In the market an abundance of country produce in the shape of vegetables and fruit, is exposed to sale by women, whose piccaninies were seated on the ground near them, and rolling over and tumbling in the sand. Foolahs and Mandingoes walked about in their blue robes, high conical blue and red caps and sandals, wearing extracts from the Koran in leather greegrees round their necks.

I hastened to visit the slave yard, where, when a captured vessel arrives, the cargo is placed. A square building, inhabited by a smith, is surrounded with walls and sheds. In these last sleep the late captives, who are supported at the rate of two-pence per day, kept clean, and (the men) at work on the roads for three months, and then sent to the allotments: still supported, for six months in all, and furnished with tools to the amount of one pound ten shillings each man. Many of the children are taken by the white and coloured inhabitants of Freetown as apprentices or servants for seven years, on the payment of ten shillings. The men had all gone out to work when I went into the yard; but I found many women from the schooner lately captured by the *Lynx*, sitting and lying on the mats; in one of the sheds, breakfasts had just been served on broad flat tin vessels, and consisted of rice and palm-oil, yams, &c. But there is one grand abuse here,—there is no proper separation between the sexes at night.

The women are generally protected by the men of their own nation; and when a negro leaves the yard to go to his allotment, he selects, if he can, a negress in the family-way, not being at all particular who is the father of the child: for a negress in that state gets superior allowances. From the great numbers which have been landed here since 1807, the population ought to have been much increased from births, if the colony had been well cleared and drained, and if the roving habits of the negroes had been checked: but the black population has suffered from fever, as well as the whites. It is calculated that not one-third of the arable land is

under cultivation; and double the above number could be supported on the 125,000 square acres.

At night there was the severest tornado which had occurred at Sierra Leone this year. The wind, accompanied with heavy rain, roared across the mountains from the eastward; thunder and lightning were not wanting; trees were blown down; and lead was torn in long sheets from the barracks, and twisted round the chimneys; for, be it observed by the way that, in every house in Sierra Leone there is a fire-place to subdue the great damp. In the same tornado, a schooner was driven from her anchor on the rocks in St. George's Bay. The Thermometer fell from eighty-six degrees at eight o'clock P.M., to seventy-six degrees at nine. Of course to us a remarkably agreeable change.

With respect to public buildings altogether, indeed, our country has been most disgracefully robbed by unprincipled individuals at Sierra Leone. Thus, the grant for the stone church, a plain commodious building with a square tower, was between seven and eight thousand pounds. Perhaps not a third of this sum was appropriated for the church; and it is quite notorious in the colony, that the greater part went to build private houses. Then, moreover, of these, many have been rented to government at an extravagant rate: six hundred pounds per annum, for instance, for a miserable wooden store. The truth is, that the governors of Sierra Leone, having great responsibility in the charge of so many thousands of liberated Africans, are unable to attend to colonial matters in general; and hence they are worried to death, abuses are not checked as they ought to be, trade is not extended, and the colony is not in that flourishing condition which its central situation ought to ensure. However, its position for trade is far inferior to that of Bathurst on the Gambia, which river is navigable to a distance of three hundred miles: but if a small canal were cut across the neck of the peninsula, the trade of the great Sherbro' river, as was before stated would flow through it, and materially improve Sierra Leone.

The grand abuse at Sierra Leone is the pay of the three members of the mixed commission court for the adjudication of slavers, which they earn for doing little or nothing. About one slaver is condemned in a month during the year, and between three and four thousand Africans are liberated. For this, Mr. Smith, the chief commissioner receives one thousand pounds a-year *more* than the governor, or three thousand pounds in all; Mr. Macaulay two thousand pounds; and the registrar one thousand pounds. Here are six thousand pounds a-year for a few hours' work. This loudly calls for reform: for besides these handsome salaries, after eight years, a member of the court may retire on half his salary. Do the Portuguese, Netherlands, Brazilian, and Spanish commissioners receive such salaries? Nothing like them.

I visited the jail, which combines the common prison with the house of correction. It is a spacious building, surrounded with high walls enclosing a fine open yard: in this I found half-a-dozen

Mandingoe debtors; in the midst of whom, sitting on a leopard skin, was a respectable looking moollah, or priest, in a clean white dress and red cap. He was earnestly employed in reading the Koran to the rest. The prison is a wooden building, a long staircase separating the twenty-one wards, which are capable of containing two hundred and fifty prisoners. At the top of the building is the court house. All the prisoners were obliged to work, except the debtors and English sailors.

In different parts of the town are seen boxes capable of containing a couple of men. These have been purchased from prize slavers, and are used on board for the accommodation of the captain and his mate on deck, when the space between decks is crowded. These boxes in Sierra Leone, set on end, contain a negro sentry with a cutlass during the night to guard against thieves.

I visited also the military commandant, Captain Frazer of the 2nd West India Regiment. He has here three hundred and fifty black soldiers under his command; over whom are eight or nine officers, and a few white non-commissioned officers. The negro soldiers, selected from the slave yard principally, are obedient and attentive, though of course rather obtuse in understanding manoeuvres. The force here is far too small for the defence of the colony; and among them there is not a single artilleryman! But what will be thought of the policy which left, a few years ago, Sierra Leone and Fernando Po with only one hundred and twenty soldiers between them! If thirty thousand liberated Africans are brought here, surely there ought to be means provided for their defence.

At present there is war between the Timmanees and Kooshees, within a few miles of Sierra Leone, principally carried on for the purpose of taking slaves. The former are armed with musquets; the latter with broad and short swords, turned up at the point like a hook. What is to prevent Sierra Leone, if left with two or three hundred black troops only for its defence, being attacked by these warlike tribes near it, and a few thousands of liberated Africans carried off from its villages?

Dr. Ferguson has remarked a great change for the better in the health of the colony, since so much wood has been cleared off the hills within the last five years. He bleeds his patients only if they are of a full habit, and administers mercury in moderate doses; but finds that he cannot dispense with it entirely. He mentioned two remarkable cases of Fernando Po fever. Two European soldiers recently arrived from that island considerably attenuated, with foul tongues and gums full of blood, but with no other marks of illness about them. Their pulse was sixty-eight; they took to their beds, lay three weeks in a state of lethargy, and if food was brought to them ate it, if not, they never asked for it; they never spoke or complained of pain; and at last slipped gently out of the world, without a groan or sigh. Ulcers were found on their backs after death, formed from having lain so long in one position.

Whilst at Sierra Leone, I visited the grave of Denham the

traveller; who, after his many wanderings in Central Africa, died a lieutenant-colonel and governor of Sierra Leone. He lies in the new burial-ground behind the barracks, under a young plum tree; and beside him lie also three other governors:—Sir Neil Campbell, Colonel Lumley, and Major Temple. A house built by Sir Charles Macarthey, who fell in the Ashantee war, looks down from a neighbouring hill on the "field of the dead." Besides the above, General Turner, who lies under the plum tree in the old burial-ground, is to be added to the list of governors who have died since 1825.

Poor Denham, after long braving the climate of Africa, said that his fate was sealed when he was appointed governor here. He then imprudently exchanged his residence from government-house to a wooden building beside a creek, the mud of which, at low water, was most offensive. He also took to physicking himself, became soft and fleshy, and gradually sank under the fever. His grave is covered almost entirely with grass and bushes; and I was obliged to remove them before I could see the simple superstructure of brick and lime, raised over the mouldering remains of a traveller of first-rate enterprise.

The governors of Sierra Leone have, in general, when they arrived, been men past the meridian of life, and whose constitutions were not sufficiently vigorous to struggle through either form of the seasoning fever:—"the lion," the severe attack, or "the jackal," the milder variety of the disease. They are harassed with excess of duty and responsibility; and also, like most Englishmen, they will not alter their previous habits, and despise the advice of old residents. Thus, Sir Neil Campbell, an officer of high reputation, said to the colonial surgeon, "Doctor, there are two things I wish you to do: tell me when I am really in danger, but give me no calomel whatever." A few months after assuming office, he was attacked with fever. The surgeon immediately gave him twenty grains of calomel, (disguised,) and told his honour to keep the house. Next day, the surgeon saw him dressed, and out walking! But the same night he was laid on his back, and was quickly transferred to the fatal plum tree.

The last governor, Major Temple, said, when he arrived in the dry season, "It is all nonsense to talk of the unhealthiness of Sierra Leone. I have been in much worse in the Greek islands. The reason why the climate here is so deadly to Englishmen, is to be found entirely in their indolent habits and dissipation." Accordingly, his honor was very temperate, though formerly he had been a free liver, was of a gross habit, and past fifty years of age. He was very attentive to his duties, was much liked and esteemed, and would have been a great benefactor to the colony if he had lived. But, whether the season was foul or fair, he took exercise in the middle of the day. In the rains, he has been known to ride forty or fifty miles a-day with his daughter; and the day before he was taken ill, in the fatal month of August, contrary to all advice, he set out to ride before a tornado, and got drenched to the skin.

THE ROADS IN INDIA.

The road next in importance to that from Calcutta to Bombay, is particularly, in a commercial point of view, that hence to Assam, through the Khassiah Hills. The first portion of this road is confined to the Delta of the Ganges, which it crosses in a direct line, from Barasut to Dacca, via Jessore. This portion, though not yet completed, may be considered as open to the traveller and the merchant. Until very lately convicts were employed on this road under an executive engineer; but, as the greater importance of the military road, now under construction, between this and Benares, more urgently required their presence in that quarter, thither they have been sent. A very bad part of this road is that which is passed after his leaving Barasut. The tract of country over which it runs is low and marshy, composed of stiff clay, which when wetted by the rain, becomes impassable. To make a good road over this, would be very difficult and expensive. Perhaps a better, though a little longer route towards the north should be preferred. The line may first proceed from Barasut along the Hooghly river to Chagdah, and thence strike eastward to Bungong. By this route the low country and the bad soil are avoided, and an excellent road, with trees on either side, made by a liberal inhabitant of Jessore, might be taken advantage of. This route, however, as we have stated, is not so direct as that over the low country we have mentioned, which, if Government think fit, might be opened by forming a bund or causeway, and thus raising the path above the level of the surrounding country.

From Bungong to Jessore the road lies over a good soil which is passable throughout the year. From Jessore the greatest difficulty experienced is in crossing the numerous arms of the Ganges, which intersect the country. There is, however, a good bund road, from Mahmudpoor to the Ganges, which occupies about half of the distance between Jessore and Hajigunge, on the Ganges. The worst part of the road occurs immediately on crossing the Ganges: for from this point to Dacca, a distance of more than thirty miles, the country is a complete morass, and during the rains entirely water. It is also crossed by many nullahs of various sizes, which render travelling, at any season, tedious and difficult. To make a good road across this portion of the country, would require a very high bund, and many bridges and drains for the passage of water, the expenses of which would amount to perhaps a lakh of rupees. If the Government are not prepared to incur this expense on so small a portion of the road, a circuitous route through a better soil must be adopted. Perhaps the Ganges may be crossed at a higher point than Hajigunge, and the route pursued in a more northerly course to Sahpoor on the Dulasery branch of the Ganges, and thence eastward to Dacca. By this route fewer nullahs and a higher tract of country would have to be crossed.

At present our information on the road from Dacca to Silhet is very scanty. The country over which it passes is intersected by many rivers and streams which branch out from the Ganges and the Megna. The best point for crossing the Megna would, however, be at a place called Nursingdy, where the river is not divided into so many branches as at other parts in this neighbourhood. The road would then proceed along the banks of this river in a northerly direction to Sujutpoor, whence leaving the Megna it might strike in a more easterly direction towards Silhet, passing Baniachung, Ajua, Cattya, and Runbang, which places are in a direct line between Sujutpoor on the Megna, and Silhet. From the former place there is another route to Silhet, via Tarrof, in a more easterly direction and nearer to the Tipperah Hills; but we have no reason as yet to prefer it to the former, via Baniachung.

The road from Silhet towards Assam follows the course of the Cosee river to Gyntialpoor, a place with the name of which our readers are well acquainted, as being the seat of a rajah, whose territories have been confiscated by Lord Bentinck. Gyntiah is on the first range of the mountainous tract which intervenes between the district of Silhet and the valley of Assam. From this place we proceed to Chirrapoonjee, another range called the Khassiah Hills, and inhabited by a rude people. The importance of a route through these Hills into Assam, opposite Gowahatty, has long been acknowledged, and partial attempts have been made at times to open a good road; but the hilly nature of the country is a formidable obstacle in the way of such an undertaking. There are three routes which the native mountaineers use. That to the westward crosses streams which run westward, and that to the eastward is intersected by streams flowing in the opposite direction. Both these roads are very difficult in the rains, owing to the mountain torrents which, swelling at this season, become extremely dangerous for travellers. There are also many marshes and thick jungles, to cross which, during the rains, are very unhealthy to people not inured to the climate. But the third route, via Nunklow, which is between the other two, is considered the best. By following this, the greatest number of streams are avoided on either side, and the country, being generally higher, is free from noxious marshes and thick jungles. This tract of hilly country might be crossed in about four days, when the road opens upon the plains of Assam.

This district, comprising in itself a kingdom, is properly speaking, an extensive valley, lying between the Bhootan hills, which join the Himaliah and the Garrows, which separate Assam from Silhet, and Munipoor. The great Burhmapootra river, taking its rise in the Himaliah, opens into the eastern extremity of this great valley at Suddyah, and, sweeping along the whole extent of Assam, as far as Rungamutty in a westerly direction, changes its course towards the south, and describing a large curve, joins the mighty Ganges, just before its entrance into the ocean. This valley, extending from Suddyah to Rungamutty, is called Assam. The road which we are

pursuing opens into this valley at Gowahatty ; and, in its general direction must follow the course of the Burhmapoottra. The country is, however, described as unfavourable, consisting of high grass jungles, and in the rains very much inundated.* But the soil is rich and well adapted to the cultivation of indigo and rice in the lower parts. The importance of the road along this valley depends partly on the valuable productions which Upper Assam promises to yield : the tea, if found to succeed, would alone pay for all the outlay that may be incurred in improving this lately acquired country.

We cannot help noticing in this place the great exertions Captain Jenkins, the Governor General's Agent in Assam, has, for some time past, been making to improve this district. For many years before the late Burmese war, which brought it under our dominion, Assam had been a prey to the rapacity of the Burmese on the south, and of many nameless hordes of mountaineers on the north. All these predatory tribes have, however, been awed by the power of the British Government, and Assam again begins to smile under its mild administration. The present promising state of the country is attributable chiefly to the judicious management of Captain Jenkins, who has done all in his power to inspire confidence in the people, and encourage settlers of every description. The eastern frontier of Assam, bordering as it does on the Chinese Empire, is of importance, both in a commercial and political point of view ; and its proper settlement is, therefore, of the greatest consequence to the prosperity and defence of the British Indian Empire.

There are two very important branch roads which may be struck out from the one we have been describing ; one from Dacca, via Chittagong, towards Arracan, as far as the British Dominions extend in that direction ; and another from Silhet eastward, towards Muni-poor, which makes a near approach to the Capital of the Burmese Empire.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT IN THE COLONIES.*

We have received from Major General Napier a volume from his pen, treating of military law and discipline in every phase, and which evidences, we think, a superior and experienced judgment in the author. Perhaps could we find in the work more facts, and less opinionating, it would possess greater value ; however, we must not forget that Major General Napier has only assumed to "remark" on the subjects connected with his theme. He appears to be in a practical as well as theoretical sense the soldier's friend ; and therefore is an uncompromising enemy of the lash-system. He would

* Remarks on Military Law and Flogging, by Major Gen. J. Napier, C.B. T. & W. Boone, New Bond Street, 1837.

even prefer that *death* should be inflicted on the culprit whose crime involved an extraordinary application of the lash, rather than that he should receive the degrading torture itself.

Still, however great an opponent to flogging in the army, this author's experience has convinced him that the sternest discipline or punishment is necessary to prevent the outbreaks of that depravity ever more or less existing amongst soldiers. Where tens of thousands are congregated in one vast body, and this body consists of men drawn indiscriminately from the population, with a view only to their physical powers, it may be expected that such men possess greater qualifications in the amount of their "brute force" than in their moral perceptions.

The recruiting system, in time of war, is carried on with no reference whatever to the moral character of recruits—as we have said *brute* capabilities are all that are expected. How can it be otherwise? Yet what most induces our countrymen to enlist on actual service. Is it a desire of fame—no such thing. It is often fear of the offended laws of their country—still more frequently domestic misfortunes, poverty, illicit connections—sometimes we grant it originates in a desire for novelty,—but very, very seldom, we feel assured does the young labourer in our fields, or the mechanic of our towns participate in those higher feelings natural to educated minds, which inspire a love of fame, of honour, and of glory. It may be observed, do not Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen fight bravely in the field, and it will be said too they are guided by the above attributes; but we say, they possess them not,—they go to work at a battle, as they would at the plough and the factory. They know their duty, and execute it as mechanically as they would any common place business. If they *are* inspired by aught it is by thirst for blood, unaccompanied by the palliative desire for glory swelling the breasts of their officers. Well then, the conclusion we draw from these reflections is, that soldiers enter the army without moral character, and remain without it; a severe code of discipline keeps them in subjection, but it does not reform them—and to slacken its rigour is in the highest degree dangerous to the well-being of the country; therefore, although flogging is to be repudiated, severity—aye—great severity of discipline, less degrading, is not. The authority of the Duke of Wellington, with that of other eminent military men, confirms us in this belief.

We deem the following extracts best suited to our columns:—
Punishment in the Colonies.

I have said that troops in the colonies require a more rigid discipline than those quartered at home; because the former are placed in a state approaching to that of war, being generally surrounded by a discontented population. For instance:

In the Ionian Islands there is a strong Russian faction,

In Malta, discontented inhabitants.

In the West Indies there are Blacks, from whose just vengeance, for a long arrear of horrors, much may be feared.

In Canada, if the pot does not boil, it seems, at least, to simmer.

At the Cape of Good Hope, great injustice to the aborigines, argues but small security to the colony.

In the Mauritius all is danger.

In Australia we have a vexed population; a host of felons; and the aborigines daily becoming more fearless of our fire-arms. In short, we have there no less than *five regiments of the line*; a small army! This fact speaks a sufficiently plain language as to the magnitude of the danger to be apprehended in the antipodes; and danger too which is increasing, though we have there, it is said, the advantage of an able and just man as governor. But excellence of detail can rarely, if ever, remedy the evils arising from a false position: the Amazons did much to make themselves warriors, yet their sex was always against their success, and they found that it was necessary to mutilate their persons, thus losing the beauty of women without gaining the strength of men.

In India there is continually some devilry going on; so that in every colony, we must at all times be prepared for troubles and ready to fight in behalf of misrule.

Besides these reasons for requiring a more rigid system of military discipline in the colonies, others have been mentioned in a former part of this book; such as the abundance of wine, the effeminate and luxurious lives led by some officers,* drinking, &c. all tending to the relaxation of discipline, when the necessity for its being rigidly maintained is increased. It may, therefore, be wise to let corporal punishment remain in our colonies till the effect of abolishing it at home has been seen; but I am strongly impressed with the idea that, if better regulations be established for the colonial service, the lash will not be required. However, *punishments for bad conduct*, can never do much without *rewards being established for good conduct*. I have said it before. I will say it again. It ought to be the heading of every page in a military work. Now, in speaking of colonial service, rewards are *especially* needed. This kind of service has some few pleasures, but *many* discomforts; and oftentimes the rules of the service fall with great cruelty on numbers of private soldiers, who are divided from their wives and children for years, and sometimes for ever! These men grow desperate; they drink, they maim themselves, they commit suicide. Colonial service should, therefore, be better paid. If the country can afford to give higher pay to the guards for serving in London, and to the cavalry, it can afford higher pay for regiments of the line serving in the West Indies and other unhealthy colonies.

* I was once field-officer for the day at Corfu, when some officers came to the parade to mount guard with their parasols! did they fear the rain or the sun? I forget.

What I propose is :

1. To give additional time of service to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, for East India, West India, and Cape service ; that is to say, let every two years served in those colonies count for three years service in England.

2. Let Sierra Leone count double time of service.

3. Let every two years in the Mediterranean, Canada, and Halifax, count as two years and a half in England.

4. Give a higher rate of pay while in the colonies ; the additional sum not being paid at once to the soldier, but placed in a saving bank for his advantage when discharged, and to be accounted for to his heirs in case of his death.

5. Let the wives and children of all married soldiers accompany them to the colonies.

6. Let all colonial civil employments be filled by the troops who, at the risk of life and health, win and guard the colonies. This is but fair and just. I do not mean that these posts should be filled by officers alone, but by all ranks in a just proportion : in speaking of these posts, I refer to those in the gift of the King.

7. When a regiment in the colonies is relieved, let the privates remain if they please, and be enrolled in the ranks of the relieving regiments.

With such rewards, all being dependent on good conduct and added to those which ought to be established for the army at home, I will venture to say that colonial service will be ardently desired by the army, and that the lash will soon become unnecessary. Without rewards you may, by force or terror, maintain discipline for a month, or a year, or even longer ; but you will not exalt and ennoble the military character of the country, a character that is necessary to our honour and our safety, and which is natural to the people of the three kingdoms. If we are a brave but not a military nation, the deficiency rests in the *richer* classes. Our labouring class is military. It is our aristocracy that is not military ; our government that is not military ; our *rich* officers that are not military ; especially the cavalry and the guards ; that is to say, those corps which, as far as regards the officers, are filled by the aristocracy ; all these are brave, but generally speaking not military. Our engineers, our artillery, and the lower ranks of the infantry are, both officers and privates, in their military spirit, equal to any nation in the world. Few men who do not know the private soldiers of the British army well, can form an idea of their thirst for military honours. But it is unheeded and they despair !

To recapitulate what has been said upon the subject : the military code should declare,

First. That the power of courts martial to inflict corporal punishment should exist in time of war for all crimes that are now decreed to be liable to corporal punishment.

Secondly. That flogging should cease altogether in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, in peace, being therein gradually abolished.

Thirdly. That this punishment should continue to be inflicted in the colonies in time of peace, for mutiny, for drunkenness on duty, and for theft; and cease altogether (in peace) if the experiment of abolition in England be found successful, but not sooner.

Fourthly. That the tread-mill should be at once introduced in all garrisons at home and abroad; but that no soldiers should be sent to the tread-mill except by the sentence of a court martial.

Fifthly. That all intoxicated men be placed in hospital, as temporary maniacs, and blistered (under the superintendence of the surgeon) for their more speedy recovery, and the safety of their comrades, whom the voluntary madness of armed men exposes to personal danger, to great trouble, and to increase of duty, sometimes at the expense of health, and even of life to such orderly soldiers.

Sixthly. That a system of rewards in shape of commissions, increase of pay for colonial service, pensions, medals, and other honorable distinctions, should be established.

Seventhly. That all punishment should be *promptly* inflicted, and that (relative to trial and punishment) all delays occasioned by general officers or commanders of regiments should be enquired into, and if not proved to have been unavoidable, punished by trial before a general court martial.

The subjoined remarks on military punishment are valuable:

Here I will say a few words as to cruelties that are said to occur in military sentences and punishments. That they have occasionally taken place, there can be no doubt; but I believe them to be rare: for in all courts martial that I have seen, there has apparently been a conscientious desire to give a just sentence. These courts sentence flogging because it is law; which they have no power to alter; but they try to suit the sentence to the crime as nearly as they can: and I do say, that I always saw a high feeling of justice prevail, and a strong disposition in favour of the prisoner. I have often, nay, generally, thought sentences too severe, particularly before the regimental courts were restricted to a certain number of lashes; but this severity was the result of a sense of duty as far as regarded the trial of *military* men. The members reasoned thus, "the legislature allows of such a punishment in certain cases: we are not to settle whether this is right or wrong; here is a case of the *worst* kind, therefore we must apply the *severest* punishment." I do firmly believe that it is not possible to have a more honourable court than a court martial of British officers; and though I have, in this Essay, said that private soldiers should, as a matter of abstract justice, be admitted as judges, either by establishing company courts martial, or placing privates as members on general and regimental courts; although I have proposed this, I do say, that it will in no way tend to produce less severity, or more *practical* justice; for I found that officers generally lean more towards the prisoner than the private soldiers who formed company courts martial; the latter always gave a full measure of punishment. I cannot give my

readers a better proof of what I assert as to courts martial, than the fact which every old officer will confirm. When a soldier is brought to a regimental court martial, it is after the commanding officer has previously examined the case, and he sometimes supposes the prisoner to be guilty; thus assuming, in spite of himself, the feelings of a prosecutor: the consequence is, that he often thinks the sentence too light. In this mood he orders "the court to revise the sentence," which is, ten times out of twelve, returned to him *unchanged*, whereas I never knew a single instance in which a revision with a recommendation to be more *merciful*, was not at once complied with.

Before I close this I must remark, that if the punishment of flogging *on service* be given up, that of death must be greatly increased. The French shoot where we flog. I will here give a return of punishment in the French army, in 1833, which I found printed in a paper called "*Galignani's Messenger*," but for the authority of which I cannot vouch. The punishment of the "*boulet*" has been, or is about to be, abolished, as too severe. A man who was condemned to the "*boulet*" had a large *cannon ball*, or a *shell*, chained to his leg, and with this he was doomed to labour for many years.

Everywhere we see peace produce an amelioration of military punishment. Can there be a stronger proof of what I say, that war and peace require different degrees of punishment, than this fact, that public feeling *forces* a change?

"The minister of war has just laid before the King a report upon the administration of justice in the army during 1833, of which the following is a summary. In 1833, the army consisted of 398,281 men, including the municipal guard and the firemen of the city of Paris. 6,881 soldiers were put on trial, which is on an average 1 out of 58. In this number of 6,881, were 32 natives of Africa. Of these 6,881, 9 were sent before the ordinary tribunals on the ground of incompetency, 2,200 were acquitted, and 4,672 condemned; namely, 93 to death, 309 to hard labour or irons, 140 to solitary confinement, 400 to the *boulet*, 762 to public works, 2,961 to imprisonment, and 7 to a fine. Thus the courts martial acquitted about one-third of the persons accused. In afflictive or infamous punishments, the penalty of death was applied in the proportion of 1 to 4,336; hard labour or irons, 1 to 1,288, and solitary confinement, 1 to 2,845. In correctional punishments, the *boulet*, a penalty wholly military, was applied in the proportion of 1 to 995, public works 1 to 522, and imprisonment 1 to 134. The population of Africa subject to courts martial may be computed: Algiers, 20,000; Bona, 1,800; Bougia, 150; Oran, 3,000; and Mostaganem, 1,600; giving a total of 26,550 inhabitants. During 1833, the courts martial tried 32 of these natives, which gives the proportion of 1 to 829. Of these 32, 12 were acquitted and 20 condemned; namely, 9 to death, 3 to hard labour, 1 to solitary confinement, 6 to imprisonment, and one to a fine. The proportion of acquittals

here is more than one-third : 1,820 of the accused persons were ~~tried~~ within one month after the offence, 1,888 within two months, and 3,173 after two months. Several persons having been implicated in one and the same affair, the number of judgments pronounced in the cases of the 6,881 individuals, was only 6,471 ; and if we deduct 104 judgments annulled, 21 postponed for further inquiry, and 6 dismissed for incompetency, the sentences pronounced were only 6,340. In these 6,471 judgments, 18,963 witnesses were examined, and the costs were 129,740fr. The condemnations pronounced were not all executed. Up to December 31, 1834, the royal clemency was exercised in entire remission, commutation, or diminution of the term of punishment in the cases of 1,743 condemned persons. These acts of grace in 1833 and 1834, comprehended not only persons condemned in ~~the~~ ^{the} former year, but others condemned anterior to it. Of the 4,672 persons condemned in 1833, grace was exercised towards 284 ; namely, 33 full pardon, 244 commutation of punishment, and 7 reduction of term of punishment. Of the 93 capital condemnations, 23 only were executed ; namely, 2 in France, and 21 in foreign countries occupied by the forces. These 23 executions are thus divided :—In France, for assassination, 2 ; French troops in Africa, for assassination 3, desertion to the enemy 3, assault of a superior 1, plunder 2 ; foreign legion, plunder 1, desertion to the enemy 3 ; natives of Africa, for assassination 2, espionage 5 ; Zouaves, desertion to the enemy 1. Of the total number of 6,881 accused persons, volunteers figure for one-third, substitutes for one-fourth, and the young soldiers called out by lot for three-eighths ; a proportion which, at first sight, appears greater than the two others, but which is morally inferior to them, on account of the numerical superiority of the young soldiers over the volunteers and the substitutes. Of the 6,881 put on trial in 1833, 3,154 could read and write, and signed their examination ; 3,727 were completely illiterate. Comparing this report with that for 1832, it results that the number of accused persons was rather less in 1833.”

Now, I think I may say that eight or ten would be about the number put to death in our army during the same period. It is true that the French force is stated at 398,281 men, and ours is but 100,000, still the disproportion is very great, if my guess is at all correct, as the French sentence of death gives 30 per 100,000 men, whereas ours would, I think be under ten ; or *three* French soldiers to *one* English soldier, in time of peace ! I do not like so much shooting in time of peace, though I approve of it in war. However every reader must form his own judgment.*

This shooting of criminals, which is so common in the French service, instead of flogging them, as we do, may perhaps account for

* It would be advisable for a return to be procured of the military executions, in both countries, since the peace, stating the crime for which each man suffered death. Possibly such a return might afford an argument in favour of flogging : be it so : we want facts in order to arrive at truth.

a well-known fact, that though our soldiers often deserted to the French, the French soldiers never deserted to us. I suppose the men who were capable of this nefarious act, were shot or hanged in time. It is a strong argument in favour of using capital punishment instead of flogging, that while it punishes the guilty, it saves the national honour; whereas a man who has been flogged, very naturally deserts. In one case you lose the use of a bayonet, in the other, while you lose a bayonet, your enemy gains one; therefore, *arithmetically* considered, shooting is the best punishment of the two, even in the field! However, I am by no means an advocate for considering French customs as any rule for the English army: let us deal with Englishmen by the rule of that which is right and just, and not trouble our heads with the punishment inflicted in other realms, and which suit their tempers; we have brave and honorable men to deal with as well as the French; and let those men that deviate from soldier-like, honourable conduct, suffer whatever punishment may be just, whether the French use it or not. I have quoted the French and Prussian practice of putting serjeants, corporals, and privates, on courts martials, as members, not because it is French or Prussian, but for two much better reasons.

First. Because I know there are a set of politicians that would cry out, if they thought the proposition was my own, "this is republican." Now, I think it will, even by such people, be admitted, that a custom practised by Frederick the Great, Louis the Fourteenth, and Napoleon, is not either republican, or injurious to discipline!

Secondly, and mainly. Because it is *just*, and in accordance with our national feeling produced by institution of the jury. Thus, with Alfred, Frederick, and Napoleon, on my side, I think I am tolerably well supported! However, though I maintain the propriety of the principle, I have exposed the difficulties which attach to its being, at once, established.

EXPENSES OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,—It having been suggested to me that any information regarding the expenses incurred, and time occupied, in a journey from England to Bombay, by way of Egypt, would be interesting to others, contemplating the same, I beg leave to send you a rough sketch of what it cost me, together with Mrs. Davies.—The season ought to be considered; for steamers were not going in the Red Sea.

We left England on the 19th May, and arrived in Bombay 20th September, 1836. The routes from Malta are various, and all interesting, but as steamers are now constantly going from Malta to Naples, that would be thought the best by most people. I may add, that with the exception of the heat in the Red Sea at the season we

came, we accomplished the journey without the least difficulty, and were most highly pleased with the many interesting sights and scenery we thus had an opportunity of seeing.

C. DAVIES, Major, Bombay Army.

FARES AND PASSAGE MONEY.

From London to	Miles.	Actual tra- velling.	Amount paid for conveyance.			
			£.	s.	d.	
Antwerp	230	} 2 days.	4	4	0	Steam Packet 30 hours
Brussels	30		0	5	0	Steam Carriage 1 & a half.
Liege	64		1	2	0	Diligence.
Aix la Chapelle ..	} 75	} 2 days.	2	14	6	Voiture.
Cologne						
Coblentz	53	1 "	1	2	0	Steam Vessel on the Rhine.
Mayence	60	1	1	1	6	do. do.
Manheim	27	} 1	0	13	0	do. do.
Heidelberg	10		0	8	0	Voiture.
Stutgard	70	1	1	13	0	Diligence.
Innsbruck	202	4	6	2	6	Voiture.
Verona	191	4	5	3	6	do.
Modena, changed Voi- ture and crossed the Appenines by the Be- tuna pass to Florence.	189	5	8	8	8	do.
Leghorn	60	1	2	2	0	do.
Malta	500	11	17	0	0	Brigantino.
Alexandria	700	12	18	0	0	Schooner.
Atfe Canal joins the Nile	40	1	1	0	0	Arab boat.
Boulac, port of Caire ..	100	2	4	0	0	Insurance company's boat.
Suez, crossed the desert ..	80	2	6	0	0	Camels and Donkeys.
Jedda	540	17	11	6	0	Arab boat.
Mocha	480	11	10	8	4	Arab Ship.
Bombay	1800	20	60	0	0	Surat ship.
	5491	99				£162 14 0

EXPENSES AT INNS, &c.

Expenses at Inns in Europe	25	0	0
Do. at Malta, supplies for Egypt, &c.	10	0	0
Do. do. Beverly's Hotel	7	9	7
Do. Alexandria Mrs. Hume's hotel and some supplies, and at Cairo, Mrs. Hill's hotel and other expenses in Egypt.	30	0	0
Do. Suez, Tor, Yamboo	2	0	0
Do. Jedda	5	0	0
Do. Servants from Alexandria to Jedda	4	0	0
Do. Hodeida and Mocha	3	15	0
Servant from Jedda to Bombay	2	0	0

£89 4 7

Total for two persons—£251 18 7

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER & CO.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India and Colonial Magazine.

SIR, In your number for this month, there is a hint addressed to the creditors of Alexander & Co. accompanied by some information extracted from the India newspapers.

The *system* with all the Agency houses that stopped, was the rapid retirement of numerous partners, carrying away the capital thrown into those houses by the public, and leaving only fictitious assets to cover it. About thirty partners retired from those houses; some of them carrying away as much as half-a-million; and others ~~more~~ than that sum, although they were all originally *men of straw*, and consequently introduced no capital of their own into their respective houses.

Of the six houses that stopped, this practice was carried apparently to a greater extent in that of Alexander & Co. than in any of the others, as there is scarcely any thing left for the creditors in it; whilst all the other houses have been paying something. The *fortunes* which the Alexanders brought home from India are matter of notoriety. The property of their *firm* was mortgaged to the utmost; the money arising from such mortgages has disappeared; and the *five millions of assets*, left on their books, are comparatively worth nothing, or very little; and the four retired partners, in addition to the enormous sums they carried away from the house, and which enable them to live in the *style of princes*, are so totally devoid of the proper feelings and justice of men, as to claim dividends as *creditors* on the *modest sum of half-a-million* from the miserable scrapings that may be forthcoming from that *foul concern*; whilst amongst the general and *bona fide* creditors, there are invalids, widows, and orphans starving, in consequence of having been thus stripped of their property.

It is to be hoped that some of the creditors in England, of this *firm*, will now come forward and call a meeting, and enter into the views of the creditors in Calcutta, of which they are apprised by your number for this month. And your insertion of this letter, with the view of drawing their attention to the matter, will oblige a constant reader, and a sufferer by *Calcutta Bankers*; and let the creditors of Alexander & Co. bear in mind, that the retired partners of the firms of Palmer & Co. & Mackintosh & Co. were not allowed to prove any claims against the estates of those firms; and that the retired partners of the firm of Alexander & Co. ought not to have been allowed to prove as creditors; nor would they if the *bona fide* creditors had proved true to their own interests. But the consequence of this neglect and apathy may still be retrieved and remedied.

A CREDITOR AND SUFFERER.

15th June, 1867.

Our correspondent will excuse the insertion of the three letters from the "Englishman," which contain statements that may involve us in an action at law.

EDITOR, E. I. MAG.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

From a General Report on the state of the finances of the Philippine Islands last year, as compared with what they were in 1828, we have been forcibly struck with the rapid increase it shows, owing not to the taxes being increased, but chiefly to the general prosperity

of the colony, combined with an improved management, greater economy, and more enlightened views in the administration.

The net revenue, which was in 1828, (estimating 100 dollars to be equal to 220 Company's Rupees) in round numbers, Rupees ~~36,30,000~~, was last year Rs. 46,04,000 showing an increase of Rs. 9,74,000, or more than 25 per cent. of the whole. The balance in the treasury, which in 1828 did not exceed Rs. 84,748, amounted in 1836 to Rs. 15,72,340, and this after having paid, besides all the current expences, Rs. 8,66,000 of old standing debts, and Rs. 15,83,000 for the transport and equipment of large expeditions of troops from the Peninsula; Rs. 29,58,000 for the Naval forces, which includes the cost of a large frigate lately built; Rs. 10,56,000 for additional works of fortification; Rs. 7,21,000 for ordnance stores, and Rs. 3,30,000 in payment of drafts from the Home Government; besides having also in store four years' consumption of tobacco, the net value of which at the monopoly price, amounted to Rs. 90,52,600.

This is the general outline of the improvement; but it appears even more satisfactory when descending to the details of the relative increase of the different branches of the public revenue, which show that it is chiefly due to an increase of wealth and prosperity. Thus the monopoly of tobacco, which in 1828 did not yield more than Rs. 26,82,000, gave in 1835 Rs. 38,09,000, the prices remaining the same; which amounts to above 4-5ths of the whole revenue.

The monopoly of spirits amounted to Rupees 7,21,160 in 1828, and to Rs. 15,11,400 in 1835, which is more than 100 per cent. increase; but this has been partly owing to the monopoly having been extended to some provinces, where, from want of an adequate population, it was unknown before.

The Customs in 1828 produced only Rs. 3,13,000 and in 1835 Rs. 4,65,400, or nearly 50 per cent. increase. How very moderate must the duties be, when the vast consumption of English, French, American and Chinese goods do not yield a higher revenue! If the Spanish government went a little step farther, and made Manilla completely a free port, its commercial importance would become very great, particularly as a mart for the trade between South America and China, now that the new States are about to be recognized by the mother country. The rice of the Phillippines being of a very superior quality, is preferred by the Chinese; and if its export were entirely free, it might be grown almost to any extent. English, American, and French ships, on their way to Canton, would touch there for a cargo of rice, leaving goods which might be re-exported for South America, and avoiding in this manner the measurement duty at Canton.

The poll tax paid by the Chinese as a check to the increase of their numbers, which the Spanish Government has always seen with alarm, has also been doubled during the said period.

It is in contemplation to increase the very trifling sums paid by the owners or cultivators of the soil in lieu of tithes, the curates being now upon a salary of 150 dollars per annum for every 100 families existing in their several parishes.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of the life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.—volume the third. Cadell, Edinburgh. Murray and Whittaker, London, 1837.

The third volume of this most attractive biography commences with the publication of the Poem Rokeby, in 1812; and traces the circumstances under which Sir Walter produced "Waverley," "The Lord of the Isles," "Guy Mannering," "Paul's Letters," &c. The greater part of the present volume, is devoted to Scott's Diary of a tour round the Orkneys. The diary is most valuable for its frequent traditional references. We are assured that it was penned at intervals, and amidst various discomforts, on board ship. We cannot but admire the wonderful memory which could grasp (unassisted by any references to the library) so many interesting antiquarian facts on the manners and customs of the Orcadians. This diary may be considered a kind of index or key to some of the best chapters of the Waverley novels.

The following anecdote is the most startling of the many related of Scott and others, in this volume :—

Scott and his mad Amanuensis.

I have to open the year 1814 with a melancholy story. Mention has been made, more than once, of Henry Weber, a poor German scholar, who escaping to this country in 1804, from misfortunes in his own, excited Scott's compassion, and was thenceforth furnished, through his means, with literary employment of various sorts. Weber was a man of considerable learning; but Scott, as was his custom, appears to have formed an exaggerated notion of his capacity, and certainly countenanced him, to his own severe cost, in several most unfortunate undertakings. When not engaged on things of a more ambitious character, he had acted for ten years as his protector's amanuensis, and when the family were in Edinburgh, he very often dined with them. Weber had an unhappy propensity to drink. This vice, however, had been growing on him; and of late Scott had found it necessary to make some rather severe remonstrances about habits which were at once injuring his health, and interrupting his literary industry.

They had, however, parted kindly when Scott left Edinburgh at Christmas 1813,—and the day after his return Weber attended him as usual in his library, being employed in transcribing extracts during several hours, while his friend, seated over against him, continued working at the *Life of Swift*. The light beginning to fail, Scott threw himself back in his chair, and was about to ring for candles, when he observed the German's eyes fixed upon him with an unusual solemnity of expression. "Weber, said he, 'what's the matter with you?'" "Mr. Scott, said Weber rising, you have long insulted me, and I can bear it no longer. I have brought a pair of pistols with me, and must insist on your taking one of them instantly;" and with that he produced the weapons, which had been deposited under his chair, and laid one of them on Scott's manu-

script. "You are mistaken, I think," said Scott, "in your way of setting about this affair—but no matter. It can, however, be no part of your object to annoy Mrs. Scott and the children; therefore, if you please, we will put the pistols into the drawer till after dinner, and then arrange to go out together like gentlemen." Weber answered with equal coolness, "I believe that will be better," and laid the second pistol also on the table. Scott locked them both in his desk, and said, "I am glad you have felt the propriety of what I suggested—let me only request further that nothing may occur while we are at dinner to give my wife any suspicion of what has been passing." Weber again assented, and Scott withdrew to his dressing-room, from which he immediately despatched a message to one of Weber's intimate companions,—and then dinner was served, and Weber joined the family circle as usual. He conducted himself with perfect composure, and every thing seemed to go on in the ordinary way, until whisky and hot water being produced, Scott, instead of inviting his guest to help himself, mixed two moderate tumblers of toddy, and handed one of them to Weber, who, upon that, started up with a furious countenance, but instantly sat down again, and when Mrs. Scott expressed her fear that he was ill, answered placidly that he was liable to spasms, but that the pain was gone. He then took the glass, eagerly gulped down its contents, and pushed it back to Scott. At this moment the friend who had been sent for made his appearance, and Weber on seeing him enter the room, rushed past him and out of the house, without stopping to put on his hat. The friend, who pursued instantly, came up with him at the end of the street, and did all he could to soothe his agitation, but in vain. The same evening he was obliged to be put into a strait waistcoat; and continued ever afterwards a hopeless lunatic, being supported to the end of his life, in June, 1818, at Scott's expense in an asylum at York.

Adventures of Captain Bonneville, 3 vols. 8vo. by Washington Irving,—Bentley, 1837.

A bold narrative of wonderful adventures, nevertheless true, which occurred to Captain Bonneville, the leader of a band of beaver-catchers, or trappers, as they are called; men who enlist in the service of the American fur companies, and who traverse vast tracts of the far West country in pursuit of their enterprising calling. The above narrative gives an account of the surpassing scenery to be met with in the far West; of encounters with the Aborigines; their manners and customs, &c.; as the editor of this singular work, Washington Irving, has evinced his usual talents of fine colouring in composition, and the tact of keeping the interest unflagging throughout. Since we perused Robinson Crusoe, no works have pleased us more than their "Astoria," and Captain Bonneville, of Irving. We have just room for a description of the—*Mode of trapping Beavers.*

Practice has given such a quickness of eye to the experienced trapper in all that relates to his pursuit, that he can detect the

slightest sign of a beaver, however wild; and although the lodge may be concealed by close thickets and overhanging willows, he can generally at a single glance, make an accurate guess at the number of its inmates. He now goes to work to set his trap; planting it upon the shore, in some chosen place, two or three inches below the surface of the water, and secures it by a chain to a pole set deep in the mud. A small twig is then stripped of its bark, and one end is dipped in the "medicine," as the trappers term the peculiar bait which they employ. This end of the stick rises about four inches above the surface of the water, the other end is planted between the jaws of the trap. The beaver possessing an acute sense of smell, is soon attracted by the odour of the bait. As he raises his nose towards it, his foot is caught in the trap. In his fright he throws a somerset into the deep water. The trap, being fastened to the pole, resists all his efforts to drag it to the shore; the chain by which it is fastened defies his teeth; he struggles for a time, and at length sinks to the bottom and is drowned.

Upon rocky bottoms, where it is not possible to plant the pole, it is thrown into the stream. The beaver, when entrapped, often gets fastened by the chain to sunken logs or floating timber; if he gets to shore, he is entangled in the thickets of brook willows. In such cases, however, it costs the trapper a diligent search, and sometimes a bout at swimming, before he finds his game.

Occasionally it happens that several members of a beaver family are trapped in succession. The survivors then become extremely shy, and can scarcely "be brought to medicine," to use the trapper's phrase for "taking the bait." In such case, the trapper gives up the use of the bait, and conceals his traps in the usual paths and crossing places of the household. The beaver now being completely "up to trap," approaches them cautiously, and springs them ingeniously with a stick. At other times, he turns the traps bottom upwards, by the same means, and occasionally even drags them to the barrier and conceals them in the mud. The trapper now gives up the contest of ingenuity, and shouldering his traps, marches off, admitting that he is not yet "up to beaver."

Austria and the Austrians, 2 Vols. 8vo. Colburn. 1837.

This is an interesting work of a partly political character. It consists of letters addressed by the traveller from every part of Austria to his friends in England. The author being requested by an acquaintance in England to send him sketches and notes of the towns travelled over; of men and things as they are to be viewed, &c., proceeds to do so, and the result is two volumes, which bear the impress of a clever pen, and which ~~do not flag~~ in any one chapter. The easy conversational tone assumed, devoid of all effort at "writing," renders this work the more acceptable. It is one of the best of what we may fairly term the hastily written books of travel. There is much to smile at, little to reflect on, and less to be condemned. Like many recent works of a similar character, "*Austria and the Austrians*" will be admired as pretty butterflies are for a short season, and then "be never heard of more."

THE PRATER.

London has its Hyde Park, its St. James's Park, its Kensington Gardens, its prince of all parks—the Regent's; but London has neither a Champs Elysées nor a Prater. The London parks and gardens are kept to look at, if you please: but there you have no bands of music, no concerts, no booths, no fête-days, no endless attractions for old and young,—little to make the heart glad, less to feed even the “reveries of the solitary walker.”—something it is true for the publicist, who traces the sources whence the oil cozes, that smoothen the axles of the carriages that *roll* past him.

What then is the Prater? Pass from the city through *Rothenthor* (gate of the Red Tower) cross the bridge of Ferdinand, halt to observe the activity of landing and embarking on the Donau arm—remark the people enjoying themselves at the restaurateurs, coffee-houses, and billiard-tables as you pass to the Yager-Zeile, a noble street which leads you to a magnificent wood, with spacious avenues, planted with chesnuts, acacias, oaks, and plane-trees, and with the horizontal branching, not the feather-like Lombardy poplars. On each side of these avenues are coffee-houses, eating-houses, orchestras, dioramas, and an olympic circus, for all; and riding-schools with hobby-horses, and chariots, and little ships moving round on shafts fixed to large cylinders, to divert thousands of children.

The avenues, near the cafés, are lighted up at night; and this splendid wood, intersected by several branches of the Danube, extends for miles. The *Prater* must have, for the inhabitants of Vienna, a delicious charm. In no part so near a great capital, is there to be found a promenade which offers so many beauties, and of a nature, at the same time, so rural and so embellished. A majestic forest extends to the Danube, and in the distance, we observe herds of deer crossing the meadows. They return every morning to feed, they bound off every evening, when the multitude which throng the avenues disturbs their solitude.

It is especially on the Prater that one is struck with the prosperity of the people. Vienna has the reputation of consuming more provisions than any other capital of equal population; and this somewhat vulgar kind of superiority is not disputed by foreigners. One observes an entire family of citizens and artisans repairing to the Prater, at five o'clock in the evening, where they partake of a rural luncheon, substantial as the dinners of other countries, and the money which they are enabled to spend in this way, proves equally their industry and their being mildly governed.

Later in the evening, thousands of men arrive, leading their wives and children by the hand; yet, no disorder, no quarrelling, ever disturbs this multitude, whose voices are only heard with difficulty. This silence, however, arises from no sadness of soul, it is the result of physical wellbeing, which in South Germany soothes the sensations, and in the north tranquillizes the ideas.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Matter of James Nicholson.—Mr. Clarke applied to enlarge the time of a rule nisi calling on Mr. James Nicholson, one of the attorneys of the court, to shew cause why his name should not be removed from the roll of attorneys for non-payment of fees to officers within the time prescribed by the rules of the court. The learned counsel stated various circumstances which prevented Mr. Nicholson paying the fees,—he had finally placed in the hands of Mr. Macnaghten the title deeds of landed property with instruction to sell and pay off the fees, when it was discovered that the title was defective; this defect, however, would be remedied in a few days, and for that period he now asked that the rule may be enlarged.—The rule of the court enjoins that a list of defaulters shall be suspended in the Court House on the third day of each term: if the defaulter's name be not removed before the end of the term, he is prohibited from acting as an attorney; and unless within six months thereafter, upon payment of fees, he shall have obtained leave to resume his practice, his name shall be removed from the roll. The Chief Justice observed that this was a very important rule and might henceforward, under the new arrangement, be much more so. He was at first inclined to consider the rule peremptory, and suggested that perhaps the safest course would be to remove the name of Mr. Nicholson from the list of attorneys: that gentleman, however, on obtaining a certificate of payment of fees, might apply to be re-admitted, and, the Chief Justice intimated, he was not aware that that application would be refused. This course, if he were re-admitted, would not be injurious to Mr. Nicholson, who is prohibited from practising, either directly or indirectly, during his suspension. Mr. Clarke urged that the consequences to Mr. Nicholson would be perfectly ruinous. If his name were to be removed from the roll, the clients would immediately withdraw their papers from his office.—The court after much consultation and consideration, granted further time for shewing cause. But the court laid down the rule for the future, that the clerk of the crown should remove from the roll of attorneys the name of any defaulter which had been on the board for the

period of six months, without calling on him to shew cause, or giving him any notice whatsoever. The court further intimated, that, they would not be satisfied with certificates for payment of fees alone from applicants for re-admission on the rolls, but would require from attorneys, so removed, certificates the same as those produced at their first admission.

INSOLVENT COURT, Jan. 14.

In the matter of James Cullen and another.—This was an order for the attendance of Mr. Cullen and others, arising out of the opposition to the claims of the retired partners of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.—Mr. Jas. Cullen sworn and examined by Mr. Left; I entered, as a clerk, the late firm in Dec. 1817;—the partners were at that time, George Cruttenden and George and James Mackillop. I became a partner in March 1822. There was a settlement of accounts at that time,—it was simply the valuation of the accounts with reference to the let of Jan. preceding, from which time the interest of Jas. Mackillop was to cease, and those of the new and continuing partners commenced. Mr. Bryce and myself were the new partners. There was a valuation of all accounts, good and bad, and the opinion of the partners, new and old, taken. The abstract was principally made by Mr. George Mackillop and Mr. Bryce. Mr. Cruttenden was absent and only a party to this settlement, by his representatives, G. and J. Mackillop; and, I believe, Mr. Wolff. The latter was a relation of Mr. Cruttenden, I cannot say what that abstract showed at this distant date, I have not seen it for ten or twelve years it is not usual to keep such papers; I suppose it must have been destroyed. The subsequent agreement between the parties was based on that abstract and valuation. The deed (deed shown) of copartnership and dissolution was then executed. The schedule annexed purports to be of bad debts and an estimate of accounts; this must have been made up from the abstract and valuation. The term "bad debts may convey a meaning which, in truth, with reference to this estimate, it ought not to imply. It ought to have been "the estimated amount of bad and doubtful debts." It is in Mr. Bryce's handwriting. This abstract was submitted to the different partners, and it is their estimate of what was bad or likely

to become *Lad*. The sum is Rs. 41,000, so it is not possible to say if it was the true amount; it might have been more or less in reality. I cannot say at this distant period if they have turned out less or more. I do not remember the amount of *Lad* debts at the time of the insolvency. In my affidavit I say Rs. 36,75,480 was written off in 1822 to cover the bad debts, but there are estimated profits and other items, making up the Rs. 41,00,000. [The witness explained them *seriatim*.] Rs. 36,00,000 is the apparent allowance set apart to meet what might occur. There was only one account in the books under the head of "James Mackillop." The Rs. 36,00,000 was placed to the "Reserved Fund"—a new account to meet subsequent losses. This Reserved Fund was carried on to the date of the failure. At this time (1822) there was Rs. 25,00,000 to the credit of James Mackillop, but his account afterwards, when his portion of the Rs. 41,00,000 was carried to the "Reserved Fund," stood at about 7,00,000. Mr. George Cruttenden's interest in the firm was, I believe, one-half, but I cannot say exactly: I was a clerk four years to the firm, but clerks are not always entrusted with full information. Mr. George Mackillop was a partner; I believe he was paid by salary; I cannot say what sum stood to his credit. From Jan. 1822 the "Reserved Fund," was carried up to the date of insolvency with the addition of a certain portion (about 6-16ths) of the annual estimated profits of the concern. It is likely that this run on at interest. I cannot say if any bad debts were struck off in 1822, but I presume some must have been. The "bad and doubtful debts" were not kept in a separate book. Some of them, of a very doubtful description, did not go on at interest; others went on at different rates of interest, some high and some low. We struck a balance, profit and loss four or five months after the close of the commercial year. The Reserved Fund was then helped before any one took his share. Allowances were made for those debts in the books of a doubtful nature, and then 6-16th of the profits were written off for the reserved Fund.—There were other allowances to that fund besides the 6-16th of annual profit; I cannot remember what those allowances were, but they will appear by the books: the book-keeper possesses the information any one could work out the information from the books, but he will do it the most readily. I think we have wrote off debts to profit and loss, and sometimes to

the Reserved Fund. I believe this was done annually. I did not bring in any capital; I had some little transactions with the firm previously to joining it; accounts were open, some to my credit and some to my debit. I may have been indebted to the house in 1821, but certainly not to the amount of Rs. 51,000. I was trading at the time, and may have been sometimes a debtor and sometimes a creditor. Mr. Bryce did not bring any capital into the firm. The partners were not in the habit of drawing out large sums of money, besides amounts for expenses. I have no recollection of so large a sum as Rs. 50,000 having been drawn out by any partner. If Mr. Bryce or myself drew out a large sum the year after we joined, it could not have been out of our capital, but out of the estimated profits. We could not draw out capital as we took none in! I do not remember when Jas. Mackillop was advertised out. I do not think it was three years after he left the firm. It was usual to intimate to the creditors the circumstance of a partner retiring in their account current, and I have no doubt that it was done with reference to Mr. J. Mackillop. I have ascertained the fact in my affidavit from the documents before me. James Mackillop may have been advertised out three years after he quitted the firm! I cannot say when the notice were given to the creditors; it might be when he was advertised out, but I have no distinct recollection of the date. I do not remember if there was a large sum transferred in 1826, from Mr. Bryce's account to that of James Mackillop: I should say so large a sum as Rs. 1,41,000 could not have been so transferred without my knowledge. If such transfer was made in 1826, I do not know why it was done. I have no recollection of the transfer whatsoever, I do not remember if there is a condition on the deed of co-partnership which prevents a sum of 17,000 being taken out without consent having been asked, and it might remain out without consent in writing of other partners. (The clause read.) I am not aware if consent was asked in the instance named, possibly the transfer being made to James Mackillop, who was deeply interested in the house, it might have been done without consent having been asked, and it might remain as part of the capital of the house as long as it was wanted. I do not remember any other valuation of bad and doubtful debts between 1822 and 1827. I do not believe any confidential letters were entered in any other book than the public books of

the house. I fancy each partner had his own private book, but this was not regarding the transactions of the house. There was no private letter book belonging to the house. In 1827 Mr. G. Mackillop went out and Mr. Browne and Mr. Hutton came into the firm. A valuation was made, as in 1822. It was made by G. Mackillop and the book-keeper, and, I believe, by Mr. Bryce. I do not know what has become of the valuation; these things are never kept, as they might, if they fell into improper hands, produce a prejudicial effect. I have no reason to know that abstract was incorrect at the time it was taken. I have since had no reason to suppose that it was an erroneous amount. Something did occur which induced us to suppose that certain accounts had been overvalued,—a representation was made by Mr. Hutton and Mr. Browne, after Mr. G. Mackillop returned to England, in consequence of which they were credited, and he was debited to a large amount. It was in consequence of an over estimation of a certain account. I believe the sum was upwards of a lakh of rupees. The sum of Rs. 90,000 alluded to in my affidavit is a part of the sum already mentioned. The transfer was in consequence of accounts having turned out more unfavourable than had been foreseen, it was voluntarily made by George Mackillop, at least it was made on the representation of Messrs Hutton and Browne. Mr. G. Mackillop could not have been forced to allow this transfer; I do not remember if any bad debts were written off to the Reserved Fund between 1822 and 1827. I have not looked into the books of those dates for many years. I believe the transfer was made on account of one or two particular accounts turning out unfavourable,—these accounts were included in the Reserved Fund—(letter book produced.) This is the letter book of the house; page 333 is a letter of the house dated 1st Jan 1830, signed "C. M. and Co." addressed to G. Mackillop. This letter was written merely in the language of the order of transfer sent out. I had no recollection of it. This merely an announcement of what had been done according to George Mackillop's orders. I presume that the nature of the settlement with Mr. George Mackillop was such that Messrs. Browne and Hutton considered themselves entitled to have this transfer made. I do not know if a private arrangement was made with Mr. George Mackillop when Messrs. Hutton and Browne entered the firm. We had money of George Mackillop's in our hands, and if he ordered Rs. 50,000

to be paid of course we should have paid it. I might explain the circumstance more fully were I to examine the books, but at this distance of time I cannot enter into particulars. I do not remember when George Mackillop was advertised out, or when the notices were sent to the creditors. It might be perhaps one year after the dissolution, Rs. 3,34,000 were drawn out, from 1st Jan. 1822 to Jan. 1833, on account of James Mackillop. I cannot say if that was all but I presume it was, it is so set forth in my affidavit. Mr. Aviet made the abstract from the books, on this I have based my affidavit. I see there have been upwards of five lakhs paid in betwixt the same period on James Mackillop's account. My affidavit was drawn out by Mr. Aviet; he obtained the information from the books. There were many heavy losses after Jan. 1830, for instance a great depreciation of property,—bad indigo years,—some accounts turned out much worse,—there was a loss at Singapore,—one here of Johnson and Co. and of a native, some of the debtors have compromised with our assignee for a small sum. From my knowledge of the affairs of the firm I believe the house would have been solvent to this day if we had had only the credit as usual continued to us. I believe it was solvent till the day we came into court. We sent a circular in 1833, to our various creditors; of course its object was to gain time: we could not realize property to pay people off. In 1833, about February or March, there was a short abstract of account made out and submitted to our creditors with leave to refer to our books if they thought proper. This was done to satisfy our creditors, that their money was safe. The abstracts were made out by Mr. Browne and Baboo Russomoy Dutt. They never came into my possession. The Reserved Fund at that time might have been Rs. 600,000; heavy sums had been written off for several years previously. I believe the amount of bad debts which we submitted to the committee was a true account, and that the committee were convinced of our solvency when they signed the letter. It was not from our statement alone that they signed the letter; some of them looked at the books. The statement was what the house considered the real and actual amount of bad debts: 14 lakhs were added to the Reserved Fund, on the 30th of April, 1833,—as usual the account was made up to that date, and we could not, consistently with former practice, carry that sum into the abstract. But this 14 lakhs appeared in

the general statement which was submitted to the creditors, consisting of different heads, such as civil, shipping, indigo, army,—doubtful and bad debts — carried out into one column.

There was an abstract of these submitted to the committee, there the aggregate amount of bad debts would appear, together with the amount of Reserved Fund. I suppose the 25 lakhs struck off on the 1st of May formed a part of the estimated amount of bad debts of the 30th April, that is to say, if they were struck off. (Account current book produced, 1832-3, page 1186 and 1289) nearly 14 lakhs written off April 1833 (book for following year) 1st of May 1833 written off 24 lakhs and 58,000. This account appears to have been written up at the date of our failure, at which date it closes with 9 lakhs to the credit of the Reserved Fund. Mr. Hutton left the firm in 1830, and I believe he was advertised out in 1831 and the usual notices given to creditors. I have a distinct recollection of seeing the advertisement, but cannot say in what paper.—Examined by the Advocate General. These writings off could make no difference in amount of assets. When I joined the firm it was perfectly solvent; of course I should not have joined an insolvent concern. The accounts were submitted to me. Another investigation was made when Mr. Browne joined: he brought in two lakhs. He was a medical man, not in the Company's service, and gave up the best practice in Calcutta when he joined the firm. Mr. Hutton had been in business many years, and was at one time the head of Allport's house. Mr. Wolff was book-keeper in 1829, he left all the money he had in the house when he went away, about Rs. 90,000; he was trustee to several persons whose funds were in the house at the date of failure; he never drew out his own money, at least he removed little or none. He is on the schedule as a large creditor. We were solvent till the day of coming into court. Of course we could not answer the sudden demand which was made on us. I believe the statement delivered to the committee of creditors was true. Mr. Macintyre was a shrewd man of business, none more so. He was a member of the committee which pronounced our firm solvent, so was Dwarkanath Tagore, Mr. John Lowe, Rajkunder Doss, and G. J. Gordon, these are all men well acquainted with business. Eleven months after this statement was signed the house became insolvent. The court then adjourned till Saturday next at eleven

o'clock, and Mr. Advocate General obtained an order for the attendance of of Rustomjee Cowasjee.

Jan. 21.—*In the Matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.*—The examinations, adjourned on Saturday last, were resumed this day. Russomoy Dutt. —I entered the service of Crutenden and Co. in December 1825, at first as banian, then the cashkeeper, afterwards I had charge of their books. I went into the accountant department in March, 1829, and had charge of the books in March 1831. A committee was formed in 1833, to whom was referred a statement of the affairs of the house. Mr. Browne and I made out that statement from the books of the firm. We referred to all necessary books;—it was formed from the account current books. The first book is a Cash-book, or, rather, a day-book, from which one set of writers posted into the account current book, and another set into the journal and ledger. The statement was made at the direction of Mr. Browne. In consequence of the then recent failure, there was a want of confidence, and this statement was drawn out to pacify the creditors. I became acquainted with the books in 1829, and after a certain time became acquainted generally with the state of various parties accounts. This is an office copy of the schedule. There is an entry to the debit of W. A. Williams, amount Rs. 26,599. It is mentioned here "dead." I do not know if he were dead when I entered the house; I do not know when he died but referring to the reserved fund, I find, in May 1827, one lakh debited on Williams's account. The account current shews no sum at credit of W. A. Williams in 1827-8, except a transfer of a lakh of rupees to the debit of "Reserved Fund," in order to reduce the account. The balance that then remained was Rs. 17,267. I think after the one lakh had been written off, that account did not bear interest. There is no credit to that account from May 1832 to Jan. 1834, in the former period it was 23,491, at the latter 26,599. I see interest has been charged at the rate of 8 per cent, in 1832, and 5 per cent, in 1833. The common rate was 10 per cent. It was considered a doubtful debt; if it had been a bad debt it would have been written off altogether, but from the circumstances of one lakh only having been written off, it strikes me there was a chance of recovering the whole or part of the remainder. I see no commission charged in this account. Captain J. White is debited in the schedule Rs.

2,56,158. There was a considerable insurance on his life, twenty in the Laudables and ten in the Oriental. The firm paid the policies. It never was considered a bad debt. The account extends from 1830 to 1834 no money was received on it, and no interest charged. The value of the policies in 1830, was about 1,40,000. I do not know if Captain White be alive. There was a large sum, Rs. 1,43,200, written off "Reserved Fund," of Captain White's account, the balance of Rs. 254,158 remains to Capt. White's account after the Rs. 1,43,200, are written off. I see, in 1825-6, Capt. White's account was to his debit Rs. 2,26,821; there are no entries to his credit in that year. In 1826-7, balance to debit, Rs. 2,59,280, no credits, the debit are premium on policies and interest. In 1827-8 balance Rs. 2,91,481, no receipts during that year to his credit, amount of premiums Rs. 10,910; that was the annual sum on two insurances and of six months on one, another six months would make Rs. 2,730. In 1828-9, balance Rs. 3,28,945, made up in the same way. After this the sum was written off to the "Reserved Fund," and then the debt stood at two lakhs. In 1830 the interest stopped, but the premiums were still charged, and so they continued to be till the day of failure when the amount was as per schedule.—There was a large sum at credit of "Reserved Fund," to which 6 16ths of the profits were added, and afterwards part of Mr Bryce and Mr. Hutton's profits were added. Mr. Bryce's profits were carried to that fund by an understanding with Mr. Cullen his executor. * It was a transfer of account, that part was never carried to Mr. Bryce's account, but carried at once to the "Reserved Fund." From Mr. Hutton's profits sums were also carried to the "Reserved Fund," but not from the shares of other partners. I do not know why this was done, nor do I remember hearing the reason. Mr. Browne ordered it to be done, I made out a statement of profits and took it to Mr. Browne, he ordered the amount to be carried to the Reserved Fund, and that was my authority. When debts were written off it was generally when the books were made up to 30th April.—I heard there was a committee sitting in 1836, of which Captain Vint was chairman. We did not write off any debt that there was a chance of recovery; speculation losses were written off at once to profit and loss. I do not remember if any individual account were so written off. Mr. Bryce's interest ceased in 1826. * Turning to his account

at 30th April, his credit, 2,62,007, his profit that year was 1,08,993, there are no losses to his debit that year; I see, at the debit of his account in 1828, Rs. 1,82,218 his share of excess of loss. This entry was not made till January 1829; it bears date 30th April 1828, but the date of entry is shewn by the book. I should say the amount of loss was his share of excess of loss beyond which the Reserved Fund would cover. I did not keep the books at that time; the books will not show this loss; separate statements were made up. Mr. Wolff was book-keeper in 1829, Mr. Patton succeeded him. When I had charge, and before I made up these statements, I copied ore in a foolscap book, but what became of it I do not know. It contained a statement made at the time of the retirement of George Mackillop. Sometimes that book remained with Mr. Browne and sometimes with me. In Hutton's case we analysed the accounts. There was a distinction in making up this statement, and the principle on which the Reserved Fund was calculated—for instance, in the former we never valued indigo accounts, but, in the event of a partner retiring, then a value was set upon the indigo accounts. I must have seen that book about the time the committee sat in 1834; the statement which was submitted to the committee was made up, not from that book, but from the books of the house: they sat on Sundays. I only saw them on one occasion. I saw Mr. Turtin there: he was the firm's retained counsel. I should have made a higher per cent. deduction than the creditors did. I was left to myself when I made up the statement at the time of Mr. Hutton's retirement. It would take much time to ascertain the state of the house by looking at the books. Mr. Browne kept the foolscap book, Mr. Cullen could have access to it, the book was kept in Mr. Browne's desk or in mine. I have not seen it since the date of the failure. I did not see any of the committee examine the books; they might have done and I not know of it.—[Returns to Captain White's account.]—In 1824-5, there are credits 845 Rs., the amount to debit Rs. 2,01,510, I think Mr Hutton was advertised out; notice was given to the constituents in a letter dated January 1833, and to the Europe creditors in May 1833. I do not recollect the paper, but I have a strong recollection of having seen the advertisement. Mr. Wolff had property of his own in the house and that property; a letter of instruction was left in 1829 by him, this must be in the records of the house. I

cannot say if he left instructions to invest his property.—The Court then adjourned till Saturday next. Mr. Ferh in the meantime to separate the cases which he wishes to examine on, into classes.

In the Insolvent Court on 27th, orders were made for the following dividends: Alexander and Co. 3 per cent—Colvin and Co., 7½ per cent—Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., 15 per cent; and an application was made to declare a further dividend in the estate of Fergusson and Co., for which an order will be passed at the next meeting of the Court this day fortnight. We understand the assignee has funds sufficient to pay 10 per cent., which accordingly will be the amount proposed.—The further examinations under the order to shew cause against the claims of the retired partners on the estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. were postponed till the next court day; and the time was also extended to the same period for shewing cause against the claim of the Bank of Bengal to prove upon that and other estates for the unliquidated balance of their joint liabilities upon the bill transaction connected with the firm of Alexander and Co. Mr. Prinsep then applied on behalf of the Bank, for an order *visi*, which was granted, against the assignee of Fergusson and Co., for the payment of dividends on a sum of Rs. 6,56,156 on the above account, for which the Bank had been already admitted to prove against that estate; but the order not having been peremptory for payment, the assignee had refused to pay until the Bank should have given credit in reduction for the profits on the indigo concerns of Alexander and Co.—As the aggregate amount of the claims against the late six agency firms, respectively, has often been very erroneously given from a statement which appeared in the *Times*, about two years ago, which represented the claims against Palmer and Co. as amounting to five millions sterling, and the claims against all the six houses as amounting to fifteen millions, we take this opportunity of mentioning the sums on which dividends are now paid in all these estates:—

Alexander and Co.	Sa. Rs.	37 60,000
Colvin and Co.	- - -	9,500,000
Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.	- - -	11,733,000
Fergusson and Co.	- - -	28,000,000
Mackintosh and Co.	- - -	25 600,000
Palmer and Co.	- - -	25, 00,000

Total Sa. Rs. 137,933 000

Calcutta Courier, Jan. 26.

SUMMARY.

We understand that the Court of Directors have determined to increase the strength of the ecclesiastical establishment in India, and that, hereafter, Chaplains, on their first appointment, will receive only 500 rupees a month for a certain period, instead of nearly 800 rupees, the present salary. We hear that two nominations have taken place upon this footing.

The fine new bark "Gregson," which sailed from Kedgee, on the 15th Jan. for England, was burnt at sea three days afterwards, happily without any loss of life.—Fortunately for the insurance offices, the "Gregson" had not a very valuable cargo, scarcely exceeding three lakhs altogether. The principal articles were, —250 chests containing 803 maunds of indigo, 1972 bags of sugar 2927 bags of rice, 50 bales of cotton, 91 chests of shell-lac, 657 bales of Jute, 6 bales of silk, 2 cases of silk goods, 868 bags of ginger, 5 chests of cardamums, 75 cases of castor oil, 329 bundles of rattans, 41 casks of tallow.

We grieve to say the loss of another ship, by fire, was reported on 24th Jan.—the "Princess Victoria," Capt. Bissett, which sailed from this port for Liverpool, in the middle of October last.—The cargo of the "Princess Victoria" was are told, was principally insured in England, the amount covered here being only 76,000 rupees. It consisted of the following articles—3,339 bags of salt petre, 40 bags of sugar, 61 chests of shell-lac, 125 chests of lac dye, 550 bales of hemp, 6 bales of silk, 1114 pieces of silk piece goods, 168 cases of castor-oil, 500 maunds of linseed, 309 boxes of cassia, 82 bales of hnes, and a few other packages which it is not worth while to particularize.—At present the immediate cause of the conflagration on board the "Princess Victoria" is unknown; but, on looking over the particulars of her cargo, we are struck with the circumstance of her having had a large quantity of hemp on board, the very article which served as a quick-match to produce and spread an inextinguishable fire in the "Gregson." We are also informed that a quantity of this dangerous article was crammed loose into the crevices of the hold to fill up every vacancy in the stowage. It is, therefore, more than probable that the accident had a similar origin in both ships.

Writers' Buildings.—We have heard it reported that a small joint-stock company or partnership is about to be formed, for the purpose of purchasing

the Writers' Buildings, and converting them into a Bazaar for the sale of all varieties of English and European merchandize.

Aumeens and Moonsiffs.—We learn, that Government have issued a circular to the covenanted officers of the Judicial Department, calling upon them to make a report of the names of the Aumeens and Moonsiffs,—the names of their immediate ancestors,—their places of abode,—their ages,—their religion,—the number of years they have served the Company,—the number of original suits they have decided since Lord William Bentinck's Regulation 5 of 1831,—the number of those which have been confirmed,—the number not confirmed,—and on the general character of the Aumeen or Moonsiff so reported on. The objects of this circular are to ascertain precisely the effects of that just policy, which has admitted the Natives to the offices in question, and which has been the subject of so much discussion; and to mark the meritorious for promotion. Although the instances in which the functionaries in question have "failed in their truth," have been rather numerous, the number of those who have faithfully discharged the important and honorable trust reposed in them, is still greater, and on the whole the experiment so much derided, may be said to have succeeded beyond the expectations of those who wisely had recourse to it, with reference to the brief period to which the trial of it has yet extended; and we have little doubt that if Government persevere in promptly recognising merit and degrading delinquents, the result of a few years' further trial of a measure, which, at any rate, could not have been much longer deferred, will prove still more honorable to the Native character, and to the policy of a statesman who seems now to be the favorite butt for abuse.

New Manufacture.—We have heard that a practical engineer in this country, has turned his attention to the hemp and flax produced in India, and has commissioned suitable machinery from England with the view of establishing a manufactory of sail-cloth, sacking, twine, and other articles of a similar description, of which the consumption here is very great, but the fabric decidedly inferior. This is believed to arise from the employment of manual labour, which can never compete in this respect with the more finished product of mechanical skill.—Sail-cloth at present is imported from England, and, being a perishable commodity, bears so high a price that, much

against their will, many shipowners find it necessary to make use of that which is country-made, which is not only not so durable but weightier than the English, besides being a bad color, and of so loose a texture as to hold the wind less steadily.

The Army.—Those of our military readers who have not lately been at the larger stations of the army, will be glad to learn that numerous memorials are now in the act of being forwarded to the Governor General of India soliciting his aid in procuring from the Home Government the recognition of sick furloughs to Europe as part of the stipulated periods, which entitle the different grades to the retiring pensions. We have often wondered at the supineness of the Indian army on this subject; not being able to assign to ourselves any rational cause for officers, who proceed to the Cape, and elsewhere, within the given latitudes, being entitled to their pay and Indian allowances, and half staff salary, with the whole of the time added to the period of their service, while their more unfortunate brother officers, suffering in a more severe degree from sickness, and compelled to proceed twice the distance, and at twice the expense in search of health, have hitherto had the time so passed, to serve over again, before they become entitled to similar advantages. We are satisfied that no argument, founded on justice, to say nothing of kindness and consideration, can be adduced in support of the present system, and we have little doubt from the interest shown in the welfare of the army, by Lord Auckland and Sir Henry Fane, that the memorial will meet with their decided support. In fact, we are aware that the subject has been agitated at home, and there is a pretty general belief that the court, so far from any opposition, have actually proposed the measure themselves to the Board of Control, where, from some reasons unknown to us, it has for the present stopped. We would suggest to the officers of the army the propriety, as well as the necessity, of simultaneously exerting themselves to procure the recognition of the prayer of the memorial, satisfied as we are, that justice and equity demand alike from the Governments both here and in England that an anomaly so injurious to the most unfortunate officers of the army, should no longer exist, and which we are confident requires only to be properly brought to the notice of the authorities to be abrogated altogether.

We hear that two rather adventurous expeditions have been undertaken from

Moulmein by two gentlemen in the Company's service. One of them, Dr. Richardson, has set out with the intention of penetrating to the Capital of Ava by a new and unexplored route; the other, Captain McCleod, is gone upon a more distant journey towards the frontiers of China, hoping to improve the favorable disposition manifested by the Shani tribes, and to establish friendly relations with the Chinese who come down to that country in caravans for the purposes of trade.

The Bengal Mariners and General Widows' Fund Annual Meeting took place on 25th Jan. After inspecting the accounts, we did not wait to report the proceedings as nothing of interest was likely to be brought forward. The fund we are glad to observe, has increased, about 1000 rupees the balance being now Sa. Rs. 3,08,561 against Sa. Rs. 3,07,544 at the end of 1835. There are at present fourteen old members of the second class and two of the third class, whose joint contributions amount to 1990 rupees. The following statement will shew the number and charge of the present incumbents:—Widows: 1st class 62; 2d ditto 30; 3d ditto 6; Total 88—Children:—Boys 1st class 45; 2d ditto 13; 3d ditto 6; Total 64—Girls, 1st class 73; 2d ditto 48; 3d ditto 3; Total 124—Orphans:—Boys, 1st class, 8; 2d ditto 4; 3d ditto 0, Total 12—Girls, 1st class, 23; 2d ditto 9; 3d ditto 2; Total 34—Monthly Pensions, 1st class, 1060; 2d ditto 561; 3d ditto 56; Total 1677.

The following articles preparing at Messrs. Hamilton and Co. presented by the Merchants of Calcutta to Captain Chads. They consist of a Silver Breakfast Set and a large Silver Salver. Each of the articles will bear the following inscription:—“Presented to Captain Chads, C. B. by the Merchants of Calcutta,” and the following words will be added to the same inscription upon the Salver:—“In commemoration of his distinguished services, while in command of H. M.'s ship *Andromache*, employed in the Straits against the Malayan Pirates; and in admiration of those prompt, bold, and successful measures, which have rendered essential benefits to commerce, and to suffering humanity, January A. D. 1837.”

Duel.—We have heard that in consequence of the gross offensive and insulting language made use of by Mr. Stocqueler, the Editor of the *Englishman*, in regard to Captain Sewell, that gentleman accompanied by his friend Capt. Haw-

kins, waited upon Mr. S. and demanded its immediate retraction or the usual alternative. Mr. Stocqueler declined to retract, and the parties therefore crossed the water. After receiving his adversary's fire, Mr. Stocqueler discharged his pistol in the air, which necessarily led to a termination of the affair; but why he made this *quasi* apology after instead of before the meeting is not very intelligible.

Human Sacrifice at Burdwan.—The offering of a human sacrifice at the shrine of a temple in Burdwan about two months since, is just now, singularly enough, brought to the notice of the public by means of the native press. It appears still more singular and remarkable that an act of this revolting description could have been perpetrated, and not a trace of its guilty author have been discovered although, according to the account published, but four or five days elapsed before “the darogahs of the zillah did all they could to ascertain the perpetrators of the sacrifice.” It is stated that the Brahmin on entering the temple in the morning, perceived a great quantity of blood before the idol, and a present for himself, consisting of a variety of articles, among which were gold ornaments, all to the value of about two thousand rupees. This, the Brahmin, after cleansing the temple, conveyed to his house and appropriated to his own use, very well satisfied, no doubt, with his good fortune, and secretly wishing that such devotees might not visit the idol less frequently, although, it seems, he had no reason to complain, “as this was not the first time that such an occurrence had taken place at the temple in question.” Now, admitting the circumstances, as they have been given to be true, not forgetting the part that the headless trunk of a human being was found at the same time in the creek near the pagoda, we must be permitted to say, with all due respect to those worthy officers of the police, the darogahs, and their trusty minions the thanadars, that they have not done their duty. It does not even appear in the account, that they reported the circumstance to the magistrate. They might have done so, but if they had, we should suppose, of course, that ere now it would have been more publicly known. The sacrifice and offering are, very reasonably, conjectured to have been made by some Rajah or other wealthy native. None but a rich individual could afford so costly a propitiation, neither could it be done, we imagine, without supplying the proper means of precaution to prevent

government, notwithstanding all that has been said against interfering with the religious prejudices of the natives, cannot for a moment be a matter of question. Every temple, proved to the satisfaction of government to be stained with human gore, ought to be instantly barred from all access—the Bramins attached to it, prohibited from approaching it—and the lands and revenues, if any there be belonging to it, immediately confiscated by the government. If toleration must be allowed to the natives at so enormous a sacrifice of what is due to justice and humanity, the sooner some limits are drawn round it the better. Enough is not done for justice when the perpetrator of a sacrificial murder is discovered and punished, so long as the shrine stained with the blood of the offering is permitted to stand an object of superstitious reverence—neither is enough done for the honor of the British name, and the reputation of a good and wise government.

The increasing demand for freight and passenger accommodation in the River Steamers has, we understand, induced the Board to recommend a considerable extension of the establishment. It is proposed to indent to England for five pair of boats, two of them to be employed on the Jumna, and three with the present establishment on the Ganges; and when these boats come out, to have a regular weekly despatch to and from Calcutta and Allahabad. At present there is usually an interval of about three weeks between the starting day of one boat and the despatch of the next.

A matter of great importance to the Navy, and especially to the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship *Andromache*, was decided on 31st Jan. in the Supreme Court. The act of Parliament fixing bounty money for Pirates, viz., £20 for every pirate taken or killed, and £5 for every man of the crews not taken or killed, on board a piratical vessel when attacked, has been declared applicable to the pirates in the Straits, and the sum of £8,116 has accordingly been awarded to the *Andromache* for the four engagements in which she was concerned.

At Juepoor a discovery has recently been made, by which some valuable state Jewels have been recovered to the Raj through the intervention of a Panchaet of Sahonkars, of which one Manick Chund, who is said to have some connection with the Rajpootana Agency, was one of the most active Members. It was well known that Jotharam and Roopa Budarun had obtained possession of the

articles in question, and it was scarcely hoped that they would be found again, as there was no clue for ascertaining how they had been disposed of when Jotharam was expelled from Juepoor and the Budarun was placed under restraint, but it would appear, that the star of one of the most consummate villains the world has lately produced, is still on the decline, if it do not set altogether. A short time since, three small wooden boxes, covered with white cloth stitched, were taken to the agent to the Governor General by a deputation on the part of the aforementioned Panchaet, who said, that they had been obtained from the person into whose charge they had been delivered by a confidential servant of Jotharam, about the time that the latter was preparing to quit Juepoor for Deosa and Agra, on the stipulation that his name should not be brought forward publicly. The cloth envelope was removed in the presence of the Juepoor authorities, when upon the fastening of the lock of each box was found a seal bearing the impression, Sree Sunghseejee Jotharamjee. The boxes were then consigned to the care of the Minister, who caused their Seals to be broken in full Durbar, before the Purdur of the Majee, and, to the great satisfaction of those interested in the recovery of the stolen property, their contents proved to consist chiefly of Jewels belonging to the Royal Wardrobe, valued at about five and a half lakhs of rupees; one of the articles is a Surpech or Bandeau of diamonds set in the form of roses, made up in the time of Raja Purta Singh, the central stone of which cost a lakh and thirty thousand rupees. The loss of these Jewels which had been traced to the hands of Jotharam gave rise to one of the charges of embezzlement respecting which he was questioned at Deosa, as appears from the printed letters connected with his late trial, and the three boxes (contents not specified were noticed in a communication from Futih Lal to Juepoor, directing the transmission of them with other property to Agra at the desire of Jotharam, a copy of which was found in Hookum Chand's house. The following are extracts from the letters—No. 6, A. P. from Gyan Chand, son of Umur Chand and son-in-law of Hookum Chand—respecting the Budarunjee, and he sends word—"they will take my name and say to you, the Budarunjee has told us that you have the property; believe not one whit of what they shall ever but give a flat denial."—In No. 4, D. P., Gyan

Chund gives the following advice, "say to the deputies, you ask me about valuables missing, the owner sent for them and I know not how she disposed of them. I hold an acquittal for all she intrusted to me. If they ask to see the acquittal, answer them,—who are you, that I should exhibit it to you? On the day that justice shall be done, I will answer such questions as may be put to me. Short abrupt answers should be given, but according to your own good pleasure, 29, A. P., from Jotharam to Hookum Chund—"My answers to the four persons who came here (to inquire concerning state property) were direct and decisive, and I put them to a nonplus. Their report went to Juepoor from whence the very same questions were returned: they were again brought to me, and I settled the matter in the same strain as before." No. 3., D. P., from Hookum Chund—"The four persons who came from Juepoor will have gone away without gaining anything by the visit.—How should deceit and falsehood find a leg on which to stand!"

Assam Tea.—We understand that further specimens of tea have been sent down from Assam, which, considering that they were prepared from leaves gathered in the month of December, are very passable, and fully equal, as we are informed, by competent judges, to much of the tea imported from China.—These were prepared out of season, merely to give the Chinese an opportunity of teaching some of the people of Assam, how to render us independent of the Celestial Empire.

It has been said that the Bank of Bengal contemplated establishing a branch at Madras as well as at Bombay. If the Government Bank at Madras be assimilated to the Bank of Bengal with an extended range of business, there can be no need of a branch from the latter; but a mutual agency might be arranged for the benefit of both and of the public.

The Bank of India.—We have been favored with the following copy of the memorial of the East Indian Association at Glasgow, against the new Bank project. It will be seen that, in the main, the memorialists object to the institution upon the very grounds we have ourselves advanced:—To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, *First Lord* of his Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c.—The memorial of the East Indian Association of Glasgow,—Respectfully Sheweth,—That the chairman of this Association having been honored with a communication in reply from the Right Hon. the Chancel-

lor of the Exchequer, desiring that the Directors should address to the Treasury a detailed statement of their objections to the establishment of a bank in India. Your memorialists beg very respectfully to submit to your lordship the accompanying copy of a report which was prepared by a sub-committee of the Association specially appointed for the purpose prior to the chairman's communication with Mr. Spring Rice.—Your memorialists beg to refer to the said report as embodying their principal objections to the proposed "Bank of India," they briefly resolved themselves into these, viz.—That the privileges sought for, particularly those of limited liability the remittance of Indian revenue and the issue of notes, through all the Government channels, are essentially exclusive: and, in their operation, cannot fail, in your memorialist's opinion, to become a most injurious monopoly in spite of all that even the parties themselves could do to prevent it, were they so disposed. That the distance of the Directors from the thing to be directed is repugnant to every idea of efficiency; and that the *system* of direction in investing a few men with such power for many years, is replete with temptation to the most serious abuses. Your memorialists beg to remark that the remittance of the surplus revenue, by means of the produce of India and China, constituted almost the whole commerce of the East India Company at the time when it was deemed necessary, for the good of the nation to extinguish their trading functions, and yet the projectors of the proposed bank ask for the co-operation of Government with the avowed object on their part "of suspending the necessity of the Treasury in Bengal, and of taking upon themselves the remittance to England of the sums required for the home charges of the East India Company," thus grasping at the control of those very funds, the remittance of which, in the hands of the East India Company, formed a most serious objection to the monopoly so happily got rid of.—Your memorialists beg distinctly to disclaim *any* opinion which might be considered unfavorable to the extension of a good banking system in India, and, on the contrary, object to the proposed bank, chiefly because they firmly believe that it will absorb all competition of the kind, and that by competition alone, can such establishment be beneficial to the public. Your memorialists beg only further to state, that the principle of limited liability has hitherto been carefully excluded from English banking,

and they humbly submit to your Lordship that the vast interests of India both in its internal and foreign trade, recently freed as it has been from one monopoly is no proper subject for an experiment, which your memorialists verily believe would bring it under another.—Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly beg that your lordship will give this important matter your early and serious consideration, and discourage the formation of the said bank on the principles proposed, and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.—Signed on behalf of the East Indian Association of Glasgow by

Glasgow, 18th Aug. 1836.

The committee appointed to acquire information respecting the proposed "Bank of India" to consider the probable effect of such an establishment, and to report to the Directors; having obtained authentic copies of the prospectus and correspondence with the India House, Board of Control, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, which they herewith present, have carefully considered the matter thus referred to them and agreed to the following resolutions, viz.,—Resolved 1st. That though a greater diffusion of capital in India for *Agricultural* purposes is most desirable, yet there is no present want of it either for Government or commercial purposes, as is evidenced by the facts that the Indian loans are contracted at 4 per cent, and that the French and American trade are carried on mainly by means of the capital and credit of British merchants, and your committee are of opinion that any increase of capital which might be required by an extension of the trade would be readily met by individual enterprise.—Resolved, 2d. That a well regulated bank can scarcely fail any where, particularly in India, to be a public benefit, as thereby the amount of available capital is increased, and the rate at which it is offered to the public lowered by competition, and that, therefore, no objection could be against the proposed establishment were it properly based and constituted.—Resolved, 3d. That the plan of the proposed bank, as developed in its prospectus, is not satisfactory, either as to its principles or government for the following reasons:—1st. Because, though disclaiming exclusive privileges, it seeks for a royal charter with limited liability, which, if granted, could scarcely fail, from the magnitude of the concern, to cause it to operate as a monopoly.—2d. Because it seeks "to incorporate or amalgamate with itself the Bank of Bengal having no desire to enter into competition with it,"

the Union Bank could not be expected to bear up against such opposition, and thus all competition would be swallowed up, though from it alone could any good be expected to accrue to the public.—3d. Because it seeks to act as the Government Treasury, and your committee are of opinion that this would endow it with a power wholly inconsistent with that competition which is so indispensable to freedom of trade.—4th. Because it seeks to remit the surplus revenue of India, and your committee are of opinion that this would only be to transfer to a worse administration, that undue influence over the trade which has been so loudly complained of in the mode of remitting adopted by the East India Company.—5th. Because the bank aims at the issue of its notes through all the Government channels in India which would extend its dangerous power over the circulation of the country.—6th. Because the bulk of the proprietary and the chief management are to be in England, while the proposed field of operation in India which is about as preposterous as to think of placing the Bank of England under a proprietary and Board of Directors in Calcutta; and further because the direction in India is to be subject to the approval and under the control of that in London; which are both, in the opinion of your committee, open to very serious objections, chiefly inasmuch as the distance must prevent that intimate knowledge of existing circumstances which ought to regulate extensive financial operations; and the nature of these operations, unknown as they must be to the mercantile community generally will often materially affect their calculations and give undue advantage to those members of the commercial body who are in the Direction; while, by the absolute control of the London over the India Direction, little hope can be entertained of spirited resistance by the latter to any erroneous measures of the former.—7th. Because, besides other defects in the plan for the direction the part of it which concentrates the whole power in a very limited number of individuals for so many years has a manifest tendency to give rise to abuses and to a general vicious administration of the affairs of the bank.—Resolved 4th. That it be recommended to the Directors of this Association that they decidedly oppose the granting of a charter with limited liability to the proposed "Bank of India," as a measure calculated to bring the trade anew under that same system of monopoly from which it has just been freed.—Resolved, 5th. That

it does not remove the objection of this committee to say that its privileges are not exclusive, and that other parties may also obtain the advantage of limited liability, as several banks in the same place do in Scotland, for the committee believes that the circumstances of the two countries are so widely different that the parallel cannot hold, and that the effect in India of so large a capital and such vast influence, supported by such a privilege, would be to absorb all existing competition and to prevent in future the forming of any other bank, while its effect in England would probably be to benefit London to the detriment of the outports.—(Signed) ROBERT JAMESON, Chairman.

Glasgow. 25th July 1836.

We understand the Government has accepted an offer made by the Bonding Warehouse Committee, of 1,80,000 Rupees for the old Import Warehouse* premises, which sum is rather more than 800 Rupees per cottah. This purchase will be more economical than would have been that of Export Warehouses which were valued at 1,000 Rupees per cottah for the ground, and a large sum also for the buildings upon them, but which the Government refused to part with at the valuation of their Engineer Officers, being desirous of reserving so eligible a piece of ground contiguous to the Custom House, for the eventual extension of the Custom House premises, or other public offices. This important matter having been settled, a meeting of the proprietors of the Bonding Warehouse Association is called for Feb. the 3d, for the purpose of electing Directors and Office-bearers, and considering a plan for the buildings to be immediately commenced. It is proposed to divide the whole longitudinally into three ranges of warehouses, and for the present to build only the centre one; by which arrangement the use of the sheds on both sides will be preserved until the space is wanted. Government has liberally consented to apportion the payment of the purchase-money for the ground according as it shall be occupied, so that only one-third of the 1,80,000 Rupees will be required for some time.

Human Sacrifices in Goomsoor.—Meria pooja, or Human Sacrifices, takes place once a year in one or other of the confederate Mootas in succession. The victims are stolen from the low country, or are brought from some other distant part and sold to those mootas where the sacrifices are performed—if children, they are kept until they attain a proper age. This cruel ceremony is thus per-

formed:—When the appointed day arrives the Khonds assemble from all parts of the country, dressed in their finery, some with bear-skins thrown over their shoulders, others with the tails of peacocks flowing behind them, and the long winding feather of the jungle cock waving on their heads. Thus decked out, they dance, leap, and rejoice, beating drums, and playing on an instrument not unlike in sound to the highland pipe. Soon after noon, the Jani, or presiding priest, with the aid of his assistants, fastens the unfortunate victim to a strong post which has been firmly fixed into the ground, and there standing erect he suffers the cruel torture (humanity shudders at the recital) of having the flesh cut from his bones in small pieces, by the knives of the savage crowd who rush on him and contend with each other for a portion.—Great value is attached to the first morsel cut from the victim's body, for it is supposed to possess greater virtues, and a proportionate eagerness is evinced to acquire it; but considerable danger to the person of the operator attends the feat, for it happens also that equal virtues are attributed to the flesh of the lucky holder of the first slice. To guard against so disagreeable an appropriation, a village will perhaps depute one of its number to endeavour to secure the much desired object, and they accordingly arm him with a knife. (mereri) tie cloths round him, and holding on by the ends, at the appointed signal rush with 3 or 4,000 others at the miserable sacrifice; when, if their man should be successful in his aim, they exert their utmost efforts to drag him from the crowd, from whence (so few being able to approach the wretched object at once) should he escape unhurt, the whole turn their faces to their homes, for, in order to secure its full efficacy, they must deposit in their fields, before the day has passed, the charm they have so cruelly won.—The intent of this inhuman sacrifice is to propitiate Ceres,—how devilish!!—In Gud-dapoor, another and equally cruel sacrifice frequently precedes the one already described —A trench, seven feet long, is dug, along which a human being is suspended alive by the neck and heels, fastened with ropes to stakes firmly fixed at each end of the excavation so that to prevent strangulation, he is compelled to support himself with his hands, over each side of his grave.—The presiding priest, or Jani, after performing some ceremonies in honor of the goddess Manekisiri, takes an axe and inflicts six cuts at equal distances from the back of

the neck to the heels, repeating the numbers one, two, three, &c., &c., as he proceeds; Rondi, Rendi, Moonjii, Nalgi, Chingi, Sajgi, and at the seventh, Argi, decapitates him—the body falls into the pit and is covered with earth when the hellish orgies first described are enacted. Women are sacrificed as well as men.—Since the arrival of the troops in the Khond country, a female found her way into the Collector's camp, at Patlingia, with fetters on her legs; she had escaped during the confusion of an attack on the Wulsa or hiding-place of the people who had charge of her, by our men, and related that she had been sold by her brother!! to a mootikoo of one of the Patlingia mootas, for the purpose of being sacrificed. I need not say that she was instantly released, and that she abjured all further connection with her people.—*Conservative*, Jan. 17.

Calcutta Docking Company.—It has been determined that an Association shall be formed to be called the Calcutta Docking Company.—That the capital of this Association shall amount to six lacs of rs., to be divided into 600 shares of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each. That subscriptions to the above extent having been already received, according to the list and prospectus laid upon the table, each shareholder shall be called upon to pay the first instalment of 600 Company's Rupees per share into the Union Bank, and upon the completion of the deed of Association, shall give his promissory notes for the further instalments.—The following gentlemen have consented to become the managing committee:—Wm. Bruce, Esq.,—T. R. Crawford, Esq.,—W. Storm, Esq.,—W. Prinsep, Esq., and Rustumjee Cowasjee. That the committee are authorised to pay the first instalment due for the purchase of the Howrah and Kidderpore Docks, and also to appropriate the surplus funds to the provision of such stock and materials as are required for the carrying on the works in hand.—That the committee are authorised to make all engagements for repairs, &c. &c., and to sign and receive all bills for work done at the Docks.—That the committee are authorised to treat with Government for the sale of the eastern end of the Kidderpore premises, upon terms fixed by the proprietors.

We are glad to hear that the propriety of separating the magisterial and revenue duties especially in the large districts of Bengal, is now fully recognized, and that a commencement of the desired reform is about to be made in the immediate separation of the offices of Collector and

Magistrate in the Moorsshedabad district, where the disadvantage of the union has been most strongly exhibited.

Supreme Court Arrangements.—Mr. Dobbs has been appointed Master and Accountant General by two of the Judges; the salary for the performance of the duties is Rs. 36,000 per annum, subject, when Mr. Macnaghten retires, who now receives Rs. 18,000 per annum, to an increase of Rs. 12,000, and when Mr. O'Hanlon, who now receives Rs. 8,000, retires from the Insolvent Court, to a further increase of Rs. 6,000, making, when these offices are concentrated in Mr. Dobbs, a salary of Rupees 51,000. Mr. Dickens takes Mr. Smoult's offices and his allowances, doing the duty of Ecclesiastical Registrar for nothing, and receiving Rs. 54,000, the ascertained average of Commissions as Ecclesiastical Officer for a period of eleven years past, and Rs. 12,000 annually, to make up 66,000, the amount of Mr. Dickens's salary as Master and Equity Registrar.—This concentration of offices and the saving consequent thereto, enables the court to reduce the charges, per folio, in all the offices. Those mentioned a few days ago, as exceptions, will be now reduced.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 5, Mr. A. S. Annand has been authorised to exercise the powers of joint Magis. and dep. Collector in Zillah Chittagong—14, Mr. G. Adams has been authorised to exercise the powers of joint Magis. and dep. Collector in Zillah Midnapore—Lieut. G. Ellis, of the regt of Art., to conduct a Revenue Survey in the districts of Monghyr and Behar—17, Mr. J. Hawkins to be Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or Bauleah division, vice Mr. C. W. Steer—Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to be Additional Judge of Patna, and to hold the Sessions for the trial of all commitments by Capts. Ramsay and Lewis at Chuprah and Moorsshedabad, vice Mr. Hawkins—Mr. R. P. Nisbet to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Nuddeah—Mr. F. W. Russell to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Moorsshedabad—Mr. R. Torrens to be Magis. and Collector of Diuagapore, vice Mr. T. R. Davidson, but to continue to act as additional Judge of Chittagong until further orders—The Hon. R. Forbes to be Collector of Moorsshedabad—Mr. W. H. Elliott to be Magis. of Moorsshedad, but to continue at Bancoorra until relieved—Mr. G. W. 1 atty to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Malda—Mr. E. Deedes to be joint Magis. and

dep. Collector of Baraset—Mr D. J. Money to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Bancoora, but to continue at Midnapore until relieved—Mr. G. F. Houlton to exercise the full powers of a Collector for the Genl Superintendence of the Unassessed Mehuls and Settlement Affairs in the district of Echar, vice Mr Loughnan—Mr C. Tottenham to be dep. Collector of the district of Tirhoot, for the conduct of Suits under Regulations II. of 1819 and III. of 1828, vice Mr Houlton, but to continue at Bulloah until the business of the season shall have been completed—Mr R. N. Farquhason to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Patna, continuing to officiate as Magis. of the above district, and to hold charge of the Office of the Special dep. Collector until further orders—Mr. Asst Surg J. Dayenport, M. D., to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Tipperah, vice Mr. Asst Surgeon T. W. Burt—24, The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments: Mr. J. W. Templer to officiate, until further orders, as Civil and Session Judge of Buckergunge, vice Mr Maxwell—Mr G. F. Brown to officiate, until further orders, as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 12th or Bhaugulpore division—Mr J. F. Cathcart to be Civil and Session Judge of Jessore, vice Mr C. Phillips—Mr J. Dunbar to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of Bhaugulpore, but to retain charge of the Office of Magis. and Collector of that district till relieved by Mr James—Mr H. F. James to officiate until further orders, as Magis. and Collector of Bhaugulpore, continuing in charge of his present duties at Rungpore till relieved—Mr C. G. Udny to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of Sarun—Mr F. Cardew to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Monghyr, vice Mr R. W. Barlow—Mr J. Reid to be an Asst under the Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of the 11th or Patna division—Mr R. H. Snell has been authorised to exercise the powers of joint Magis. and dep. Collector in the 24 Pergunnahs—Mr G. G. Mackintosh to officiate, until further orders as joint Magis. and dep. Collector of the second grade in Zillah Purnea, during the absence of Mr F. E. Read—Mr G. J. Gordon to be 3d Commissioner of the Court of Requests, vice Mr A. Dobbs resigned—25, Mr E. J. Harington has been permitted to resign the Hon. Co.'s C. S. from this date, in order to retire upon an annuity of the year 1836-37—Mr F. A. Lushington,

Writer, reported qualified for the Public Service, is attached to Bengal Presidency—Mr S. G. Bonham to be Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore and Malacca, to take effect from the date of Mr Murchison's departure from India, on 25th Dec. last—Mr T. C. Church to be Resident Councillor at Singapore, vice Mr. Bonham from the present date—Mr W. Balhetchet to be Asst to the Resident Councillor of Prince of Wales' Island, from the date of his taking charge

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT. OF AGRA.—Dec 13, Mr R. H. Scott to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 3d or Bareilly division—27, Mr T. P. Woodcock, to officiate as Magis. and Collector of Allyghur—Mr. F. P. Smith to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Ghazee pore, from the date of Mr. E. J. Harington's embarkation for Europe—Mr. W. R. Kennaway to be Magis. and Collector of Ghazee pore—Mr. Kennaway will continue to officiate as Magis. and Collector of Allyghur until relieved by Mr. T. P. Woodcock—Mr W. F. Thomson to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Ghazee pore—Captain C. Thoresby, of the 68th regt N 1, to be Supert. of the Bhuttee territory, and to exercise the powers of Magis. and Collector in subordination to the Agent and Commissioner of Dehlee—Jan. 2, Mr A. W. Begbee to be Civil and Session Judge of Mynpoorie—Mr. H. S. Boulleson to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut division—Mr. J. R. Hutchinson ditto ditto of the 2d or Agra division—Mr R. C. Glyn to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Meerut—Mr G. F. Franco to officiate as Magis. and Collector of Meerut—7, Ensign S. A. Abbott, 51st regt N 1, to be an Asst in the Revenue Survey department—Mr H. Rose to officiate as Magis. and Collector of Bareilly—9, Mr R. H. S. Campbell to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Furruckabad—Mr H. M. Elliot to be Secy. to the Sudder Board of Revenue from 10th Dec. last—11, Mr A. P. Currie to be Magis. and Collector of Humeypore from 21st ult.—Mr. J. Thornton to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Goruckpore; Mr. Thornton will continue to officiate as dep. Collector of Ally Ghur—14, Mr M. F. vuir to be Asst under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Bareilly division, from 28th ult—Mr S. S. Brown to be Magis. and collector of the western division Dehlee territory, from 25th ult.—The leave of absence for three months granted to Mr C. C. Parks, Collector of Customs at Allahabad, on

the 24th Nov. last, is cancelled—17, Mr B. Tayler to be Civil and Session Judge of Mooradabad, from 4th inst.—Mr. J. Davidson to be Civil and Session Judge of Etawah—Mr S. G. Smith to be Magis. and Collector of Etawah—Mr J. Cumine to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Etawah—Mr A. U. C. Plowden to be joint Magis. and dep. Collector of Ally Ghur. from 1st Dec. 1836—Mr R. H. P. Clarke to be joint Magis and dep Collector of Bareilly; Mr C. to continue to officiate as Magis. and Collector of Suheswan—19, Lt R. C. Shakespear, of the regt of Artillery, to be an Asst in the Revenue Survey department—The services of Mr G. F. Brown, at present holding the appointment of Magis. and Collector of Juanpoor, have been placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal—20, Mr. J. H. Batten, Asst to the Commissioner of Kumaon, vested with the powers of joint Magis. and dep. Collector in Guwahati—25, Mr C. W. Truscott to officiate as Magis. and Collector of Allahabad—Mr G. H. M. Alexander to exercise the powers of joint Magis. and dep. Collector in the Boodlunda-hur district—Feb. 8, Mr C. Fraser to officiate as Agent to the Lieut Gov. in the Saugor Nherbudda territory.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 18th Jan. to 20th Feb. 1837—Captain J. C. Tudor Sub Asst, to be deputy Asst Commissary Genl of the 2d class, vice Captain W. Foley resigned—Asst Surgeon H. H. Spry, medical department to whom rank was assigned in G. O. No. 234, of 9th November, 1827, instead of the date therein stated, and to stand next below Asst Surgeon D. Woodburn, M. D. and above Asst Surgeon J. Corbet. The order books to be corrected accordingly—11th batt Art., Lieut A. Cardew 1st comp, to be Adj. and Quarterm. vice Hasford promoted—Lieut G. T. Graham 1st comp, to act as Adj. to the wing of 4th batt stationed at Dum-Dum, in succession to Lieut Cardew—Eur. regt. Lt. C. Clark, right wing, to be Adj. vice Shortreed promoted—55th regt N I, Lt. C. Graham to be Adj. vice Fieeth promoted—9th regt L C. Cornet F. J. Harriot to be Interpreter and Quartermaster—Lieut H. Boyd 15th regt N I, Agent for family money and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore, to act as Paymaster at Meerut and Haupper during the absence of Captain J. Hoggan or until further orders—Captain J. Jervis 5th regt N I, to be Supert of Family Money and Paymaster of Native Pensioners in Oude and Cawnpore, vice Captain C. Hamilton promoted—Captain

H. Carter, 73d regt N I, to be Agent for family money and Pay-master of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore, vice Lieut H. Boyd—Assistant Surgeon D. Stewart M. D. 2d Asst to Presidency Hospital, to be Supert Genl Vaccine Inoculation Hospital, vice Surg A. R. Jackson, M. D.—Asst Surg H. Chapman, Gov. Genl's Body Guard, to be 2d Asst to the Pres. Genl Hospital, vice Asst Surg D. Stewart MD—Asst Surg F. H. Brett is permanently appointed by Gov. Genl to the medical charge of the Body Guard—3d regt N I, Lieut W. Little to be Captain, Ensign J. Hennessey Fulton to be Lieut; from the 25th Jan. 1837, in succession to Captain G. F. Holland retired—26th regt N I, Captain G. Huish to be Major, Lieut J. L. Taylor to be Captain, and Ensign J. G. Gaiskell to be Lieut; from 12th Jan. 1837, in succession to Major G. H. Johnstone, transferred to the Invalid Estab.—44th regt. N I, Lieut and Brevet Captain R. B. Pemberton to be Captain, Ensign T. Goddard to be Lieut; from the 25th Jan. 1837, in succession to Captain T. Des Veaux retired.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 29, Captain W. Vernon 33d N I, to Mary, daughter of the late R. Reilly, Esq. civil Surgeon—Jan. 2, Captain A. Symers to Emily, only daughter of Lieut-colonel T. Palmer—Mr T. Ross to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr W. Wallis—3, J. G. Heriold, Esq. to Miss M. A. McGuire—12, at Cawnpore, Mr C. Sutherland to Rose, youngest daughter of the late S. Greenway, Esq—13, Mr W. Baxter to Miss M. Woolsey—Mr J. P. Gray to Miss S. S. Reed—17, Mr A. Dazey, junr, to Miss E. Smith—J. Jackson, Esq. Bengal Med. Service, to Maria, daughter of J. Pattle, Esq. B C S—18, C M. Hollingbery, Esq to Mrs H. Eastman—19, Monsieur N. Ravinet to Miss A. E. Ayres—at Myensing, Mr J. Ward to Miss A. Coleman—D. Oman, Esq. indigo planter, to Anne, youngest daughter of C. E. Eweller, Esq.—21, Mr L. D. Mello to Catherine, widow of the late Mr John Payne—Mr W. Ogle to Miss J. Joaquina—Mr P. Fernandes to Miss A. Robert—Mr S. B. Gonsalves to Miss S. D' Cruz—24, Mr M. Wittingbaker to Miss J. Fenwick—25, Mr C. Dissent to Miss E. A. Rice—30, at Dinapore, W. J. Baldwin, Esq. of Tirhoot, to Catherine, daughter of the late C. F. Fergusson, Esq. C S—31, Mr. J. W. Grange to Miss E. J. Fritz.

BIRTHS.—Nov. 21, at Sea, the lady of L. Carmichael, Esq. of a son—Dec. 14, at Agra, Mrs E. Billon of a daughter—20, at Neemuch, the lady of Captain Scott 1st L C, of a daughter—24, at

Ramree, the lady of Lieut J. R. Lumsden 63d N I, of a daughter—26, at Mhow, the lady of Lt G. R. Whish, 60th regt, of a son—28, at Mussoorie the lady of Captain Hoggan 52d N I, of a son—30, at Dacca, the lady of J. Lewis, Esq, C S, of a son—the lady of Lieut W. R. Dunmure of a daughter—31, the lady of W. Thompson, Esq, of a daughter—at Chunar, the wife of Magazine Serjt. Clarke of a son—*Jan. 1*, Mrs S. M. Gaspar of a daughter—the lady of C. L. Pento, Esq, of a son—4, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr T. S. Vellozo, of a daughter—6, at Benares, the lady of G. Lindsay, Esq, C S, of a daughter—9, at Mhow, the wife of Serjt-major J. Swanston of a daughter—12, at Muttra, the wife of Mr John of Agra, of a son—at Cawnpore, the lady of Captain W. M. N. Sturt of a daughter—13, at Berhampore, the wife of Mr J. Morley of a daughter—14, the lady of J. Lackersteen, Esq, of a son—Mrs T. Gregson of a daughter—17, at Agra, Mrs W. Porter of a daughter—at Allahabad, the lady of J. Dunmure, Esq, of a daughter—18, the lady of Captain W. Boothby of a son—Mrs J. E. Mytra of a son—at Chowringhee, the lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq, of a son—at Etawah, the lady of Lieut G. Hamilton 53d N I, of a daughter—at Kishnagur, the lady of C. W. Fuller Esq, of a daughter—19, Mrs M. A. Roger of a son—the lady of J. Graves, Esq, of a daughter—20, Mrs T. J. Phillips of a daughter—at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt J. Huish of a daughter—22, the lady of F. C. Smith, Esq, C S, of a son—Mrs N. Kerr of a son—23, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq, of a daughter—at Moozufferpore, the lady of Dr. K. Mackinnon of a daughter—on the river Megna, the lady of W. S. Senior, Esq, Asst Surgeon, of a daughter—the lady of W. Ridsdale, Esq, of a son—24, at Agra, the lady of Captain C. Douglas 14th regt N I, of a son—at Burdwan, the lady of W. Taylor, Esq, C S, of a daughter—Mrs J. Richardson of a son still born 26, at Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut Foquett of a daughter—the lady of C. E. Trevelyan, Esq, of a daughter—27, at Azimghur, the lady of H. C. Tucker, Esq, C S, of a daughter—28, Mrs M. Rochfort of a son—the lady of Rev R. B. Boswell of a son—the lady of M. J. Emen, Esq, of a son—29, Mrs B. Barber, junr., of a daughter—at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain Ashe 62d regt N I, of a daughter—30, Mrs J. P. Parker of a son—the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq, of a daughter—at Agra, the lady of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq, C S, of a son—31, the lady of J. D. Dow, Esq, of a son—at Chandernagore, the wife of Mr W. Wilson of

a son—at Muttra, the lady of Captain J. Free 10th L C, of a daughter—*Feb. 1*, at Meerut, the lady of Lieut J. C. Rouse of the Buffs, of a daughter—2, at Lucknow, Mrs T. Catanier of a daughter—4, at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain J. Macdonald of a daughter—6, at Kidderpore, Mrs T. Watkins of a daughter—9, at Azimghur, the lady of J. Thomson, Esq, C S, of a daughter—13, at Baugundee, the lady of Asst Surgeon Temple of a son 16, the wife of Mr D. Gomes of a son—the lady of R. C. Bell, Esq, of a son.

DEATHS.—*Nor. 18*, at Canton, Mr. G. Hill—23, at Whampoa Reach, Surgeon C. Johnstone of the ship "Earl Balcarras"—*Dec. 1*, at Singapore, J. C. Grant, Esq, C S—20, at Singapore, Lieut J. P. German 48th N I—31, Mr Harry Brown—Mr John Reid—*Jan. 2*, Mr T. Mackintosh—4, at Agra, Mrs C. E. Billon, daughter of C. R. Marlin, Esq—5, at Asseerghur, J. G. Deedes, Esq, C S—6, at Hansi, Mr A. Soanes—7, at Futteghur, Anne, infant daughter of Lieut Tytler, H M's 9th regt—11, at Etawah, Mrs S. Connell—12, at Chunar, Elizabeth, wife of Conductor S. Patnam—at Hansi, Beatrice, eldest daughter of the late Major Grant, late H M's 97th regt—16, Mr J. H. Hickey—at Allahabad, Jessie, infant daughter of Serjt Bell—18, Captain R. P. Field, Invalid Estab.—19, Jessej, wife of Mr H. Randolph—20, Master T. M. Carapiet—22, Rev F. Ideas Neves, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church of Botaconna—Major J. Campbell, 12th regt N I—23, at Cawnpore, William, eldest son of Captain R. Luxmore H M's 16th foot—24, Adelaide infant daughter of J. Revely, Esq, of Penang—at Ishapore, Ensign W. K. Fullarton 69th regt N I—Mrs S. D. Ridsdale lady of W. Ridsdale Esq.—25, Mrs L. Oliver—26, Mrs A. Verrannes—29, Mr C. D. Nicholas—30, at Hazareebaugh, Lieut-colonel J. J. Bird, aged 79 years—*Feb. 2*, Mr. Geo. Riley—3, Capt. F. F. Cambernon—Benjamin, infant son of Captain W. Boothby—4, C. E. Eweler, Esq, of Jessore—6, at Delhi, Mr Lumley, senior—9, Mr Overseer T. Dickson—Claissa, infant daughter of Mr B. Barber, junior—at Feridpore, Jane, infant daughter of Mr M. Innes—at Hazareebaugh, Asst Surg A. Campbell, H M's 49th foot—10, Mr Jos. Lewis—12, at Dacca, Madame La Comtesse De Framond—14, Mr John Pocock, ship "General Palmer"—near Chinsurah, Madame de Lavalette—Harnet, daughter of E. Wilkinson, Esq—16, Anna, relict of the late Mr T. Woodhouse, H. Co's Marine—Juliana, wife of Mr T. Thompson, indigo planter—17, Mr J. F. D' Costa.

THE

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

WE are, at this time, surrounded by pamphlets advocating the views of each writer on the grand project of Steam Communication with India. Although we have paid every attention to the multitudinous and conflicting opinions that have poured in upon us, we have not yet discovered any plan or line of argument, sufficiently powerful to withdraw us from our trust in the route by the Red Sea. One writer is altogether for the Euphrates' plan of communication. Another writes two or three dozen closely-printed pages, to convince us of "the advantages of a Steam passage by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean." And another again, (Col. Chesney, a Government authority, whose observations we are about to lay before our readers,) assumes, and with some shew of reason, although in the aggregate not upon feasible grounds, that the proposed routes by the Red Sea and Euphrates, should be acted upon connectedly, as the one plan might thus materially assist the other, and eventually save very considerable expence in prosecuting the ~~main~~ project. We are glad to find, however, that although there may be so many opinions broached upon the application of the measure in prospect, there is but one opinion on the project itself, and that is strenuously favourable to some one plan of Steam Communication with India; the fact being palpable that a general and commercial benefit must soon spring from it.

But people seem more inclined to *talk* than to *do* anent this subject. "The deed for the word" is our motto; and we do hope we shall early see sufficient funds accumulated to inspire the friends of the project with renewed ardour. We feel assured the *bait* has only to be laid, and the "yellow fish," to use a phrase of our own, will soon swarm to it. Meantime we have but to repeat our firm belief, that the plan of communication by the Red Sea, is so feasible as to ensure all its patrons against eventual loss, should they embark their capital upon it. All those who are ready to "*bide their time*," and wait with patience, have nothing to fear. Even Government wants a stronger stimulus to action, than has been offered it, through the various letters, petitions, &c. &c. that have been addressed to it.

We give place to Colonel Chesney's plans of Communication with

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India, only because we are willing to lay before our readers all the best-authorized opinions afloat upon the subject. Colonel Chesney, it is well known, is one of that party sent out by Government, expressly to test, by actual experience, the feasibility of the Euphrates' route. The observations we are about to extract, form the results of his expedition. Col. Chesney is well acquainted with all the proposed routes by Steam to India: he has, therefore, a double right to be heard.

We shall continue to occupy our pages with yet more opinionating, no matter whence it may spring, provided it bear with any ability and fairness on the great question. By following this course, we may, at no distant day, openly refer to this publication, as having more broadly canvassed a flourishing measure, than any one of our contemporaries. For where else, we would ask, has the question been, month after month, taken up with the disinterestedness we have ever evinced towards it? We have exposed all attempt at its monopoly, and have ever advocated that plan which should most interest and benefit the public at large, without succumbing in the slightest degree, to party views. But we must let Colonel Chesney speak for himself now: the following are his plans, as contained in a letter to Sir R. Comyn at Madras.

"I presume that the main object desired by every friend of India, is a regular communication for the Mails at all events; and for Passengers also, if it can be managed without a heavy loss; but the fear of the latter seems to have deterred private speculation in England, unless £55,000 a year is first promised by Government; and the discordant proceedings at the different Presidencies of India, have not been *altogether* calculated to obtain so large a bonus in these times; especially, as I presume that 12 voyages a-year might be made to, and from Suez, at a loss of about £40,000; or, a similar number among the Euphrates, by sinking 8 or £10,000 annually.

"Without joining in the reproaches which are the consequences of those unhappy discussions, and which have prevented any thing like real efforts, it cannot be denied that if the Indian public were to step forward with 50 or £100,000 as the foundation of a Company to open the Red Sea, the remainder would be readily subscribed in England, so as to put that route into speedy, and full operation: but as such a project has not all the fascinations of a Bank, it is to be feared that our hopes rest on Government alone; and if I am not greatly mistaken, they will not be disappointed.

"Probably up to this very moment the real difficulty at home has been, to know how a regular Mail-line can be established with the least loss; and there is in my opinion but one way of deciding this point; which at the risk of being tedious, I will endeavour to explain; with the hope of being useful to a cause which has interested me deeply since the year 1830, when, after a personal examination of Egypt, and part of the Red Sea, I warmly advocated that route.

"The records kept at Bussora, shew that a regular over-land communication was maintained from 1792 until 1800 (at least) by means

of sailing vessels, leaving this port the 1st of each month, with a Mail in duplicate, to be dispatched at the same time for London *from Bussora*, the one via Aleppo to Constantinople, and the other through Bagdad to the same city.

"The usual time of the sea voyage was a month and a half, during the Monsoon; and about 24 days the rest of the year. The Dromedaries reached Aleppo (from Bussora) in 11 or 14 days; 13 more are consumed to Constantinople, and about 22 from thence to London. The communications *back* and *forward*, seem to have been very regular—viz. in about 91 days in the Monsoon, and 71 the other 8 months. Four vessels were employed on this service:

The <i>Antelope</i> Brig of	185 Tons.
The <i>Fly</i> Galliot of.	26 only.
The <i>Viper</i> Cutter	90
And the <i>Abel</i> Schooner.	85

"The Mails were opened by the Arabs occasionally in search of Gold, but I have only met one instance of a packet being lost. The whole expense was about 52,000 Rupees, but the actual returns from the letters are not stated; the postage, however, was 10 Rupees for $\frac{1}{2}$ of Rupee weight from hence to London.

"If despatches were carried in former times through the desert with such a degree of safety, there is no reason why the route might not be resumed just now, with better vessels, or if possible steamers. The line is already established all the way every month from Fal-mouth to Beirout; and the line of Dromedaries now about to be put in operation between the latter place and Mohammerah, will soon decide the question better than mere speculation; but, to try it fairly, there should be a steamer plying between Bombay and Mohammerah, for which one vessel would suffice to *go*, and *come*, alternate months. Supposing, therefore, that the *Hugh Lindsay* were to be allotted to this service partially (if not exclusively)—there is nothing more to be done as far as letters are concerned; and a moderate postage would most likely pay *every* expense.

"But with reference to public feeling and convenience, it is to be hoped that something more satisfactory will be attempted when the new steamers reach India—three steamers, with the assistance of a sailing vessel occasionally, and having two small steamers on the Euphrates at the annual cost of £2,500 each, would, considering the shorter voyage to Mohammerah enable the Government to open the Red Sea as well, by alternate monthly voyages during the next 18; or, such other times as might be sufficient to demonstrate to the world, all the advantages and disadvantages of each; before we establish one of them *permanently*, or both at different seasons, should this be more suitable.

"It appears to me, that there are several good reasons for opening both routes at the same time.

"1st. The three steamers could not keep up a monthly communication to Suez, but by going the shorter voyage alternately to the Gulf, they might keep up the 12 voyages for a time, say 9 voyages in each direction.

" 2nd. We are not quite sure that either of the routes would be practicable at all seasons, and a continued experiment can alone decide this point, and at the same time the relative speed, expense, &c.

" 3rd. Plague is said to exist in Egypt and Syria almost always at different times, therefore the one might be opened whilst the other is shut, either from this cause, or war disturbances, &c.

" 4th. The commercial and piratical relations of the Persian Gulf, and our interests in Persia itself, require at least occasional and regular communications, which would be secured by the double line of the Red Sea and Euphrates; and if neither of them should fully answer our expectations, there will be the resource of experimenting on two others:—the one being along the river Tigris to Trebezonde, and from thence by sea to Constantinople, Malta, and England; whilst the other, would be through Persia to Trebezonde, and thence by the Danube and the Rhine to England, which may be said to be almost open already.

" The grand object is to have some regular communication or other, but in the present progressive state of Steam, we ought to begin with the shortest and cheapest lines possible, looking forward to more daring attempts some 10 or 20 years hence, when the Monsoons may not only be overcome—but *paying* voyages made from Madras and Calcutta to Suez, as well as round the Cape. These objects cannot, however, be obtained, until vessels are constructed to carry fuel at a cheaper rate, and for double the time that has been accomplished as yet; consequently, we ought to be content for the present, with what may be actually practicable from Bombay either to Suez, or the *Persian Gulf*, as experience may decide for or against the latter.

" I have the honor to be, Sir,

" Your most obedient humble Servant,

" F. R. CHESNEY.

" *The Honorable Sir ROBERT COMYN, &c. &c. &c.*

" *Chairman of the Steam Meeting on the 21st Jan. at Madras.*"

These plans are thus rendered liable to objection by an Indian contemporary, who says, " The bare fact that the Euphrates is actually navigable, as far as natural obstacles are concerned; although it be of indispensable importance, is by no means the whole: we must be on good terms with the various population that borders on its banks, and we must be sure of the perfect safety and unbroken facility of the overland route, before '*paying voyages*' can be expected on this side the Gulfs; two *sine qua non*s, of extremely doubtful, we might also venture to say, of impossible attainment."

We have it in contemplation to occupy a portion of a future number, with some very powerful and widely-based observations on the Steam Communication question, which have emanated from a Mr. Fairburn, whose letter on the subject to Lord William Bentinck, is now before us.

A VISIT TO CHINA.

CUM SING MOON, is the anchorage of the opium depôt vessels during the S. W. monsoon. It is a spacious harbour, formed partly by islands and partly by the main land, with a narrow entrance, having an island in the centre of it. Both the islands and the main are lofty, and the ships are so well sheltered, that, in general, they ride out even the typhoons, against which no anchorage would seem perfectly secure.

The animated scene witnessed at Cum Sing Moon may well arrest our attention a while. Of the numerous vessels of various sizes in the anchorage, several are depôt vessels, chiefly for opium. These do not move for years, except for anchorage to the other at the change of each season. From day light to sunset, you see alongside of these vessels, the smuggling boats which carry away the opium. These boats are in length, I should think, from 50 or 60 to 80 or 90 feet, pulling from 30 to 40 oars, and decked or hatched over; with their long masts, large mat sails, and the conical bamboo caps of the rowers, painted red, white and blue, they are altogether very picturesque, and you behold them in every variety of situation in this busy scene. There are always one or two alongside the depôt vessels, others approaching for opium, foaming along under sail as if they would dash their stems against the vessel, but suddenly sheered alongside with a skill and dexterity which are truly admirable—others shoving off with their precious freight, and hoisting their sails—others already pulling and sailing away for Canton at a rapid rate, with their cargoes, in defiance of the celestial Emperor and the Mandarins. The whole scene is one of busy life indeed; for while the depôt vessels are supplying the smuggling boats, the clippers and other vessels importing *the drug*, are supplying them, and launches, cutters and even jolly boats are engaged in the work of transshipment of opium and cotton, which last article is often unloaded here from vessels of comparatively small burthen, and sent up in large ships, collecting in this way a full freight and enabled thus to pay the port duties that would be ruinous to those less burthensome, on which the charges would be nearly the same. Step on board the opium vessels, and there again the evidences of an active and lucrative trade are every where around you. On one side of the deck you see ranges of chests of Patna and Benares—the other strewed with the contents of chests of Malwa, which is not packed in balls like the Patna, but in loose cakes, every one of which the opium-dealer examines, rejecting many chests perhaps before he takes one. Turn your eyes aft and you see again in one place boxes of dollars marked 2,000, others marked *sycee*—and, in another place, the Chinese employed for the purpose, emptying bags of dollars and *sycee* silver, and shroffing or examining them. The large *sycee* lumps are like small pigs of lead in form and in size, nearly, but the brightness of the pure silver, of course, would prevent your mistaking one for the other. It is impossible to behold these symbols of wealth in such abundance as you do in these vessels.

and so carelessly scattered about as it appears to be (only *appears*, for it is in reality well looked after,) without being strongly impressed with a conviction of the magnitude and importance of the trade. The capital embarked in it, is indeed very large, involving nearly 20 millions of dollars. The bargains for opium are mostly made in Canton, though a great many chests are actually sold, and not merely delivered, on board. When the opium is sold in Canton, the seller gives an order to the opium broker for the delivery, and if it is Patna or Benares, there is little trouble, and his runner or agent gets at once the quantity of the marks specified in his orders; if Malwa opium, the latter will examine every cake and then weigh the whole, and, perhaps, he will not complete half his order; for great tricks are played in Malwa and the contents of chests are sometimes changed between the time of purchase and shipment, and a spurious article substituted,—and I have heard of a chest of bricks being substituted by the clever rogues at Bombay. A great portion of the opium is paid for on board in dollars or sycee silver, and a *kumshah*, or present, of five dollars upon every chest, is paid to the commander for him and the officers. Of late, I believe the owners have appropriated part, in some instances all of this perquisite; although they have reduced the pay of their commanders, and the trade is quite as profitable as it ever has been. The life the commanders of the dépôt vessels lead is most extraordinary

From eve to morn—

From morn to dewy eve

they are superintending the weighing opium, or rowing about giving directions and delivering orders they receive from Canton, to ships arrived with opium, relative to transshipment. They talk, and think, and dream of the drug,—and the very air they breath is redolent of Morphia: yet I never heard that its influence had rapt them in elysium, as it did the opium-eater and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, whose ‘Psychological curiosity,’ as he calls a certain fragment of verse, is said to owe its origin to such an influence—though he merely states that he dreamt—a dream of poesy to which, after he awoke, he endeavoured to give a local habitation and a name on paper—but was interrupted at the 50th line. Our friends, the captains of the opium vessels, I apprehend, dream rather of transshipment, deliveries and *kumshahs*,—but they are very good fellows notwithstanding—and seem to be happy in an occupation, enough one would think to weary the patience of Job, and conglomerate the brain of a Newton; and their olfactory nerves become so hardened by habit, that they are quite proof against a narcotic odour, so potent as to be very disagreeable and oppressive to those less accustomed to it.

It is quite a mistake to suppose as many do, that the smuggling boats, ~~take~~ ^{hide} in their cargoes, and run them at night. The truth is they carry on their trade not only in the face of day, but in the presence of the Mandarin boats stationed at the anchorage to prevent it, and they land their cargoes at Canton. What may seem more

extraordinary to those who have paid no attention to the accounts of the Chinese Government and character, is, that the Mandarin boats are often employed in smuggling. Captain Marryat has fallen into a ludicrous error, in respect to smuggling opium in one of his works. One of his characters, a smuggler in England, has acquired his skill in smuggling by having been employed in one of the opium traders in India! What an absurd idea! The opium vessels from hence merely deliver their cargoes to the *depot* vessels with some occasional exceptions, and even the *depôt* vessels merely deliver their opium to boats which come alongside of them in broad day-light, with no more risk and trouble than they would have if the trade were legalised. Where, then, are the captains of opium vessels to acquire skill in smuggling? The whole system is curious enough, but the key to the facility with which the laws of China are set at defiance, is to be found in the fact, that they are, many of them, in opposition to the desires of the people, and that in China, what Sir Robert Walpole once said of English Statesmen, is literally and emphatically applicable to every functionary in the empire, from the Emperor down to the lowest Mandarin—the Emperor not excepted.

But we have remained a long while at Cum Sing Moon and it is time to proceed. Every work on China describes the famed Bocca Tigris, and

The fertile hills and flowery dales

which are component parts of the beautiful scenery of Whampoa, the *ne plus ultra* of foreign vessels resorting to the port of Canton; and my experience enables me not to add any thing to what able voyagers have said on this subject. We will proceed to Canton therefore; but as its physical features have also been often and fully described, I shall have little to say on those points.

Every body has heard of the boat population of China, but to be placed in a situation to obtain the most extensive view of it, one should pull up to Canton in a boat, from a mile below the city against the tide, when you are obliged to thread your way through countless boats of all descriptions that form this mass of floating habitations. According to a late estimate, the number of boats is about 84,000, and the number of human bipeds allowed to be in each boat, three; but five would be nearer the truth I suspect.

Most conspicuous among these boats, are those called 'Flower boats.' These are in fact large floating *baignoires*—they are of the budgerow kind, but of a much safer build, and infinitely handsomer and more tasteful in point of decoration. The whole of the window frames and lintels of the doors are richly carved, and painted green and vermillion, with much gilding, and at night they are a complete blaze of light diffused from innumerable lanthorns most beautifully painted. The first idea that suggests itself on beholding these floating habitations of vice, is one most unfavorable to the morality of the Chinese, and our self-love for a moment flatters us with the notion of our own superiority. Here! we are apt to exclaim, is one of the strongest proofs of national demoralization! for here we

see the vice which in other countries pays so much homage to virtue as to withdraw itself from the public gaze, openly exposed—courting—not shunning—publicity! Something of this kind, I confess, passed through my own mind, but a moment's reflection on the scenes we witness in the streets of our great cities, and in our theatres, convinced me that as respects the melancholy case of prostitution, a comparison with China would be little to our advantage, even with all the allowance due for a knowledge of that higher morality which Christianity inculcates—that without that allowance—it would be much in favour of China where none of the degrading intemperance of Europe—of England at least, accompanies the vice, and where the ears of the passenger are not shocked by language at once profane and disgusting.

Some of the boats that carry on the inland trade in China, the oil boats in particular, are elegant, safe, and commodious, and at least a century in advance of those of Bengal: they are entirely roofed over and pulled or poled along, upon external platforms which extend the whole length of the boat. The oil boats are particularly fine specimens of boats,—but we must get on shore.

You land in a square, three sides of which are formed by the foreign factories on the north; by one side of *Minqua* the Hong Merchant's on the west; and by the wall of the garden of the Company's Factory, or of that which was the Company's Factory, on the east; and the fourth by the river's bank crowded with boats.

This square, and a few streets of the suburbs at the back of the Foreign Factories are the limits to which the Foreigner is restrained by the laws of the Empire, which profess such peculiar humanity and courtesy to 'distant foreigners;' but Foreigners do not always pay attention to the limitation. Some have wandered round the city, and been well beaten and robbed, by the rascals who abound in and near Canton, and some few pacific subjects occasionally who walk into the fields are unmolested. I know one gentleman who does so regularly, and on the island of Honan opposite Canton you may walk for miles without let or hindrance, albeit contrary to law. There are certain days in the month, however, on which a certain latitude is permitted to the Barbarians, when they may visit a garden on the opposite bank; the *Phartee* garden, which they do visit whenever they please, however, without reference to the restriction.

The most remarkable lion near Canton is the temple of Honan, but though worthy of inspection, and much larger than the one at Macao which I have already described; that at Canton is very inferior in beauty of structure. At this temple Lord Amherst and suite were located. The most remarkable objects attached to it are the sacred pigs, whose obesity is brought to such a pitch of perfection, that their legs no longer support them, and they lie still because they cannot move.

The scenery about Canton is exceedingly varied and beautiful; but it has been so often described that I will not weary the reader with a repetition—a boat sail on the river, which is the most common recreation of the foreigners, contiguously presents the features of this

scenery in new and striking points of view, and is at once interesting and refreshing.

The Foreign Hongs present a connected range of buildings in front, like the sides of one of our squares in London, only that instead of the narrow doorway opening into the single house, you must fancy a wide entrance opening into a vista, like Burlington arcade, or any similar passage, and you will have before your mind's eye an image nearly of the entrance of the Hongs in China. As you proceed the passage, you find however that there is not a continuous roofing over head, for between each house or factory, as it is called, there is a separation above, although the buildings on either side of the passage below are continuous. Each factory is however built right over from side to side. The Hongs are, in short, a succession of houses one behind the other built on arches over the passage, with spaces between them above, through which you behold the canopy of heaven. The front factories which face the square are airy enough, but in the hot weather those at the further extremity which have all a back door into one of the streets of the suburbs are awfully warm. In other respects some of them are large and commodious dwellings. The Company's Factory is indeed splendid—but all the world has heard of that.

Society in Canton is of course extremely limited, and like too many other small societies it is—I hope I may soon be enabled to say *was*, unfortunately divided into two parties, which have occasionally manifested much bitterness of spirit. At the head of these two parties are two great houses, the houses of York and Lancaster of Canton, whose wars of the red and white rose were partly, it is thought, the cause of much of the opposition and indignity which Lord Napier experienced. It is quite certain that the Hong merchants were too well aware that the English were not agreed in their opinions as to Lord Napier's proceedings; and the knowledge of that fact is of itself sufficient to account for much of that which occurred. I have no desire, however, to enter into political discussion here. The stranger fares none the worse for this division of opinion, for unless he is an arrant blockhead he will not mix himself up with any party, and is sure if he brings respectable introductions, of being hospitably received by all. Changes are taking place, moreover, in society at Canton which will soon put an end to the state of things described. Every ship from England almost brings out some addition to the number of foreigners, new firms are springing up, and the names of two great houses will soon cease to be made as they have been made, the watchwords of party.

The hospitality the stranger experiences at Canton is almost the only agreeable feature of his sojourn in that place. In all other respects Canton is about the dullest place for an idler on the face of the globe. The society is wholly male, which of itself speaks volumes against the possibility of its being agreeable, and then all the residents, with one or two exceptions, are entirely absorbed in the pursuit of gain, and the routine of their life is from the table to the counting-house, from the counting-house to bed. The breakfast

hour varies in the hot weather from 8 till 10, the more general dinner hour is 4 o'clock or half past. If conversation is diverted for a while from topics merely local, the misfortune is it soon ceases, for as soon as the host rises from the table, he must, Sundays excepted, (not always I suspect) make his way again to the office, where he remains till a late hour of the night. In the cold weather business does not cease till 2 or 3 in the morning sometimes! What a life! I went once before I was initiated into the customs of the place, to dine with a merchant to whom I had a particular introduction. The dinner hour was half-past four, and we sat down a party of some twenty perhaps. The dinner of course was excellent, but I am no gourmand, and care little about these matters. There were one or two present who could have talked on matters of interest far beyond the localities of Canton, but somehow or other, I believe, if we did deviate a while from the topics of the place, we soon got back to them. At half-past five we rose, and separated, each to his particular pursuits. I went with a friend to take a sail on the river; but although I knew that where I resided we never met again in the evening, I thought that elsewhere, perhaps, on a party day when strangers were invited, there might be a difference, and accordingly went back to the factory where I had dined. On looking up, however, I was rather surprised not to see the house lighted up above, though there was a blaze of light below. That, reader, was the counting house; and my host, when I entered, immediately welcomed me back again very cordially, and proposed to go up stairs and have a cup of tea, but I perceived his own was on *his desk*, and when we ascended, I found we were to have the benefit of a *tete a tete*: I alone of all the guests had returned: it was a griffinish trick; but experience teaches, as the copy book instructs us, and I did not fall into the error again. Such is the general rule, but there are exceptions. I dined with one gentleman, also a merchant there, and not only met a pleasant party at dinner, but we did not break up after that meal, but adjourned afterwards to another room where we were soon afterwards joined by several other members of the community dropping in, in a friendly way, and among others were the rival editors of the two Canton journals, meeting on the neutral ground of the domestic circle, and forgetful of their public differences, amicably joining in the social converse, or the game of whist of the evening. Altogether this was one of the pleasantest evenings I passed in Canton. The conversation, both at the table and in the drawing room, took a wide and interesting range, and elicited many observations from our intelligent host and his particular friend, a principal merchant of the place, which shewed them to be as well informed as they are honourable and benevolent; but as I have said ~~this~~ is an exception; such *reunions* are not very common at Canton, ~~the~~ the ordinary routine of life is to the last degree wearisome, yet place will ever be associated in my mind with certain grateful ~~cences~~ of the kindness I experienced there, and dull as it was, ~~it~~ it with regret.

As I have alluded to the editors of the two Canton journals, both

very intelligent men, a few words on the state of the press there may not be out of place. I am sorry to record, then, that in one respect nothing can well be more humiliating than the condition of the *Canton Press*. The truth is, a truth recently admitted with great candour and *naivete* by one of the Editors, that the two journals are chiefly supported by, if not entirely the property of the two leading houses of Canton. If that support had gone no further than merely supplying funds for the purpose of establishing their journals, and afterwards taking a number of copies and supplying them with intelligence, that would have been all very well, and I can conceive such a state of things compatible with perfect independence in the editor; but the editor of the *Canton Press* has informed his readers that his predecessor was turned off, because he ventured on expressing in his journal opinions at variance with those of the firm which supported him on questions of British policy towards China! Of course then, the paper is not an organ of public opinion, but of that of the private individuals who have established it, and the editor can be little more than a puppet whose wires are moved by them. It is a matter of great regret that the press should be in such a state of dependence, for that tends more than any thing else to keep alive those party feelings which would otherwise be exterminated by a re-action in favour of that unanimity which is so desirable in a community so limited. Who, that knows any thing of the leading men of the opposed parties, can fail to lament, that men honourable and benevolent as they are, possessing in common the good qualities that make them esteemed by others, and should bind them to each other, are kept wide asunder as the poles by mere differences in political opinion? The press at Canton is, in other respects, however, a credit to the community, and is continually supplying materials for the future historian of India. The *Canton Register* has been long established, and has obtained a reputation for the interesting character of its local information—for the light it has shed on the manners and customs of the people. Mr. Slade the editor, is a Chinese scholar, though not, I believe, very profound in his knowledge of that difficult language. The *Canton Press* is of recent origin. The early numbers were indeed sad trash; but Mr. Moller, the present editor, a German by birth, I believe, is a man of general information and varied talent; he is under the disadvantage of addressing his readers in a language, which though he speaks it with great fluency is foreign to him. It would be wrong to omit from a reference to the *Canton Press* most honourable mention of the *Chinese Repository*, a work of which any press may well be proud. The *Chinese Repository* is a monthly publication, edited by the Rev. Mr. Bridgman, a Missionary, aided, I believe, by Mr. Morrison, occasionally by Mr. Gutalaff, all distinguished for their talents and acquirements. Mr. Morrison, the son of the celebrated Dr. Morrison, indeed must, at present, plead guilty to the charge of youth; but I trust he will live long enough to acquit himself of this fault, and to give new value to the work he assists, by the benefit of

his future experience. The *Chinese Repository* takes a most decided tone in Chinese politics, but may be considered perfectly independent. The success of this periodical far exceeds that of the two *hebdomadal* journals named, for it has a circulation of upwards of 800, and the two first volumes are out of print I believe! The *Chinese Repository* is, indeed, justly regarded as a work of authority on Chinese affairs.

Returning to the society of Canton for a moment, I have a few words to say respecting one institution there which I hold to be in its constitution invidious and injurious. I allude to a certain club, established on exclusive principles, the meetings of which are held at the houses of the members in rotation. None but members of firms are admitted of the residents, and of the strangers only those who are members of firms, civilians, or captains in the army or navy. No gentleman who is not in one of these capacities can attend the club; and his host, if a member, must either absent himself, or go and leave the stranger within his gates at home, to the servants—to ponder perchance on the vanity and on the folly of mankind: now if there be one place in the world in which more than in any other, an exclusive association of any kind be entirely without excuse, and calculated to create or keep alive bickerings and animosities which it is desirable to prevent or allay, assuredly that place is Canton. Among the foreigners there is none of that distinction in society which exists elsewhere. That of Canton is composed chiefly of merchants and their clerks, who all meet each other at table—and yet in such a place forsooth, a club on an exclusive principle is set up!! I do not speak from mere conjecture, in what I say of the effect of this club. I know the fact that it does create and keep alive animosities, for I have heard it loudly condemned by men who would not join it merely on account of the ill-judged and invidious exclusion I have described, and very justly too; for especially in Canton every thing which has the slightest approximation to exclusion ought to be discountenanced. I do not believe that some of the literary gentlemen I have named would become members of the club if they were eligible, but conceive an institution which excludes the most intellectual men in the place, which would exclude an enlightened traveller for example, if such a one should ever visit Canton, if he happened not to have the rank of captain!!! Can any thing be more absurd?

I have already spoken of Messrs. Bridgman and Morrison, but I must not omit to mention the philanthropist, Dr. Parker. This gentleman combines in himself the vocations of surgeon and missionary. In the first he has a very high reputation, and in the ophthalmic hospital under his care has afforded relief to thousands of the Chinese. As a Missionary he is zealous and truly pious, but utterly inobtrusive, the modesty of his manner being only equalled by the mildness and benevolence of his disposition. He is a truly good man. This plan of associating the Missionary and Surgeon in the same person is of recent origin, I believe, and likely to be

exceedingly beneficial. In Macao, under the auspices of Dr. Colledge, a subscription was being raised to promote missions of this kind. On this plan, though missionaries may, and certainly for a long time will fail to *convert* in China, they cannot fail to do good.

I have little more to say of Canton except to give you a description of a Chinese dinner I had at the house of one of the Hong Merchants, but as my memory is rather defective, I will borrow Lieut. Holman's account, which will answer as well, and merely add a word or two upon it.

"Mr. Copeland and myself accompanied Mr. Reeves and his son to-day to dine, *a la mode Chinois*, with one of the Hong Merchants, named Tin Qua; whom we found, on our arrival, ready with two of his Chinese friends to receive us. On dinner being announced, we were conducted to a circular table, and each of us provided with a pair of ivory chop-sticks mounted with silver, a silver ladle with the handle much curved, a small cup of soy, a saucer or stand for the bowls, out of which we were to eat, and an elegant silver cup richly gilt, with two handles, mounted on a stand of similar material, and resembling in form an inverted saucer. This cup was used for drinking *sucy-sung*, the wine of the country, and did not contain more than the old-fashioned Chinese tea cup; but after drinking the health of one of the party, it was usual to turn the inside of the cup towards him to show that it was empty. The wine was presented to us boiling hot, and our cups replenished at every remove. In addition to the above, each European was supplied with a knife and fork, and some bread. The table was laid out with eight small dishes, containing articles to whet the appetite; such as cold dried pork, called *chin-chew*, grated so fine that it resembled red-coloured wool; small chips of dried salt fish and ham; roast chicken, cut into small pieces, shaped like dice; pig's tongue; salt fish, torn into shreds like flax; legs of ducks, cured in the same manner as hams; and a salad, composed of greens, onions, garlic, salt fish, and eggs, mixed up with tar-oil. These delicacies were cold, remaining on the table throughout the entertainment, and were paid uncommon attention to by the Chinese, at every opportunity afforded them by the removal of the bowls. The dinner commenced with a large bowl of bird's nest soup, from which each person helped himself. We found it very insipid until flavoured with soy, as the necessary condiments of salt and pepper seemed to be wholly neglected in Chinese cookery. The second dish was shark's-fin soup, with balls of crab, followed by divers others, among which was a vegetable soup made of prepared seaweed from the coast of Japan. This weed, which is called *taychocy*, resembles, in its dried state, the pith found in the hollow of a quill; but in the soup its taste is similar to that of celery. There were also in this soup slices of young bamboo, and roots of the white and water lily, each having a peculiar and agreeable flavour. After the soups came stewed mutton, cut as fine and tender as vermicelli; the gravy delicious. This was followed by roasted pigeon's eggs in a very rich gravy. We found it no easy matter, however, to transfer,

these eggs from the bowl to our cups by the means of the chop-sticks. The Chinese do not clean or change their chop-sticks during the dinner, but each thrusts his own into every dish, and helps himself throughout the repast. They also consider it exceedingly polite to help a foreigner with their chop-sticks, after having eaten with them themselves from various dishes. Next came roasted pork, the skin of which was served up by itself as a peculiar delicacy, having been fried brown in fat, and cut into squares. Roast capons followed and were found exceedingly tender, having been fed on ground rice. Stewed teal was then served, followed by stewed pigeons, mushroom, ducks, fish, and a numberless variety of dishes, of the names of many of which we were, of course, ignorant. At the conclusion a large bowl of rice was served up, as hot as possible, with sundry square pieces of salt fish to give it a relish. To eat a bowl or two of this rice at the 'wind up' of a hearty dinner, is considered by the Chinese as a sign of a good constitution, (one thing is pretty clear, that it is a proof of a strong and capacious stomach,) and our friends attacked it accordingly. We had neither butter nor cheese on the table, as the natives do not milk their cows in the neighbourhood of Canton, and foreigners are therefore obliged to provide themselves with cows for their own purposes. Our host adopted the English custom, and set the example of drinking wine with each other; while we, at the same time, followed the Chinese mode of salutation, repeating the word chin-chin, and inclining the cup towards the person whose health we drank, to show that we had emptied its contents.

'Wine fills the veins, and health are understood,
To give our friends a title to our blood.'—*Waller*.

"This wine is extracted from rice, and though by no means strong, has rather a pleasant flavour. They drink it exceedingly hot, with the idea that it is an *appetizer*, and assists digestion. It seems to be used on the same principle as the warm liquor of the Roman epicures, which enabled them to continue at supper all night long. We had a dessert of preserved and dried fruits, followed by tea; after which we took our leave."

Of the wine which Lieutenant Holman calls *Sucysung*, I never heard. That we had at the dinner at which I assisted, was called *Chooine* as nearly as I could catch the pronunciation. We had some soups also not mentioned in the above description; one of these which came after the soup of shark fins, was a soup of shark skins and fish maws, and as for knives and forks we had no such convenience; but merely chop sticks and small porcelain ladles for the soup. Our tables were not circular but oblong and covered with embroidered scarlet cloth, as were also the chairs. Chinese cookery appears to me to be made up of grease and mucilage; all the soups and stews are valued merely for their *aphroditic* qualities 'to makee strong,' as the Chinese elegantly express it in Canton English; and as for their cold dainties which remain on the table, heaven preserve me

from them ! I got one mouthful against which my stomach so instantaneously and powerfully rebelled, that if I had not fortunately picked up with my chop-sticks a bit of pickled ginger, one of the best things on'the table, I know not what might have been the consequence, but at present I must bid you adieu, not for want of more to say, but in mercy to your space and your readers.—*Bengal Herald*.

NEW SOUTH WALES SOCIETY.*

[*Extracted from Mr. Mudie's Felony of New South Wales, an able, although in parts, an illiberal Work, on this Colony.*]

THOSE of the convicts who have something of the "look of a gentleman,"—clerks, for example, who have robbed masters by whom they were confidentially trusted and liberally paid,—or swindlers who have for years preyed upon the public by every species of false pretences,—if they be *gentlemen* convicts, they are treated as gentlemen, and are either removed to the elysium of Port Macquarie, or assigned to masters whose employments for them and their accompanying treatment are redolent of ease and comfort instead of punishment.

By some plausible tale they excite sympathy ; and get recommended for tickets-of-leave or conditional pardons, which, if they do not serve as passports to employment in the government offices, are sure to be followed by their obtaining comfortable berths of some kind, or getting into some way of dealing, by means of which, with a very small share of diligence and attention, and a large stock of roguery, they are sure to get on well,—to become rich and luxurious citizens,—and to hold up their heads with the best and proudest in the colony.

Whether thieves, burglars, receivers, forgers, swindlers, or mail coach robbers, if they are "well up to the trick," they bring out with them letters to some of the "old hands" in the colony, so as to ensure their being applied for as assigned servants by persons of the *right sort*.

If they have secured a portion of the plunder they had acquired in England, they easily make themselves comfortable ; for in that case they enter into copartnery, under the rose, with some one or other of the emancipated felonry, who, being enabled by the funds of their convict partners to take houses or enter into business, apply to have their partners assigned to them as servants, and the *gentlemen* convicts fall upon a bed of roses at once !

If a wife has been left in England with the charge of the spoil, she follows her husband in the first ship ; * on her arrival she takes a

* The Felony of New South Wales, by J. Mudie, late a Magistrate of New South Wales.—Printed for the Author. We shall present our readers, in a future number, with a general examination of this very singular production.—EDITOR.

house, and then petitions the Governor to have her husband,—the father of her children,—assigned to her as her servant,—in which petition her husband of course joins. If she has no children of her own, three or four brats are easily borrowed in 'Sydney for the purpose of stage effect; and off she sets for government-house, where the sight of the afflicted *lady* and *her* little ones of course, has a wonderful influence over the sympathetic Governor Bourke.

In short, having brought with her a supply of the "*swag*," as the convicts call their ill-gotten cash, a wife seldom fails of having her husband assigned to her, in which case the transported felon finds himself his own master, in possession of all the present wealth his past nefarious courses may have procured for him,—and on the road to future fortune.

For the very worst characters who are transported, therefore, it appears that New South Wales is not any punishment at all, or at least that it is easy for them, owing to the careless laxity and childish leniency of the colonial authorities, to evade the punishment which their crimes have merited.

One case, characteristic of the facility with which Governor Bourke is practised upon by any scoundrel who seeks his favour, deserves to be recorded.

A London cooper, named Robinson, or Robertson, was transported for some felony. The wife of this fellow followed with the *swag*, but was unsuccessful in her first application to have her husband assigned to her.

This was a sad blow, and the cooper seemed to have nothing for it but submission to the fate to which the law had doomed him.

But being an ingenious fellow, and hearing that vanity was the governor's weak side, he wrote a letter to his excellency, telling him he had discovered a new species of hard-wood, admirably adapted to the making of casks, and that he had called it Bourke-wood!

The clever cooper by this device fairly caught the governor in his hoop. He was assigned to his wife; and he now struts through the streets of Sydney with spurs to his boots six inches long,—while Bourke-wood will be the subject of a standing joke as long as casks are made in the colony!

A better idea of the effect of all this upon a stranger cannot be conveyed than by the following anecdote of an officer who visited New South Wales on leave of absence from his regiment in India.

Having gone with a friend, in a gig, from Sydney to the races at Parramatta, they were passed on the road by many genteel equipages, including close carriages, curricles, and landaus.

In answer to the stranger's questions, his companion informed him that one brilliant *set-out* belonged to Sam such-a-one, who had been a convict, but was now a free man and a man of fortune,—that another was the property of a convict who kept a draper's shop in Sydney, but was assigned to his wife, who had brought out with her a large sum of money;—and so on.

THE MYSORE COUNTRY.

This name is a corruption of the Sanscrit word *Mahes-asur*—a buffalo-headed monster, which was vanquished by the goddess, Kaly. This was the name given by Tippoo to the ancient capital, formerly called *Purragurry*; it now gives its name to the whole country. This is a large tract towards the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula, and entirely surrounded by the British territories subject to the Madras Presidency. Its natural boundaries are the western and eastern Ghats, in the midst of which it is situated, and is a sort of table land about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The storms of the monsoons, which often lay waste the tracts situated near the sea-shore, exhaust their fury on the rocky barriers with which nature has fortified this region, and are not felt in it except in a very mild degree, sufficient to keep the place in a continued state of verdant spring. The rock which forms the basis of this country is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of quartz, felspar, hornblende, and mic. Common salt, the carbonate of soda, and iron ore abound in various parts of this country. The wells are frequently saltish, but the tanks and other artificial reservoirs, which contain only rain water, are sweet, and on that account preferred by the inhabitants.—Among the natural productions of this tract may be enumerated the *raggy cynosurus corocanus*, a species of grain,—which, in this country, constitutes the staff of life for the people of all classes, the rice,—the wheat, the cocoa-nut, and several others indigenous to most parts of India. The soil is, however, far from being in an improved state; though, by the traces of culture discernible in many parts, it must have been in a better state formerly. This is owing to the thinness of the population and the ravages of the Marhattas and other predatory tribes, to which the country was constantly subject before it came into the hands of the English. Its climate, though mild, is not considered salubrious, the people, particularly strangers, being subject to agues and fevers.

The population of Mysore consists chiefly of Hindoos, who are as much under the control of the Bramins as those of any other part of India. They, however, use animal food, particularly flesh-meat, more than other Hindoos. Polygamy is generally allowed; and, as the females are permitted to go abroad, and are very industrious in agricultural labours, and spinning, a man is enabled to have many wives without diffi-

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culty. The people are very superstitious. The killing of a jackass in any place would depopulate it in a moment; for no one would dare to reside in the neighbourhood of such a place. Squirrels and monkeys are here in great numbers, and very destructive; but under the protection of superstition, which prevents the natives from destroying them, they commit their ravages with impunity. Formerly, there was a class of men who used to gain their livelihood by capturing these animals in nets, and, by stealth, transporting them to the gardens of some distant village: but, as the people of every village did the same, the matter after all stood just where it was, and the debit and credit side of the account generally balanced each other;--the charges of capturing these animals being of course written off to profit and loss. Such a ridiculous remedy, which was worse than the evil, could not continue, and the people have now given up this foolish practice.

Since Mysore came into the possession of the English, several good roads have been made through it. But these, although of great benefit to travellers, and affording important facilities for the transport of troops, are a real evil to the agricultural population, who reside in their neighbourhood, their repairs being forcibly exacted from these people without any remuneration. Under a constitutional and well regulated government like that of England, a village gets rich by becoming a stage on a thoroughfare, but here the reverse happens by the unlawful depredations and exactions of troops and travellers. The custom of *beggary*, or forcing the poorer classes of the people to carry the baggage of troops, often without remuneration, has always been a most ruinous and injudicious custom, and ought to be discontinued without delay.

The earliest accounts we possess of this country does not go beyond the year 1507, when one Cham Raj is said to have ascended the throne of Mysore, which at that time was but a very small district. The present race of the Rajahs of Mysore trace their descent to this personage, and pretend that he was one of the descendants of the family of Yadava, to which the god Krishna belongs, and that they formerly resided at Dwarka in Goozerat. From this prince down to Chik Krishen Raj, who ascended the throne in 1734, the sceptre of Mysore continued in the hands of this ancient family, the different Rajahs of which had from time to time added to their territories, so that in 1704, during the reign of Chik Deb Raj, the revenue is said to have amounted to 18,31,571 pagodas. The

ruin of the ancient Hindoo dynasty of Mysore may be said to have commenced from this period, when the Dewans or Ministers of the state had such influence, that they could depose and enthrone any of the legitimate Princes, whom they nominally served. During the reign of Chik Krishen Raj, Hyder Aly appeared, at first as a commander in the Mysore army, and in 1760 assumed the sovereignty, and after many vicissitudes of fortune, succeeded in establishing his power on a firm footing, which he handed down to his son Tippoo. With this Prince terminated the Mahomedan dynasty of Mysore, after having continued for 38 years. But the account of this eventful period, forms of itself so interesting and important a part of the political history of southern India, that we reserve it for another opportunity. The history of Mysore from this period down to the present time, we quote from the work, by an officer in the Company's service, to which we have referred the reader more than once in the other articles of this series.

"On the subversion of Tippoo's power, in 1799, the state being deprived of its acquisitions, territories were allotted, equal to its original extent, calculated to realize a revenue of 14,00,000 pagodas, and formed into a separate government, in which was placed a descendant of the ancient Rajas, Kistna Raja Oodiaver, then six years of age. His revenues were charged with a subsidy of 7,00,000 pagodas to the East India Company, for the maintenance of a subsidiary force for his defence and security. By the third article of the subsidiary treaty, the Raja was bound to contribute assistance, in proportion to his means, in the event of hostilities against any other state. On the occurrence, therefore, of the Mahratta wars of 1803, 1804, and 1805, the Government of Mysore, being called upon, raised a body of upwards of 4,000 Silahdar horse, which was sent to serve with the British army in the field. Their services during the war gave them claim to consideration at its termination; and by articles supplemental to the treaty of 1829, concluded in 1807, the undefined contribution of assistance during war, was commuted for the fixed maintenance of 4,000 effective horse. Very efficient aid is reported to have been rendered in the wars of 1817-18, by this body of cavalry, when they accompanied the army of the Deccan.

The commencement of the Company's transactions with the Mysore state may be dated from the operations before Trichinopoly in 1752, 1753, and 1754, wherein the Mysore army,

under Nunjraj, the Regent, was at first acting in conjunction with, and afterwards in opposition to, the British troops. In 1765, the Regent led his division back to Mysore, and, in 1761, he was deposed by the celebrated Hyder Ali, to whom he had been a benefactor. A pension of one lac of pagodas was assigned for his support, but of this he was deprived in 1767, and made a state prisoner. He died shortly after, and his wealth was converted to the supply of the Government's necessities.

The history of the pageant Princes of Mysore from this period is soon told. On the nominal Raja, who occupied the Minsud in 1761, Hyder settled a pension of three lacs of pagodas for his maintenance. He died in 1766, and was succeeded by Nunjraj, a boy of 18 years of age,; but the sum allotted for the support of the Raja's dignity was reduced, and none but the dependants of Hyder allowed to serve in the palace. This young Prince having been discovered, in 1772, in communication with the Mahrattas, was strangled while in the bath by Hyder's orders, and his brother elevated to the dangerous distinction. The latter died in 1775, when another was set up, who was father to the Raja restored in 1799, by the British Government.

On the establishment of the Government of Mysore in 1799, its administration was placed under Poorniah, the celebrated Dewan, or chief minister of finance, under Tippoo, one of the parties in the treaty of Mysore. He resigned his charge in 1812 to the Raja, then in his nineteenth year, who had evinced a maturity of judgment, from which the most favorite expectations were formed, but which riper years has unfortunately failed to realize. In 1831, the affairs of the state had got so much into disorder, that a civil war and rebellion ensued, and it became requisite to put in force the fourth and fifth articles of the treaty of Mysore, which empower the British Government to bring the Government of Mysore under the direct management of the Company's officers, with full authority to introduce such regulations and ordinances as shall be expedient for the better ordering of any branch of the revenue. In the event of a contingency of this kind, the treaty makes suitable provision for the Raja, namely, that his income shall never be less than one lac of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of his net revenues. The gross revenue of Mysore exceeds 80,00,000 rupees, and the subsidy amounts to 24,50,000 rupees."

Such is the present state of this country. From the year

1704, when the revenue amounted to only 13,31,571 pagodas, or Madras rupees 46,60,498½, to the present time, when it amounts to Rs 80,00,000, there has been an increase of Rs. 34,39,501½: nearly the whole of which increase is swallowed up by the subsidy paid to the Company. The imbecility of the native government, as usual, produced civil war and anarchy, which were put an end to by the reins of the Government passing into the hands of the Company's officers; a circumstance which will no doubt tend to increase the revenue still more, and benefit the country only in those regards, in which its improvement will subserve the grand object of filling the coffers of the East India Company. In other respects, wherein the good of the people alone is concerned, we shall not hear of any improvement perhaps for a century to come. In so remote a province as Mysore is from the capital of British India, and the nucleus from whence the press and other engines of reform are spreading the light of education, we fear we will not soon hear of the establishment of schools and other measures which tend directly to the welfare of the people. We shall enter into some further reflections on the subject of the present article after we have given an account of the rise and fall of the *Mahomedan Dynasty of Mysore*.—*Reformer*.

POLITICAL SKETCHES.

TORYISM—RADICALISM—WHIGGISM.

[The following Sketches were written for a Calcutta Periodical, and were intended as a *kind of squib or satire* to illustrate the violent prejudices of Political parties against each other. I should be sorry to be thought to write in my own character in either of these sketches. Each article is to be regarded as the production of an hostile party.]

TORYISM.—A Tory has no public virtue. He is selfish, mercenary and illiberal. He has no generous impulses, for they are inconsistent with his duty. He is like a man who has sold himself to the devil. His soul is not his own. He must watch the countenance of Power, and make his features obedient to the emotions of other men. He has no opinions. He "thinks that he is thinking," when he is only acting as a bare recipient of the thoughts of others. In the late King's time a Tory's countenance was the glass of Royalty. As his Majesty could turn to no side of his state apartments, without finding his figure fifty times repeated in the mirrored walls, so the Royal mind in all its different moods was reflected in the sacca

of his parasites. A Tory is of necessity a slave, for who but a slave could look upon a fellow creature, however high his political position, with that utter prostration of spirit which is required in the worshipper of Princes. A King according, to a Tory, can do no wrong. He is infallible in all things. It is blasphemy even to speak of a King's natural infirmities. Lord Castlereagh was shocked at the *Examiner* for denying that a Prince of 50 years of age was an Adonis; and the Editor was cast into a jail for two years, as a slight punishment for his audacity. A true Tory would almost as soon question the purity of his Creator as of his King. Mr. Croly, a clergyman, thinks the character of the late King immaculate, and has written a book to prove it. Tories would disinherit their children for the vices which are graceful in a King. George the Fourth who (when Prince Regent) was expelled from a Sporting Club for a mean and disgraceful imposition; who was an adulterer, a gambler, a drunkard and a cruel husband, has always been spoken of by the most puritanical Tories with a profound respect! Mr. Southey, in one of his Laureate Odes, was not ashamed to call upon the Princess Charlotte to follow in the foot-steps of her father! He could think of no purer model of propriety and morals!

"Look to thy Sire, and in HIS STEADY WAY,
As in his Father's he, learn thou to tread."

What amazes an honest man is the brazen-facedness with which people who most affect a moral squeamishness in other matters, will sing the praises of a regal reprobate and defend the worst crimes of a Tory Ministry. The writers in the *Quarterly Review* who held up Shelly and others to the execration of mankind on account of their religious opinions, do not hesitate to defend every possible vice of which a Ruler may be guilty. There is an acrimony, an intolerance, an almost demoniacal ferocity in these champions of orthodoxy which is in startling contrast to the character of the religion they profess. Nothing can be more violently opposed to the precepts and example of their divine master, than the bitter and unrelenting spirit of their opposition to all those who have sufficient virtue and energy to say a good word or to strike a generous blow in the cause of freedom and mankind. Southey's attack on Byron and the detectable personalities of *Blackwood* and the *John Bull* may be referred to as exhibitions of genuine Toryism. Can such moral assassins, can such slavish adulators of the great, be tolerated by men of liberal and independent minds? Can men

who have a native purity of heart or rectitude and dignity of understanding extend forgiveness to those who systematically oppose the greatest happiness of the greatest number—who systematically defend the vilest actions of men in power—and who systematically support every ancient corruption and abuse?

It is wonderful how the Tories have contrived to hold up their heads for so long a period in defiance of every nobler impulse of the human heart. It strikes one with astonishment to hear a man apparently anxious to obtain the good opinion of those around him, avow a Tory creed. He would scarcely do worse if he were to profess himself an atheist. To profess Toryism is to profess a belief in the infallibility of Kings—a determination to support the few against the many—an opposition to all liberal and enlightened measures—a jealousy of a Free Press and the advance and diffusion of knowledge—a hatred of civil and religious freedom—a contempt for the poor, and an unbounded idolatry of power! Toryism fades before the advance of liberty and knowledge. It is like an obscene thing that revels in darkness, and is frightened at the approach of day. It lives and breathes and has its being only in darkness and corruption. "The March of Intellect," is never spoken of by a Tory unaccompanied by bitter execrations or a burst of hysterical laughter.

"Oh! sound of fear!
Unpleasing to a Tory's ear!"

Out of compliment to "the powers that be" they attempt to check the progress of "this majestic world." They forget that Canute could not stop the waves that broke at his regal feet. They are like dame Partington with her mop—driving back the Atlantic. The mere fact that the Tories have been compelled to retreat, not by the manoeuvres of a particular political party, but by the impetuous energy of the public mind, roused and enlightened by the Free Press and a fresh spirit of enquiry, is of itself an overwhelming condemnation of their doctrines and their conduct. They have long carried every thing before them with a high hand; but their reign is past. The last drop of bitterness has made the cup to overflow, and mankind will no longer be oppressed and insulted with impunity by sycophants, corruptionists, and tyrants. The whole spirit of literature, politics, and social life is diametrically opposed to all their views and habits. If Toryism had been suffered to obtain an undisputed influence over the destinies of nations, human nature would have experienced almost as severe

a curse as that which drove our first parents from the gardens of Paradise. No reform—no improvement in morals, politics, or religion would have gained its sanction. “*The Wisdom of our Ancestors*” would have descended wholly unaffected by newly discovered truths. We should have still burned witches and tortured heretics. To carry back the speculation to remoter periods, we should have regarded even our Saviour himself as a blasphemer against an established religion. “Whatever is, is right. Let nothing already established be altered. Our ancestors were wiser than we are. No innovation! No new doctrines! What has long been believed in by the wisest of our forefathers *must* be true! Let us *fear* God, but *honor* the King. A King can do no wrong”—these are the watchwords of Toryism. It is glorious to observe how this bigotry, despotism, and meanness is passing away, like the morning mist, before the light of knowledge. As of all the influences that have operated in producing this magnificent change, we are most indebted to the inestimable blessings of a Free Press; these remarks shall be followed by a tribute to its merits from Richard Brinsley Sheridan, one of the most eloquent and brilliant of British Orators.

“Give me but the liberty of the Press, and I will give to the minister a venal house of peers,—a corrupt and servile house of commons,—the full swing of office patronage,—the whole host of ministerial influence,—all the power that place can confer to purchase submission and overawe resistance,—and yet, armed with the liberty of the Press, I will attack the mighty fabric he has reared with that mightier engine,—I will shake it down from its corrupt height, and bury it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter!”

WHIGGISM —A Whig is a nondescript animal. He is neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring. He is one of

“Those half-formed things we know not what to call,
Their generation’s so equivocal.”

To define his character in a single sentence or by a single epithet as you might that of a Tory or a Radical, is impossible. By taking him, however, in his various aspects and by hitting off his different traits by repeated strokes, the result may yield a characteristic though vague portrait of this politicalameleon. He changes with every changing light. He is a trimmer; and as much as a politician can be, he is all things to all men. He is suspected, accordingly, by all parties: for indecision and lukewarmness in politics are as objectionable as the same

qualities in friendship or religion. In great public struggles they who are not with us are against us. We trust not those who go from camp to camp and hoist neutral colours. A want of fervour and boldness in times of political excitement is less easily forgiven than even the extravagance of an opposing party, for it implies a sneaking and cowardly design to obtain some pitiful personal advantage combined with a perfect indifference to the general good. A Whig has no touch of patriotism; he is his own idol; his own reputation and his own place are the sole objects of his care. He, therefore, prudently avoids offending the majority by an open avowal of servile maxims, and yet soothes the ear of Royalty with sentiments of loyal regard. No party can accuse him of *ultraism*, and to maintain this equivocal merit and to avoid all palpable cause of offence to either side, he is

“Content to dwell in decencies for ever.”

Thus the people cannot accuse him of any positive opposition to the cause of liberty, and the Tories acquit him of the vulgarities of Radicalism. His reception, however, is, of course, not very cordial from either party. He is received with doubtful politeness at Court, and is only not pelted at the hustings. Those imbecile heads and cool hearts that dare not take one side of the question from a dread of opposition from the other, or an apathetic indifference to both, may contrive to get through the world with a kind of negative credit and success, but can never aspire to the love or admiration of mankind. As he always saves appearances and presents no points of repulsion, a Whig may be allowed the character of a *respectable* man, but he can never be a great one. His qualities are too vague and his conduct too cautious to excite any warmth of censure or approval. There can be no question that the Whigs, independent of their mis-government, whenever they have wriggled themselves into power, have done more injury to the cause of truth and freedom than either the Radicals or the Tories, because by affecting to act as moderators between extreme parties they have in reality mystified sober and impartial people by artfully attracting attention from higher objects to their own petty views and selfish interests. Thus, the vital points of difference that fired the friends of truth and freedom against the advocates of despotism and corruption, were long obscured by the misty and undefinable mass of Whig interests, prejudices, and arguments that were brought into play between the two great opposing parties. If these pitiful go-betweens, — these miserable marplots had not lingered on the arena, we

should not have waited so many centuries for the great political triumphs of the present times. The tyrants and serviles may thank the Whigs for having so long warded off their evil day. If there had been nothing to check the collision of the extreme parties, the battle must have been decided at a blow. Thus, a true patriot has cause to hate the Whigs more heartily than either the demagogues of Radicalism, or the despots of Toryism. These parties have at least a bold and gallant bearing, and if they err greatly, their errors are not so disgusting as the errors of the cowardly and the calculating. If the Radical is a political adventurer, and the Tory a tyrant, they are at all events not sneaks and waverers. Whatever may be their object they could not fight better in the noblest cause. The great battle has been very toughly and bravely contested on both sides. If the Tories had triumphed it would have been through the indirect though, perhaps, unintentional assistance of the Whigs, but no gratitude would have been due to the latter even from the conquerors, who would have still regarded them with the same civil contempt which they receive from the rest of mankind. Nothing can palliate the sin of Whiggism, but some natural defect, such as a want of feeling and imagination. They who possess either of these qualities cannot preserve a cold and cautious neutrality when the interests of millions are at stake. To avoid extremes on such occasions is only possible to the cold-blooded or the designing. The happy medium in politics is as difficult to hit as the apple of William Tell, and as men in general cannot be so confident of their skill as that celebrated archer, this middle mark is attempted only by those men of iron temperament and callous bosoms whose nerves never vibrate with generous emotions.

RADICALISM.—"Patriotism," said Dr. Johnson, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel." And so it is; in the same way that religion is the most convenient cloak for hypocritical impiety. The greater the sinner the greater the saint. A Radical Reformer is a ruffian who is only restrained from acts of treasonable violence by the force of law or Government. The new appellation of a *Destructive* is highly applicable to him. Under the plea of the natural rights of man and with a pretended respect for the doctrine of general equality, he would fain produce the most hideous chaos and convulsion in all the elements of society.

"License he means when he cries liberty."

With the Radical, whatever is, is wrong! He looks around

him at all times and in all seasons in dismal discontent. He is guilty of what Milton calls "a sullenness against nature." He follows the example of his leader, Satan, the first great Radical. He hates all superior power, and while affecting to care only for the general liberty of mankind, he is considering how he may build his own individual rise on the ruins of an existing system. He is a mere demagogue who uses the watchwords of Truth and Freedom in the same spirit in which bigots cant about faith and salvation. The nonsensical gabble about the natural equality of mankind is a mere clap-trap. The Radical is less fool than knave, and knows very well that two men cannot be two minutes together without giving the lie to such a doctrine. It serves, however, to feed the gross and greedy vanity of that many-headed monster, the mob. The expressions of respect, and admiration, and sympathy, with which the latter are treated by men who in their hearts thoroughly despise and detest them, is unutterably disgusting. Of all the cants that are canted in this canting world, the cant of *patriotism* is the worst! It originates in a bitter jealousy of superior wealth and power. It is a burning thirst for place. It has its birth, and breath, and being in the worst elements of the human heart. It is suggested and fed by the meanest and wildest passions of our nature. The Radical is a malcontent from first to last, and systematically opposes every measure of Government, good or bad.

"The hope to please him, vain on every plan,
Himself should work that wonder, *if he can!*"

The man who is discontented with himself, with his fellow-creatures and with his God, is sure to turn a Radical; as bad poets turn into bitter critics, and bad wine into vinegar. All deists, atheists, and misanthropists are, by nature, Radicals. Observe that portion of the Press which professes to be the organ of the Radical party—it is decidedly infidel and churlish. The Radical writers are never so well pleased as when they have an opportunity of attacking the clergy, or of

"Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer."

Bishops and Kings are their greatest horror. If Tories think the highest religious political Potentates can do *no wrong*, the Radicals go to the opposite extreme and maintain that they can do *no right*. They pretend to think that it is only people who are out of place and without power who can possess any real virtue. To be a Minister of State is to want a human heart.

Thus Lord Castlereagh, if we were to believe the Radicals, had nothing in common with the rest of mankind. He was the personification of vice.

————— "A monster of such hideous mien
As to be hated need but to be seen."

Carlisle and Cobbett and Orator Hunt and Thelwall are the gods of the Radicals. They have an instinctive hatred of every thing respectable and gentleman-like. A greasy head is with them synonymous with an honest heart, and nothing shocks them so much as a certain Tory nobleman's ambrosial curls. A clean and well dressed wig is the severest charge which they can bring against him. They prefer Vauxhall and Wapping to Almack's and St. James's. They find something fresh, racy and natural in the smell of filthy aprons and the aspect of fat citizens, but they faint with disgust at Mr. Rowland's "odoriferous attempts to please." They have a fancy for unwashed faces and iron forks. This is why they are so inveterate against Mr. Croker, who has insisted on the propriety of an elegant table and a decent mode of discussing our meals. A Radical is essentially vulgar. He is an animal rarely admitted into well-carpeted drawing-rooms or glittering saloons. When by an odd chance he gains admittance into refined circles, he is known by his ungainly and clownish air, and his anti-social manners. He is uncomfortable and out of his element, and longs for an opportunity to vent his spleen within the range of kindred ears. The only way to conquer a Radical is to bribe him largely, and then you change his nature or rather you allow him to display it in its original colours. Mr. Southey was a Radical until he got his Laureate wreath, his pension and his butt of malmsey. There is no instance on record of a Radical who kept on his mask after arriving at the summit of power. Those of the present Ministry who were once esteemed hot Radicals are now cool Whigs. They are very well satisfied with things as they are. They now say, "let well alone." It is only the disappointed place-hunters who keep up the cry of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

The Radicals have a vast advantage over the Tories in the greater plausibility of their cause and the sympathy of the great mass of mankind. If a man tells the mob that they are entitled to share the wealth and power of their rulers, it does not require much logic to convince them that he is right. By artful appeals to the passions and prejudices of the populace, who are

always ready to suppose their superiors in the wrong, a demagogue of the lowest order may make the very stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. His object is not to suggest better plans of Government, abstractedly so considered, but to effect any change by which he may better himself and open a way to his own ambition. When unable from adverse circumstances to gain an individual triumph, it is some satisfaction to him to embarrass and foil his betters. Very few Radicals really fancy that their wild theories of government could be practically beneficial to mankind, but having to lose, they feel that it is as well to avail themselves, by whatever means, of a chance of gain. In the inevitable confusion and uproar of such a revolution as they contend for, they calculate upon acquiring that ascendancy which is denied them in a regular form of government. They think with Satan—that it is

“Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven.”

—*D. L. Richardson's Literary Leaves.*

PRESENT STATE OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Every thing in this reforming era is undergoing retrenchment and alteration. The Duke of Wellington and Joseph Hume have set the best examples, and at the same time the worst, for it cannot be said that his Grace's severe handling of the excise office, and some of Joseph's speeches, have been discriminating enough to please the public. Although retrenchments in various abused administrations of the public funds, have been, and are, loudly called for; we fear the desire to meet the call has led to some plans that have been carried to a niggardly extent: and in particular we would attract attention to the present ill paid condition of the Indian navy, as an injudicious and ill-judged measure.

As an estimate which we shall presently draw, shews, the Indian navy has suffered, by what advice we know not, a severe and unnecessary retrenchment. Of itself the service is any thing but a happy or comfortable one—confined as it is to a life of toil and privation passed chiefly in the baneful climates of the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, with no hope of a change of station after a long cruize; but on returning to an Indian Presidency too frequently called on to prepare for an immediate return to the same monotonous cruising ground. Such a life as this, with scanty pay superadded, does not hold out great allurements to the most sanguine of those disposed to seek their fortunes as naval men. What then will be the consequence of

this niggardly spirit of retrenchment in the Indian navy? Why, its inefficiency to protect the British interests in and about India. Cheap things are seldom the best—and cheap officers are likely to be very bad ones, for the good will always go where it will fetch the best price, and the bad *vice versa*. Bad officers can make very good sailors very bad ones; for sailors will do nothing well without proper discipline. In so much as all this, will the shipping interests connected with India suffer, if they have not already suffered, by an ill-judged retrenchment in the Indian navy. The introduction of martial law in 1828, however excellent a measure of itself, would be looked upon with much more respect, were it not for the botchy remodelling of the Indian naval service which accompanied it. The following comparative statement plainly evidences the injudicious retrenchment that has occurred in this service.

Staff Appoin'tments held by Officers of the Indian Navy on 1st Jan. 1828

	<i>Pay per month.</i>
Commodore	Ra. 2000
Master Attendant	2500
Boat Master and Agent of Transports	1152
Captain, Magazon Dockyard	1102
Master Attendant, Calcutta	2800
Commodore, Surat, about	1500
Agent for purchasing Timber at Calicut	800
Assistant to Superintendent	662
Secretary to Marine Board, Accountant and Draughtsman	927
First Assistant to Master Attendant	822
Second ditto ditto	502
Assistant Paymaster	449
Deputy Storekeeper	637
Master Attendant, Mangalore	402
Total staff pay per month	16,115

Staff Appointments held by Officers of the Indian Navy on 1st Jan. 1837. *Pay per month. Emoluments of every description.*

Master Attendant	1250
Commodore, Persian Gulph	1800
Controller of Dock Yard, Bombay and Magazon, and Agent of Transports	1000
Senior Officer, Surat	1396
President Standing Committee of Survey	647
Assistant to Superintendent	550
Assistant to Auditor General Indian Navy Department	400
Draughtsman	390
Assistant to Controller and Agent of Transports	500
Persian Interpreter to Commodore	200
Total staff pay per month	7,633
Ditto ditto ditto in 1828	16,115

Reduction of staff pay per month 8,482

The commanders of the cruizers were, in 1828, better off in respect to pecuniary emolument than they are at present, and were likewise entitled to an allowance of one-eighth per cent. for the conveyance of public treasure, which has long been taken from them.

The officer who holds the situation of Master Attendant was nearly forty years in the service before he obtained it, and when he did, the salary as shewn in the above statement, was reduced one-half.

If the argument holds good, that to all public services, more particularly those in India, there should be attached appointments which, while they operate as a just stimulant to the juniors in their career, were the reward of those who had devoted the best years of their life to the public service, then surely no man of liberal feelings will say that the staff of the Indian navy, as above exhibited, is numerically disproportionate or too highly paid.

When the annual expense of the Indian navy, is stated as amounting to nearly 14 lacs of rupees, it naturally appears a large sum for the mere protection of the trade in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. It may not, therefore, be superfluous to state the amount of naval force kept up for the protection of trade in those parts, and its attendant expense.

4 Sloops of war of 18 guns, at 78,000 Rs. per annum each	Rs. 3,12,000
2 brigs of 10 guns, at 51,000 Rs. per annum each	1,08,000
Receiving ship Hastings	20,000

Total 4,40,000

The expence for surveys (and perhaps, that for the Indian navy establishment) ought to be made general to all India, and not an exclusive charge to this Presidency; for it is too evident for argument or contradiction, that the ships of all nations navigating these seas, benefit by their services.

Should the long talked-of measure of the abolition of the Indian navy take place, and its duties be consigned to H. M.'s navy, or it be converted to a steam flotilla, still the situations of master attendant and controller of the dock-yards, with the greater part of their establishments, together with the expense of surveys (till completed) and the small craft employed on the coast in protecting the native trade, and the prevention of smuggling must be kept up.

THE CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

The following census of the inhabitants of Calcutta has been taken by Captain F. W. Birch, Superintendent of Police:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1, 1837.		Males and Females.	Arabs	351
			Mugs	683
			Mudrasseas	55
English	3,138		N. Christians	49
Eurasians	4,741		Low Castes	19,084
Portuguese	3,181			
French	160	Total	{ Males . 144,911 }	229,714
Chinamen	362	Population	{ Females 84,803 }	
Armenians	636			
Jews	307	Pukah Houses		14,623
W. Mahomedans	13,677	Tiled Huts		20,304
B. Mahomedans	45,067	Straw ditto		30,567
W. Hindoos	17,333			
B. Hindoos	1,20,318	Total Houses		65,495
Moguls	527			
Parsees	40	Police Force		1,358

In the year 1800, according to the report of the police committee furnished to Lord Mornington, the population was 500,000.

In 1814, according to the calculation of Chief Justice Sir Hyde East it amounted to 700,000.

Both of which calculations must have been erroneous, unless they included the suburbs of Cossipore and Garden Reach; which we believe they did.

In 1821, five Assessors were appointed, by whose calculation the population of Calcutta amounted to as follows:—

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Chinese.	
Upper North Division	5	6,602	64,882	0	179,917
Lower North ditto	5,816	16,865	25,570	244	
Upper South ditto	4,476	7,510	18,153	170	
Lower South ditto	2,841	17,185	9,898	0	

But the Magistrates in their report calculated as follows:—

Upper-roomed Houses	5,430	$\times 16 = 86,880$	230,552
Lower ditto ditto	8,800	$\times 8 = 70,400$	
Tiled Huts	15,792	$\div 4 \times 51 = 21,714$	
Straw Huts	35,497	$\div 4 \times 51 = 51,558$	

But making certain Allowances, their definite calculation was	Resident Inhabitants	205,600
In 1831, Captain Steel made it	Influx daily	100,000
Captain Birch's calculation is		187,081
And the daily influx about		229,714
		150,000

The above calculations do not include Kidderpore, Garden Reach, Seebpore, Howrah, Sulkea, Cossipore, or the *other side* of "the Dutch."

DISCUSSION OF PATRONAGE IN INDIA.

In England it is so much more the interest of the public to watch the political conduct of men in power, than to enquire into every act of official patronage, that the latter is rarely (at least, not systematically,) interferred in by the "fourth estate," and never so, perhaps, unless in some very glaring instance of abuse; or, in the manifestation of such a spirit, to turn it to family account, as was given in the form of nepotism by Earl Grey, to a degree that, I verily believe, no party, but a Radico-Whig one, would have borne with any patience; and not even such a party unless it indirectly, at least, served to help them on to their wished-for consummation! At home, the superior offices could not be long held by untalented men, placed there by King or Minister, on the strength of private interest; and the holders of those offices are under too constant a responsibility to like to venture the principal subordinate posts in inefficient hands; so that sinecures, or certain detail posts, in which no measure originates, are those which usually fall to the less capable of the party, or their immediate dependents. Now, in India, it is different. There is scarcely a civil or military post in the country, which is not attainable through interest, or which is attainable without it; and the subsequently proved incompetency of the individual calls down no disgrace on the head of him who placed him there, though one of two things may be morally certain, viz.; either that the patron knew the candidate's unfitness, or had no proper proof that he was *fit* for the situation. But as to this gross abuse of public trust there is, now-a-days, rather more of a check than there was formerly, in the discussion to which it is subjectible by an independent press, (for, though all men in power are not averse to every kind of corruption, yet no one likes to have corruption, in any shape, brought publicly home to him,) it becomes of some importance to ascertain the extent to which such discussion may be fairly carried, with reference to the individual who may *benefit* by the patronage which is abused. I think the Editor of the "*Englishman*" prescribed somewhat too narrow boundaries in the premises, though his own resolute practice, as an exposé of official malversation, wherever it appears to issue from, is demonstration enough that he did not intend to screen any mis-dealings of the sort. The case (now merely introduced as an illustration) was this:—A sharp letter appeared in the "*Englishman*," signed "FUDGE," reproving

the Commander-in-chief's practice, in regard to patronage, as being opposed to his theory, in the nomination of Captain Grant to the command of the Hurriana Light Infantry battalion. This letter elicited a justificatory reply, signed "ANTI-FUDGE," and that, again, called forth a couple of other letters, which aimed at demonstrating that his Excellency's selection was, in point of fact, as injurious as if it had arisen from the merest favoritism; as it needlessly violated a standing staff rule, and cast virtually a slur upon a great many officers whose claims were, all in all, much superior to those of the selected one. To one of these letters, the Editor appended a note, to the effect that, "in fairness to Captain Grant, the discussion should there close, and especially as other fortunate individuals had not been similarly brought forward." This looks a better objection than it actually is; for, in the first place, there have been extremely few instances, as yet, in which the Commander-in-chief has had the disposal of situations requiring peculiar fitness, and in no case was so invidious a justification, as that of "ANTI-FUDGE's," attempted to be set up in support of what had been done. Now it is the opinion of all I have chanced to converse with on the subject, that, if this question of patronage (a question peculiarly interesting to our service) as to be discussed at all, the persons who derive the advantage of a corrupt use of the privilege, or even an injudicious use of it, must be content to have their merits investigated, as, without that process, no appointment could be shown to deserve censure. The patron who does not choose to search out the *fittest*, opens a door for public enquiry as to whether he has selected, at all events, a *fit* one; and if any one accepts an appointment for the sake of the emolument, that gives him no claim to the silence of others who have grounds for considering themselves unjustly superseded, or the service, generally, wrong. Beyond the acquirements fairly connected with the situation, it must be admitted that no person has any right to go; but I hold it to be perfectly allowable, in a public writer, to show that the selection of Captain Grant, for example, on alleged peculiar fitness, was, *ipso facto*, the casting an unmerited slur upon the many other officers, of eligible rank, who were at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, without driving him to the extreme necessity of infringing a settled Regulation in order to avail himself of the former officer's services. It was, under all the circumstances, the very least justifiable act of patronage I have ever known;

for it not only bore upon the face of it the professional condemnation of many older, more experienced, and more directly available officers, but it as good as proclaimed to the Army that, between the Commander-in-chief and the Adjutant-General, the claims arising from old services and former distinguishment, were to be cast into the shade by any instance of newer merit which might happen under the eye of our present rulers,—as if every officer were to achieve something worthy of notice in every new era, or else give place to those who might have the luck of displaying some timely merit, to be exaggerated (as in the present case) beyond all that had gone before it! I say, the instance was unjustifiable, and so, of course, was the theory out of which it sprang; and, what is more, I would lay my life, or my hopes, (to be sure, this last stake forms an astounding anti-climax!) that a man of Sir Henry Fane's natural acumen is perfectly sensible of the truth of my remark, and *feels* that a wrong has been done to many excellent officers. But I do not disparage Captain Grant by arguing thus. It is no disparagement, whatever, to him, to allege that there are *many* Majors and Captains in this Army superior to himself in the requisites for raising, instructing, and permanently commanding a body of Light Infantry; and, I am sure, he himself, would be the last man to imagine disparagement in any such observation. Still, an officer who is preferred above his fellows, by a process which proclaims that he is superior to them all, must submit to a scrutiny and a comparison, for the sake of those officers' professional characters; and if he be a philosopher, he will console himself under the ordeal by the various advantages he is deriving in the course of it! Suppose any similar case. Suppose the office of Adjutant-General to become vacant; (from any cause not personally injurious to the present incumbent,) and that the Commander-in-chief determined to nominate me, Captain Poppleton, to the important situation. He would be opposed, *in limine*, by the fact of three Captains and two Subalterns of my very meritorious Regiment being at this moment employed in the Staff service of the State,—much to their own emolument, and more to the public weal. What would he have to do? Why, he must go to the Council Chamber, and say as follows:—"The Adjutant-Generalship is vacant and I find, after the most anxious enquiry, that the only individual eminently qualified to discharge its duties, is Captain Poppleton of the 11th Light Cavalry, but, unfortunately, there are already five officers from

that Regiment on detached employment." The Governor-General, being conscientiously disposed, or, perhaps, having a friend of his own whose corps has provided nobody as yet, would observe somewhat to this purport:—"The Regulation we are placed under is a very positive one—very positive, indeed—and we could not feel justified in breaking through it avowedly and formally, (slipping past it, is easy enough) unless in a case which cannot otherwise be met. Now, is there no other officer whom your Excellency could recommend as qualified for the post, though, perhaps, not so pre-eminently adapted to it as the accomplished individual whose name you have laid before us? There is a Major Timkins, and also a Captain de Cholmondely, who have been mentioned to me as most able and zealous officers,—the former by the Chairman, and the latter, by the President,—and to neither of whom is there any objection of the nature of this one." Then, says his Excellency,—“There is no other officer whom I can conscientiously recommend besides the one I have mentioned, but in whom I have no personal interest whatever. I have never even seen him, but I have official proofs of his capability, and I hear the best moral accounts of him from private sources. I am credibly informed that he retires to rest at nine o'clock; drinks extremely little wine; has never been known to swear; is polite to those who have intercourse with him; (one of the chief minor virtues in an Adjutant-General,) is of a most equable temper; can couch a letter in very decent English; and is given to no more violent dissipation than a game at long whist for rupee points, and a chikkeen the rub. I must, therefore, press his nomination, if I am to continue responsible for the well-being of the Army." Well, I find myself in orders; but knowing inwardly that I am really not the best fitted for that particular situation, I exclaim, with unbelieved sincerity, "*Nolo episcopari*," but am not regarded; and so down I go, and commence assiduously to open a new account-current with the military Auditor-General, and to stick my name at the foot of general orders, public circulars, and variegated wigs. Meanwhile what hosts are in arms!—and what pens in ink! Not an officer in the Army who does not consider himself worthier than I am of that particular preferment; and Subalterns, yet in the bud, who delight in a shy at the Adjutant-General, are assailing me like Junii, under such deceptions signatures as "*A Field Officer*,"—"A Captain of Forty Years' Service," and, "AN OLD LIEUTENANT-COLONEL." One demonstrates that I cannot parade a corps,

another will venture to say I cannot spell, a third that I have not independence enough to guard the interests of the service, a fourth that I am a bear; all will agree that the Commander-in-chief has been guilty of a shameful abuse of patronage. All this time I go on drawing the *dibs*, and his Excellency describes that, in fact, I am no Solomon, and that he might have done better:—but now his blood is up, and that stands me in better stead than his judgment. He has a soul above giving into the public voice, however right its estimate; he supports me through thick and thin; lets me go on drawing the public money for the performance of duties in which I grievously blunder; and, in the face and notoriety of these said blunders, suddenly, we'll suppose, (for, alas! it is all a mere golden dream,) issues a general order declaring how gratified he is by the truly efficient manner in which I, among others, have conducted my office for the last twelvemonth, in that difficult and stirring period; and in the Sybaritic hardships of a Calcutta life.* That silences the clamourers; but I have all the while admitted, in my own mind, their right to scrutinize my official capabilities, as severely as they pleased, and to name a hundred other officers as being abler than myself. I say, I admitted all this license; and, by continuing to draw the allowances in the midst of all the uproar, I demonstrated, in the very teeth of my opponents, that I had—a vast deal more sense than they choose to credit me withal!—*E. I. U. S. Journal.*

DOINGS AT BOMBAY.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—The enclosed, extracted from a Bombay newspaper, is requested to be inserted in your next number of the *East India Magazine*;—it refers to a threatened act of undue favor to a gentleman of the name of Townsend, acting as secretary to that Government, and to a new division of a jurisdiction having been carried into effect in the principality (Rawrahd) or the Southern Mahratta Country. Job is the Governor; the Minister afflicted is supposed to be Mr. Secretary Reid and Hum. Mr. Townsend now acting as Secretary for Mr. Reid during his absence at the Cape of Good Hope. A-SUBSCRIBER.

* This letter, the Rev. gentleman, the next day, acknowledged, by a letter to the *Times*, was nothing more nor less than the hoax of an idle wag.

2ND BOOK OF JOB.—CHAPTER 1ST.

Job's Uprightness.

1. There was a man in the land of Ducks, and his name was Job, and that man was perfect and upright—one that did good and eschewed evil.

2. And this man was Lord over the land of Ducks, and there went unto him three ministers.

3. And one of these ministers was grievously oppressed with a sore disease, and he said unto Job, it hath pleased the Lord to afflict me with a sore disease.

4. And Job said: go thy way and seek thy restoration to health in another land. And so the minister went.

5. Now there was in the land of Ducks another man and his name was Hum. And Hum was one who sought his own exaltation, nor thought nor cared how he effected it.

6. It so happened that Job cast his eyes upon Hum and said unto him;—My minister being sick of a sore disease has gone into other lands, that he may be restored to health, do thou come and serve thy Lord whilst he is away.

7. And Hum said: I will my Lord.

8. Now it so happened that after some days Hum communed with himself and said—even in a little time the absent minister will return, and it will fall upon me that I go my way and so I shall perish.

9. What then shall I do, so that I make provision for myself?

10. Then in the evil machinations of his heart Hum proposed to Job saying—in the principality of Rawrahd thou hast a Governor, and it has come to thy servant's observation that one man hath not strength that he should govern so large a principality as that of Rawrahd.

11. Wherefore in thy wisdom I make thereof two principalities, and let there be two governors.

12. Now though Job was a good man he was even an idle man, and abhorred trouble, so he said unto Hum have thy will.

13. And Hum proclaimed forthwith that the principality of Rawrahd should be divided into two parts, and that one part thereof should be called as heretofore Rawrahd, and the other part Maugleb.

14. Then Hum said to Job—"It is right that thou shouldest place a Governor over Maugleb, and thy servant hath hopes that his Lord will take pity upon him; for surely the absent minister will return and then thy servant shall starve."

15. And Job said—"Hum, thou art young and hast not, I fear, the knowledge and experience wherewith thou shouldest govern Maugleb."

16. But Hum importuned Job; and Job being sleepy said to Hum—"Even have thy way, for I am weary and need rest, but use thy wit so that thou ledest me not into trouble."

17. Then Hum proclaimed to all the land of Ducks saying—There is in the land of Maugleb a Tongue unknown to the other parts of the land of Ducks, and the Lord Job has ordained that he who would be governor of Maugleb must e'en know this Tongue.

18. It so happened that this Tongue was a strange tongue which Hum alone knew, for he was a *magician*.

19. And other servants of the Lord in the land of Ducks prayed Job saying—"We have for many years served thee honestly and faithfully, and it is due that thou shouldest make one of us Governor of Maugleb."

But Job said: "Vex me not for I am weary: I will commune with Hum my servant, and as he adviseth so shall it be."

DENOMINATIONAL PETITIONS ON INDIA AND THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir, It is a subject of regret that the nature of petitions, and the speeches of Members of Parliament respecting them, on their presentation, are often very imperfectly, and sometimes even incorrectly reported. I appeal to you, Sir, for an opportunity to justify me and my friends in reference to a petition relative to British patronage of Idolatry and Mahomedanism in India. Of this document a London paper states,—“Mr. Wilks presented a petition from Leicester, as we understood, praying that some measures might be adopted by the Government to put a stop to Idolatry in India.” The incorrectness of this report of the petition will appear from Mr. Wilks’s letter to the writer, and from the petition itself; the insertion of which, I trust, will meet with your cordial approbation.

“*Finsbury Square, July 6, 1837.*”

“Rev. and dear Sir,—The interesting and important petition from the General Baptist Association assembled last week at Leicester, I duly received. Concurring in their regrets and disgusts at the patronage which the India Government have too

long afforded to Hindoo and Mahomedan superstitions, and to the cruel and heart afflicting rites practised at the barbarous festival of Juggernaut, I cheerfully presented their petition this day to the House of Commons in the presence of Lord John Russell, Mr. C. Lushington, the Right Hon. Cuslar Ferguson, and other Members influential in eastern affairs, and recommended the entreaty to that attention from Parliament and the Board of Control, which Christian principles and the welfare of our immense oriental empire require. Though the ill state of my health will induce me to withdraw from Parliament, and prevent me from rendering the right wishes of your connexion all the public support I should desire, yet I shall ever be happy to devote my influence and time to that and every good cause, and as ever, remain Rev. and dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WILKS."

To Rev. ———,

It is uninteresting to behold not only towns and cities, but counties and communities moving to promote the best interests of our country and the world. The General Baptists in Great Britain (so termed from holding general redemption) originated and still support the mission in Orissa, and consequently are deeply affected by the Pilgrim Tax and Premium System at the Temple of Juggernaut. Last year a Memorial on the subject was addressed from the associated body to Lord Auckland, a copy of which was inserted in your Magazine for September. Happy day when Christian Britain regards the scripture precept relative to Idolatry and every false system of religion—"Touch not, taste not, handle not."—"What agreement hath the Temple of God with Idols."

At the same annual meeting, petitions to both Houses of Parliament were adopted for the restriction of the awful sentence of death to actual and wilful murder. Though capital punishment is less frequent in India than in England yet its probable prevalence in our numerous and populous Colonies, it is presumed, render the subject worthy the attention of every humane and enlightened mind. The philanthropy of the late King, and his aversion to capital punishments, appear to have been the ruling passion strong in death." The following fact should be known, in every part of Britain's empire and of the world:—"We know that the day before his death, conscious that his end drew near, but full of fortitude and holy resignation, he spoke with confidence of being able to 'get through the business of another day,' for his mind to the last (true to

the character of a patriotic King.) was upon the service of his country. He did, as he anticipated, get through another day's business; and what was that business, or at least an important part of it? *Placing the sign manual to the pardon of three criminals previously to its passing under the great seal!* To that document we understand his signature is *remarkably firm!* Thus were his last moments blessed in the performance of acts of mercy. How poor and perishable are the garlands of conquerors, compared with those trophies of humanity which adorned his reign, and shed their mild lustre on his dying bed!"

"Ye who love mercy, teach it to your sons."

On the subject of these petitions, the following letter from a correspondent in London, appears painfully interesting:—

"Esteemed Friend,—In reply to the inquiry by thy letter, I should say that the petitions in question would be almost thrown away if presented now. Lord John Russell's bills (*re-enacting as they do, the extreme penalty of the law for various offences!*) are almost in a state of maturity, and he is determined, it is understood, to grant no further mitigation of them. The petitions would be more likely, therefore, to be of use, if held over till the next session, when it would be best for them to be presented by some leader of the Dissenters, such as the Member for Leeds; but the petitions, bearing the Chairman's signature will be received as the petition of only one person. If the title or preamble mention the fact of 116 congregations, and 45,000 communicants, &c., it would, of course, become a serviceable document by being published, immediately after presentation in the London newspaper press.

"With regard to the criminals convicted capitally in London, as we have lost our good King William, who himself, and against the wish of his advisers, in practice abolished the penalty of death except for murder, *during the last four years of his life*: and as the ministers are at this moment getting a bill through Parliament *to supersede the ancient practice of reporting to the Sovereign in Council*, I, for one, am prepared to see an attempt made in London *to re-erect the sanguinary scaffold!* but it may yet be defeated; and certainly would be so, if Dissenters would take up the question."

It is lamentable what apathy prevails among all classes on the prevalence of sanguinary laws in England, as well as in reference to sanguinary customs in India;—how far is my correspondent correct in his last allegation on the disuse of "the

ancient practice of reporting to the Sovereign." In days to come this might be, even now is a point of great importance. Lord Bacon forcibly observed,—“That is the best law which gives least liberty to the arbitrage of the Judge. Any over great penalty, besides the acerbity of it, deadens the execution of the law.”

PHILANTHROPOS.

L———, July 13, 1837.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled—The humble Petitions of the General Baptist Churches in Great Britain, containing above 45,000 Communicants and Attendants, assembled in Annual Association at Leicester, June 30, 1837.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are especially identified with the success of the Christian Mission in Orissa, which they commenced in the early part of 1822, and which has established stations at Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree or Juggernaut, Midnapore, Berhampore, &c. Our esteemed Missionaries being stationed at the great Temple of Juggernaut, were deeply affected with the miseries of idolatry, which as a late eminent character in India declared, “destroys more than the sword.” It was soon discovered that the practice of the British Government, in regulating, supporting, and deriving a revenue from the Temple of Juggernaut, especially by fixing a *premium* for the pilgrim-hunters, was a most mischievous patronage of Idolatry.

That your Petitioners are deeply concerned to learn that British connexion with Hindooism and Mahomedanism, extends its ramifications to various and distant parts of British India, the injurious effects of which, in perpetuating their deadly superstitions are apparent from innumerable testimonies. A gentleman inquiring of a Brahmin, relative to the increase of the population of Juggernaut, was answered,—“Under our administration Juggernaut had become popular—and, as our credit sounded through the four quarters for keeping Juggernaut! it would be a pity now to destroy all this glory by leaving him to himself! !”

That it is the opinion of many, who are intimately acquainted with India, the discontinuance of British patronage of Hindooism and Mahomedanism would be attended with the most salutary results to the interests of our common Christianity. A late eminent functionary of the Bengal Government, observed, “I imagine, that the ceremony (of the Car Festival of Juggernaut)

would soon cease to be conducted on its present scale, if the institution were left entirely to its own fate and to its own resources by the officers of the British Government."

That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly and earnestly implore your Honorable House, in conjunction with the Honorable East India Company's Government, to take such steps as may speedily remove the evils of this anomalous, impolitic, and unchristian system. And your Petitioners, &c.

(Signed on behalf of the Association),

THOMAS STEVENSON, *Chairman.*

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.—The humble Petition of the General Baptist Churches in Great Britain, containing 116 churches, and about 45,000 Communicants and Attendants, assembled by their Representatives in Annual Association at Leicester, June 20, 1837.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the sentiment, that the efficiency of criminal laws depends less upon the *severity* than the *certainly* of punishment; and that laws which cannot be carried into execution without shocking the feelings of society, and exciting sympathy for the offenders, appear to be contrary to reason, and opposed to the dictates of Christianity.

That the criminal laws of this country are of so sanguinary a character as to be incapable of uniform execution; and that consequently, under the present system, the lives of men depend less upon the express provisions of the law, than upon the humanity of the Judge or the Secretary of State, which places those officers in a very painful situation.

That the amelioration effected in our criminal laws during the last few years, appears successful in the decrease of those crimes which were formerly punished with death, affording strong confirmation of the sentiment of an eminent philanthropist,—“ It seems to be fast approaching to an axiom, that crimes are less frequent in proportion as mercy takes the place of severity; or, as there are judicious substitutes for the punishment of death.”

That the moral responsibility and future destiny of man—the benevolent genius of the gospel of our salvation—the direct and remote influence of the British empire in every part of the globe, and among all civilized nations,—impose an important

duty upon the enlightened Government of this country of giving an example to the world in the philanthropic character of its jurisprudence.

That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House, as speedily as possible, to restrict the awful sentence of death to actual wilful murder, in which prayer your Petitioners believe a vast majority of the inhabitants of these realms most cordially unite. And your Petitioners, &c.

(Signed on behalf of the Association,)

THOMAS STEVENSON, *Chairman.*

HIGH ROAD BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The project of establishing a high road which shall connect Bombay with Agra, has been embraced with so much zeal at Agra, as to lead us naturally to the renewed consideration of a road between the Western Capital and Calcutta. An opinion seems to be gaining ground that for a long period to come, Bombay will form the point of embarkation and egress for India, under the arrangements now in progress for the establishment of a communication by Steam between the mother country, and her possessions in the East; and this prospect gives a new feature of importance to the project of a high road from Calcutta to that port.

The road between Calcutta and Bombay is naturally divided into two parts, of which Nagpore may be considered the central point. From Nagpore westward the line of road which traverses the dominions of the Nizam and of the Berar Raja, is said to be good, and only to require a little improvement. It passes moreover through a favorable country. From Aurungabad, where the British territory commences, to Bombay, a good road has already been constructed by the local Government of that Presidency. To complete the line of communication therefore between the eastern and western metropolis it remains only to construct a high way from Calcutta, or rather from Midnapore—the road to that station being good—to Nagpore, a distance of about 450 miles, of which 250 lie within the British territories, and about 200 in those of Nagpore. Unfortunately there are no documents in the Surveyor General's office which might assist in deciding upon the line which the road should follow. Generally speaking, the most direct line, the shortest distance between two points, is to be preferred in the construction of roads which are expected to be

permanent. The direct line to Nagpore would lead first to Midnapore, from thence it would enter the first range of Hills by the Baumeen pass, the route by which the Mahrattas ordinarily entered Bengal when they came in to levy black mail in these provinces. The route would then proceed due west along the boundary between Gangpore and Chota Nagpore, and cross the Braminy river a little to the north of the latter place. It would then pass to the south of Jushpore through the district of Ruttunpore, and come directly upon the Muhanuddee, at the confluence of that stream with the Hatsoo: the point at which the Bengal territory terminates. The road would then enter the Berar dominions, and proceed in a right line to Nagpore.

At present the dawk passes to the south of this line by a circuitous route through Sumbhulpore. * The enterprising postmaster at that station has recently opened a new path for the dawk, which has shortened the distance no less than forty miles. It does often happen in the construction of roads that "the longest way round is the nearest way home," and it is, therefore, of course, to be considered whether the present facilities which have been obtained on the Sumbhulpore line would warrant the adoption of that route, though it be circuitous. On this subject we think no one is better able to give accurate information than the postmaster at Sumbhulpore, a gentleman who, as we learn, has fixed himself at that remote and isolated station, and is benefiting the district by his commercial efforts.

The expense of such a road it is difficult to estimate with any degree of confidence, until the route has been scientifically surveyed; but it is to be expected that the Nagpore Raja, whose territories cannot fail to derive the most eminent benefit from the construction of such a high road, will be disposed to complete that branch of it, which will traverse his dominions. The Bengal branch must be executed at the sole charge of the British Government. Upon a cursory glance at the country and its population, we should feel disposed to say that the expense would not form an insuperable objection to the work. It would be highly inadvisable to employ convicts on the construction of it. Their constitutions would break down under the change of climate. Their labour would be expensive. In fact the superior economy of convict over contract labour is beginning to be exploded as a fallacy. The country itself furnishes facilities for constructing the road which are not readily met with in India. It is inhabited by a hardy race of men, robust in frame, industrious in habits, and economical in

their mode of living, the cheapness of provisions in that country, enables them to bring their labour to the market for a trifle. It is in a great measure, from this hive of *Dangers*, that the coolies pour down annually into Bengal and seek labour in the indigo factories.

The advantages to be derived from laying open this country by means of a great high way, and a free communication with the more civilized districts east and west, are such as to give a strong cast of benevolence to the project. The tract of land through which this route would pass, measuring about 400 miles square, is at present one of the wildest which can be conceived. The greater part of it is overgrown with thick forests and jungles, the abode of wild beasts, while the patches of cultivation which occasionally intervene, are occupied by men little elevated above the brute. Yet the country is eminently endowed by nature with advantages. It abounds in hills, rich in ore, and in vallies capable of the highest cultivation. It requires only the progress of civilization to fill this region with smiling villages and thriving towns. The productions of these extensive countries are very imperfectly known. It is certain, however, that they abound generally with fine timbers. The lac and tussar silk insects afford their products plentifully throughout. The hills generally, and the eastern ones in particular, are rich in iron ores. The Palamow district possesses extensive fields of coal. The soil in Sirgoojah, it is stated by Hamilton, "is singularly rich, and so well supplied with moisture that even the tops of the hills are marshy." The vallies yields vast quantities of Tickoot (*Circuma angustifolia*) from which the natives prepare a farinaceous powder scarcely to be distinguished from the arrow root of the West Indies. The district of Sumbhulpore produces abundance of rice, cotton, and iron, and also diamonds and gold dust. The high table land of Mynput, which is considered salubrious, is situated in this district. The uplands, generally of these countries are represented to be well adapted for dry grains and pasturage, while the vallies yield the most abundant crops of rice. There being no outlet, however, from these provinces by rivers or roads no produce is raised beyond what the inhabitants themselves require, and thus no means are afforded them of bettering their condition, by bartering their own productions for those of their neighbours. Like every other tract in a state of nature it is partially unhealthy; but after passing the first ranges of the Burabhoon and Singbhoon hills the country expands into extensive grass plains, and

reaches an altitude of between two and three thousand feet, which secures it a moderate temperature in the hot weather, and the advantage of bracing cold in the winter. By carrying a high way through this country, the first step would be taken to bring this wild waste into cultivation, and to impart the blessing of civilization to its rude inhabitants.

In a commercial point of view, the construction of such a road offers the most advantageous prospects. Singular, and even incredible, as it may appear, it is no less true that, at present, the only route for merchandize from Nagpore and its vicinity, to Calcutta, is by Jubbulpore, Rewah, and Mirzapore. The direct distance between Nagpore and Calcutta, is 500 miles, and the route now traversed by merchandize exceeds 1000; and of this route, that portion which lies between Nagpore and Jubbulpore can scarcely be called a road.

It is certainly no small inconvenience to trade, that the valuable productions of Berar, are thus obliged to describe a circuit of a thousand miles before they reach the port of Calcutta. But, were a road once opened, as we have been proposing, the produce of that kingdom would be imported directly into Calcutta, at only half the outlay of time and money which is at present indispensable, while the greatest facilities would be afforded for pouring British manufactures into the provinces in the centre of India.

In a military and political point of view, the advantage of a high road through the centre of India, from Bombay to Calcutta, are too obvious to need recapitulation, and it may be sufficient, therefore, to cite the opinion of that eminent Statesman, Sir John Malcolm, who, in his evidence before the House of Commons, says,—“ I have thus endeavoured to shew that the construction of a direct high way from Calcutta to Nagpore, would be productive of great and permanent advantages in a political, commercial, and military point of view,—what the advantages from the land revenue of such a country might prove, when improved and settled, I shall not venture to calculate.”

There are two facts connected with this subject, furnished by the records of history, which cannot be too often brought under the notice of those who administer the affairs of this country, that the Romans, our masters in the art of consolidating a great empire, made it their chief business to construct the finest roads through the whole extent of their dominions, and to facilitate the intercourse social, commercial, and military, between pro-

vince and province, and between the remotest provinces and the capital; and that, during the three centuries of the empire, though the imperial throne, with the exception of the age of Trojan and the Antonines, was filled with a succession of the greatest monsters of vice of which history makes mention, the Romans *never lost a single province*. So compactly was that noble empire knit together, from the Tweed to the Euphrates, and from the Danube to the Cataracts of the Nile, that the unparalleled incapacity of the Emperors was not able to dissolve the mutual connection of its parts. Why should we despair of giving the same compactness and solidity to our Indian empire, if we pursue the same judicious means?

It is, however, chiefly in reference to the approaching establishment of a steam communication between Bombay and England, that a road from Calcutta to Bombay becomes an object of immediate interest. It is possible, nay probable, that with the progress of the enterprize, steamers may be established between Calcutta and Socotra or Suez, but until this be the case, the road of which we have been treating, appears essential to enable the Bengal Presidency to participate in the benefits of this new mode of accelerated intercourse with England.—*Friend of India*.

THE CITY OF THE EAST.

By the Author of "India;" a Poem. J. R. Priestley, High Holborn. 1837.

The City of the East is a poem of considerable power, describing the metropolis as it were of India. There are some remarkably fine passages in this short poem; such as we should expect to attract our notice in the works of Rogers or Moore. The present Author's "India," written a few years ago, we acknowledged at the time to contain poetry of surpassing merit. There are some lines in it indeed that would not have disgraced Byron—had he written them. A new production, therefore, from the pen of the Author of "India," should be looked upon with some respect. There is no poetry, however, that is altogether faultless, and the City of the East betrays some fine thoughts clouded by ill-chosen words and measure. Sometimes the idea is altogether lost through the Author's inability to manage his Pegasus.

The following passage strikes us as aiming at our old enemy in Leadenhall-street.—

I saw the elders of a ruined state,
 Scarce three or four on whose recorded thought
 The destinies of millions seemed to wait;
 Unseemly they for schemes of high import—
 With faded looks and eyes that never shone,
 Save in unmeaning mirth, and tongues that shook
 Incessant echoes as of prating wives:
 And there they sat as tho' in deep debate,
 With mock solemnity and spish air
 Of drunken beggars dreaming they are Kings,
 And scribbled casual words, that soon of each
 Attested, called they laws—but vainly all—
 For in that self-same Hall, nor far removed
 Tho' seen of none, a venerable line
 Of sceptered Kings, sat shadowy and still
 In simple majesty, that won the heart
 With all its avenues, or ere it felt
 By which the sweet subjection entrance found;
 Nor movement, word, nor thought, that man could read;
 But, in the gleaming of their glazed orbs,
 A glimpse of worlds unknown—an ocean depth
 Of tranquil, infinite, exhaustless awe;
 These, as the mandates of the empty crew,
 In hands of scribes subservient deftly born
 Past by their airy thrones, one instant flashed
 A look on each; and if approving saw,
 Their shadowy sceptres touched it, and it lived;
 Else, by the transient blaze of that regard
 Mouldered and blanched, the writing shrunk away,
 And left no trace behind—nor aught remained,
 But the bare cartel meaningless and void.

Again,—The Rajpoot laments that his country should be
 trampled on by the “*Slaves of Slaves, whose God is Gold,*”
 and pours out the following fine stanza:—

Whose foot is on the Brahmin's land?
 A foot the country hath not born:
 Whose hand is on the soldier's brand?
 A hand the soldier holds in scorn.
 Whose lance is in the country's heart?
 A lance more odious than its smart.
 Who fill the thrones ye reared of old?
 The Slaves of Slaves, whose God is Gold.

We hope the “*City of the East*” may effect a better sale
 than the generality of poetic efforts of similar pretension.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF WARREN HASTINGS IN INDIA.*

{ The first volume of a valuable compilation tracing the progress of the British power in India, commencing at the year 1600, and closing with the events of 1785, has been issued by Mr. Auber, the late Secretary of the East India Company. A greater part of the volume is occupied in describing the events produced by the exertions of Clive in India. The character of that able servant of the Company is impartially viewed;—although the Directorships, under which he acted, are alluded to in terms by far too complimentary. A more imbecile set of men, inflated with vulgar pride, and rejoicing in blissful ignorance of the country they presumed to govern, no subsequent era has produced,—and, as yet, there has appeared no very great improvement in the India Directorship, as many know to their cost! The career of Warren Hastings is lucidly described, at great length. Mr. Auber can view Mr. Hastings's conduct, whilst Governor-General, in no other light than as the most honorable and just. There is another and less favorable opinion extant, on this subject, but we are not inclined to enter further into it just now.

The subjoined extract we deem to be a fair estimate of the character of Warren Hastings, and of the value of his services to the Company:—

“The administration of Mr. Hastings, although not distinguished by those brilliant achievements which marked the course of the noble founder of the British empire in India, forms an epoch in the history of the Company and of his country to which great interest must always attach, whether viewed in connexion with those eminent names that stand prominent amidst the principal actors in the chequered and trying scenes which so rapidly followed each other abroad, or with the state of parties at home, to whom the affairs of that country and the conduct of the Company's servants presented such fertile ground for political differences: those differences being carried to such extremities as to lead our revered Monarch to make the communication to the minister which has been already noticed.

“Few public servants have been placed in more trying positions than Mr. Hastings. The very commencement of his government was marked by instructions of a character repugnant

* *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, by Peter Auber, M. R. A. S. in 2 vols. Vol. I. Allen and Co.—1837.

to his feelings, and which placed him before the British public in a questionable light. The negotiations with the Mogul and the Vizier unavoidably brought his government in contact with the Rohillas and Mahrattas, and gave rise to those grounds of difference which occurred on the opening of the new government at the close of 1774. The parties selected for councillors had their minds prepossessed with the unfavorable views that had been formed at home regarding the conduct of the Company's servants. Their opposition to Mr. Hastings was systematic and unceasing. He endured with unshaken firmness a series of personal attacks, that partook of a virulence, equalled only by the subsequent conduct of his still more powerful enemy, in the origin and progress of the celebrated impeachment.

“ The lengthened period during which Mr. Hastings presided over the Company's affairs in India, may be designated as one of experimental legislation. Measures devised by Parliament with the view of securing the rights and advancing the happiness of the people, failed of the desired effect from having been framed in ignorance of the laws, customs, and usages of the people to whom they were applied. The embarrassments consequent upon such a state of affairs naturally followed, until the jarring elements of a discordant system constrained the Legislature to enter upon a general revision.

“ The measure brought forward by Mr. Fox bore the stamp of a great and energetic mind, inventive but arbitrary to a degree, and would have invested the Legislature with a power unknown to the constitution. The East India Company would have been swept away; their property taken without even the shadow of a compromise being offered, or an attempt made to soothe either objection or prejudice. It had the effect of uniting the Sovereign and the people against a majority of the House of Commons. Of this measure Mr. Burke, who so strongly charged Mr. Hastings with a thirst for arbitrary power, was a most strenuous supporter. His zeal helped it through the Commons, and it is said that he stood on the steps of the throne during the discussion in the Lords, anxious and agitated, and desirous to give every aid in carrying it through. The loss of the Bill was to him the loss of place, the pecuniary effect of which was not repaired until he became a pensioner on the state in 1795. This circumstance is not adverted to with any invidious intention, for it was justly observed by Lord Macartney on the occasion, that a pension was a far more honorable

reward than the maintenance of a sinecure office under a hypocritical pretence of having supposed duties to discharge.

"Mr. Hastings reached England in June 1785: on the 28th of that month he attended the Court, and received the thanks of the Directors for his services to the Company.

"Shortly after the opening of the Parliamentary Session in January 1786, Major Scott observing Mr. Burke in his place, reminded the House that Mr. Hastings had arrived in England some months, and he, therefore, called upon Mr. Burke to produce the charges which he had pledged himself to bring forward, and to fix the earliest day possible for the discussion of them. Mr. Burke replied by relating an anecdote of the great Duke of Parma, who being challenged by Henry IV. of France to bring his forces into the open field and instantly decide their disputes, answered, 'that he knew very well what he had to do, and was not come so far to be directed by an enemy.' Various documents were moved for, and in the following year the House of Commons passed the resolution of impeachment, which extended to every act of a Government of thirteen years, civil, military, political, and financial.

"In February 1796, the East India Company granted an annuity to Mr. Hastings of £4,000 for twenty-eight years and a half, commencing from the year 1785, when he arrived from India. This resolution was confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, of which Mr. Dundas was president. It was that gentleman who moved the original resolution recalling Mr. Hastings, and who subsequently introduced the Bill with his recal as a part of it. His signature was to the approval of the grant: it was not a hasty, but a deliberate act, for the original vote by the Company was £5,000., to which the Board could not agree. This is a strong presumptive proof that, whatever opinion Mr. Dundas might entertain of Mr. Hastings's policy, he did not believe him to have been in any degree corrupt.

"After the lapse of thirty years from the period of Mr. Hastings's return to his native country, and eighteen from the termination of his impeachment, he appeared before the House of Commons to give evidence on the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1813. It was a gratifying sight to witness the respect manifested by the Commons of England towards that venerable public servant, by the members rising simultaneously on his retiring from the bar at the close of his examination."

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.*

We have now before us the fourth volume of Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, being promised the fifth somewhat later than we at all expected; viz.,—in October next. We know not the cause of the delay, though we wish we did, for that which begets our love naturally excites regret at parting, and curiosity to be informed of all circumstances connected with it, when away. Probably, it is part of the publisher's plan, that a delay of a month or two should occur between the present and the expectant volumes of this valuable memoir.

The volume on our table we find to be, on the whole, as interesting as its immediate precursor, but, to the general reader, perhaps, not quite so attractive as were the first and second volumes. To us, individually, however, the work, as it proceeds, rather gains than loses in interest; and such, doubtless, is the case with all our contemporaries. It is in a high degree pleasing to be admitted so openly behind the curtain, to a view of the great novelist's private life. Mr. Lockhart has entered upon a wide field of extract, from the private as well as more public correspondence of Sir Walter. His object being to neglect nothing that would, in the slightest measure, characterise his subject. Thus, the letters of the father and his son,† the husband and wife, and brother to brother, are copiously drawn from, and Mr. Lockhart has evinced his talent as a biographer by these selections. It is from such sources that the most characteristic lineaments of a literary portrait may be drawn.

In all our biographical reading, we have never found the hero so distinctly pictured to the "mind's eye" as is Sir Walter Scott by Mr. Lockhart's pen. The great charm is in the novelist's own letters, which go far to index the man in all his moods. We can perceive through the medium of this work, a broad and clear shadow of Sir Walter himself. In him, the best attributes of a good heart met together, unalloyed by any palpable evil. He did not even participate in that too common flaw in the character of an author, the jaundiced feeling with which most literary men regard each other. He never slighted the most insignificant of the "irritable race," as the subjoined fact convinces us;—although he was for years daily pestered with

* Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*. Vol. IV. Whittaker.

† The Letters of Scott to his son ought to be in every young man's hand, on entering life.

bushels of annoyances in the shape of unsolicited letters from all quarters, variously rated with postage; all were, nevertheless, answered with kind civility.

A stranger, a lady, residing in New York, sent Scott, all the way across the Atlantic, a MS. play, requesting him to read it, and get it acted for her, in London. After Sir Walter had broken the seal, he happened to observe that this packet was heavily charged with postage, but he merely good-naturedly remarked the circumstance to a friend in his library at the time, and both laughed heartily at the fair American's *want* of that quality called *presumption*. When, however, the same unpresuming young lady, a month or two afterwards, forwarded to Scott a duplicate of the above play, through fear, as she asserted, that the original might not have reached its destination, he could hardly restrain his chagrin that he should be made the victim of so much trouble and expense. We do not find, however, that the good-humoured "Wizárd" ever evinced his displeasure to the lady herself, although she certainly deserved it to the full.

Perhaps, no man has been at the same time the object of so much homage from the world, and so much suffering from a higher power, as Scott was. Whilst he was, as it were, coining money, the mis-management of his "*d——d good-natured friends*,"—whose names all who read may find, nullified the benefits he should have derived from his prosperous pen. The trouble these same friends involved him in, engendered the disease which eventually withdrew him from the world he was enchanting. Intense application to his literary duties, undermined Scott's constitution, and, alas! it cannot be doubted, also impaired that wondrous fabric whence proceeded so many shoots of sterling genius.

If such a result could have been warded off by a systematic and judicious outlay of time, it would have been so with Scott,—for he was devoted to a *system* in all his movements and doings. He was an early riser, and he would portion out his days so as to admit of recreation as much as study. It would have been a sight for Dr. Franklin, to have viewed the minute order which governed every domestic thing connected with Scott.

We extract the most stirring chapter in the fourth volume, but regret that we are obliged to condense matter which is, altogether, remarkably interesting. The following is a fine picture of Sir Walter in private life.

" In May, 1818, Scott left Abbotsford, for the summer session Edinburgh.

" At this moment, his position, take it for all in all, was, I am inclined to believe, what no other man had ever won for himself by the pen alone. His works were the daily food, not only of his countrymen, but of all educated Europe. His society was courted by whatever England could show of eminence. Station, power, wealth, beauty, and genius strove with each other in every demonstration of respect and worship—and, a few political fanatics and envious poetasters apart, wherever he appeared in town or in country, whoever had Scotch blood in him, "gentle or simple," felt it move more rapidly though his veins when he was in the presence of Scott. To descend to what many looked on as higher things, he considered himself, and was considered by all about him, as rapidly consolidating a large fortune:—the annual profits of his novels alone had, for several years, been not less than £10,000; his domains were daily increased—his castle was rising—and perhaps few doubted that ere long he might receive from the just favor of his Prince some distinction in the way of external rank, such as had seldom before been dreamt of as the possible consequence of a mere literary celebrity.

" It was during the sitting of the General Assembly of the Kirk in May 1818, that I first had the honor of meeting him in private society; the party was not a large one, at the house of a much-valued common friend—Mr. Home Drummond of Blair Drummond, the grandson of Lord Kames. Mr. Scott, ever apt to consider too favorably the literary efforts of others, and more especially of very young persons, received me, when I was presented to him, with a cordiality which I had not been prepared to expect from one filling a station so exalted. This, however, is the same story that every individual, who ever met him under similar circumstances, has had to tell.—[Mr. Lockhart seems to have much interested Scott on his first interview.]

" A few days afterwards I received a communication from the Messrs. Ballantyne, to the effect that Mr. Scott's various avocations had prevented him from fulfilling his agreement with them as to the historical department of the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1816, and that it would be acceptable to him as well as them, if I could undertake to supply it in the course of the autumn. This proposal was agreed to on my part, and I had

consequently occasion to meet him pretty often during that summer session.

“He at this time occupied as his *den* a square small room, behind the dining parlour in Castle Street. It had but a single Venetian window, opening on a patch turf not much larger than itself, and the aspect of the place was on the whole sombrous. The walls were entirely clothed with books; most of them folios and quartos, and all in that complete state of repair which at a glance reveals a tinge of bibliomania. A dozen volumes or so, needful for immediate purposes of reference, were placed closed by him on a small movable frame—something like a dumb-waiter. All the rest were in their proper niches, and wherever a volume had been lent, its room was occupied by a wooden block of the same size, having a card with the name of the borrower and date of the loan, tacked on its front. The old bindings had obviously been retouched and regilt in the most approved manner; the new, when the books were of any mark, were rich but never gaudy—a large proportion of blue morocco—all stamped with his *device* of the portcullis, and its motto *clausus tutus ero*—being an anagram of his name in Latin. Every case and shelf was accurately lettered, and the works arranged systematically; history and biography on one side—poetry and the drama on another—law books and dictionaries behind his own chair. The only table was a massive piece of furniture which he had had constructed on the model of one at Rokeby; with a desk and all its appurtenances on either side, that an amanuensis might work opposite to him when he chose; and with small tiers of drawers, reaching all round to the floor. The top displayed a goodly array of session papers, and on the desk below were, besides the MS. at which he was working sundry parcels of letters, proof-sheets, and so forth, all neatly done up with red tape. His own writing apparatus was a very handsome old box, richly carved, lined with crimson velvet, and containing ink-bottles, taper-stand, &c. in silver—the whole in such order that it might have come from the silversmith’s window half an hour before. Besides his own huge elbow chair, there were but two others in the room, and one of these seemed from its position, to be reserved exclusively for the amanuensis. I observed during the first evening I spent with him in this *sanctum*, that while he talked, his hands were hardly ever idle. Sometimes he folded letter-covers—sometimes he twisted paper into matches, performing both tasks with great

mechanical expertness and nicety ; and when there was no loose paper fit to be so dealt with, he snapped his fingers, and the noble Maida aroused himself from his lair on the hearth rug, and laid his head across his master's knees, to be caressed and fondled. The room had no space for pictures, except one, an original portrait of Claverhouse, which hung over the chimney-piece, with a Highland target on either side, and broadswords and dirks (each having its own story) disposed star-fashion round them. A few green tin-boxes, such as solicitors keep title-deeds in, were piled over each other on one side of the window ; and on the top of these lay a fox's tail, mounted on an antique silver handle, wherewith, as often as he had occasion to take down a book, he gently brushed the dust off the upper leaves before opening it. I think I have mentioned all the furniture of the room except a sort of ladder, low, broad, well-carpeted, and strongly guarded with oaken rails, by which he helped himself to books from his higher shelves. On the top step of this convenience, Hinse of Hinsfeldt—(so called from one of the German *Kinder-Marchen*.)—a venerable tom-cat, fat and sleek, and no longer very locomotive, usually lay watching the proceedings of his master and Maida with an air of dignified equanimity ; but when Maida chose to leave the party, he signified his inclinations by thumping the door with his huge paw, as violently as ever a fashionable footman handled a knocker in Grosvenor Square ; the Sheriff rose and opened it for him with courteous alacrity,—and then Hinse came down purring from his perch, and mounted guard by the footstool, *vice* Maida absent upon furlough. Whatever discourse might be passing was broken, every now and then, by some affectionate apostrophe to these four-footed friends. He said they understood every thing he said to them, and I believe they did understand a great deal of it. But at all events, dogs and cats, like children, have some infallible tact for discovering at once who is, and who is not, really fond of their company ; and I venture to say, Scott was never five minutes in any room before the little pets of the family, whether dumb or lisping, had found out his kindness for all their generation.

“ I never thought it lawful to keep a journal of what passes in private society, so that no one need expect from the sequel of this narrative any detailed record of Scott's familiar talk. What fragments of it have happened to adhere to a tolerably retentive memory, and may be put into black and white without wounding any feelings which my friend, were he alive, would have

wished to spare, I shall introduce as the occasion suggests or serves; but I disclaim on the threshold any thing more than this.

“ Before I ever met Scott in private, I had, of course, heard many people describe and discuss his style of conversation. Every body seemed to agree that it overflowed with hearty good humour, as well as plain unaffected good sense and sagacity; but I had heard not a few persons of undoubted ability and accomplishment maintain, that the genius of the great poet and novelist rarely, if ever, revealed itself in his talk.”

This statement, however, Mr. Lockhart disputes, and with sufficient reason, as will be quickly perceived:—He proceeds;

“ In truth it was impossible to listen to Scott’s oral narrations, whether gay or serious, or to the felicitous fun with which he parried absurdities of all sorts, without discovering better qualities in his talk than *wit*—and of a higher order; I mean especially a power of *vivid painting*—the true and primary sense of what is called *Imagination*. He was like Jacques—though not a ‘Melancholy Jacques;’ and ‘moralized’ a common topic ‘into a thousand similitudes.’ Shakespeare and the banished Duke would have found him; ‘full of matter.’ He disliked mere disquisitions in Edinburgh, and prepared *impromptu* in London; and puzzled the promoters of such things sometimes by placid silence, sometimes by broad merriment. To such men he seemed *common-place*—not so to the most dexterous masters in what was to some of them almost a science; not so to Rose, Hallam, Moore, or Rogers,—to Ellis, Macintosh, Croker, or Canning.

Scott managed to give and receive great dinners, at least as often as any other private gentleman in Edinburgh; but he very rarely accompanied his wife and daughters to the evening assemblies, which commonly ensued under other roofs—for *early to rise*, unless in the case of spare-fed anchorites, takes for granted *early to bed*. When he had no dinner engagement, he frequently gave a few hours to the theatre; but still more frequently, when the weather was fine, and still more, I believe, to his own satisfaction, he drove out with some of his family, or a single friend, in an open carriage; the favorite rides being either to the Blackford Hills, or to Ravelston, and so home by Corstorphine; or to the beach of Portobello, where *Peter* was always instructed to keep his horses as near as possible to the sea. More than once, even in the first summer of my acquaint-

ance with him, I had the pleasure of accompanying him on these evening excursions: and never did he seem to enjoy himself more fully than when placidly surveying at such sunset or moonlight hours, either the massive outlines of his 'own romantic town,' or the tranquil expanse of its noble estuary. He delighted, too, in passing when he could, through some of the quaint windings of the ancient city itself, now deserted, except at mid-day, by the upper world. How often have I seen him go a long way round about, rather than miss the opportunity of halting for a few minutes on the vacant esplanade of Holyrood, or under the darkest shadows of the Castle rock, where it overhangs the Grass-market, and the huge slab that still marks where the gibbet of Porteous and the Covenanters had its station. His coachman knew him too well to move at a Jehu's pace amidst such scenes as these. No funeral hearse crept more leisurely than did his landau up the Canongate or the Cowgate; and not a queer tottering gable but recalled to him some long-buried memory of splendour or bloodshed, which by a few words, he set before the hearer in the reality of life. His image is so associated in my mind with the antiquities of his native place, that I cannot now revisit them without feeling as if I were treading on his gravestone.

“Scott had a story of a topping goldsmith on the Bridge, who prided himself on being the mirror of Amphytrions, and accounted for his success by stating that it was his invariable custom to set his own stomach at ease, by a beef-steak and a pint of port in his back-shop, half-an-hour before the arrival of his guests. But the host of Castle-Street had no occasion to imitate this prudent arrangement, for his appetite at dinner was neither keen nor nice. Breakfast was his chief meal. Before that came he had gone through the severest part of his day's work, and he then set to with the zeal of Crabbe's Squire Tovell—

And laid at once a pound upon his plate.

No foxhunter ever prepared himself for the field by more substantial appliances. His table was always provided, in addition to the usually plentiful delicacies of a Scotch breakfast, with some solid article, on which he did most lusty execution—a round of beef—a pasty, such as made Gil Blas's eyes water—or, most welcome of all, a cold sheep's head, the charms of which primitive dainty he has so gallantly defended against the disparaging sneers of Dr. Johnson and his bear-leader. A huge

brown loaf flanked his elbow, and it was placed upon a broad wooden trencher, that he might cut and come again with the bolder knife. Often did the *Clerks' coach*, commonly called among themselves the *Lively*—which trundled round every morning to pick up the brotherhood, and then deposited them at the proper minute in the Parliament Close—often did this lumbering hackney arrive at his door before he had fully appeased what Homer calls ‘the sacred rage of hunger’; and vociferous was the merriment of the learned *uncles*, when the surprised poet swung forth to join them, with an extemporized sandwich, that looked like a ploughman’s luncheon, in his hand. But this robust supply would have served him, in fact, for the day. He never tasted any thing more before dinner, and, at dinner, he ate almost as sparingly as Squire Tovell’s niece from the boarding-school.

— ‘Who cut the sanguine flesh in frustums fine,
And marvelled much to see the creatures dine.’

“The only dishes he was at all fond of were the old-fashioned ones, to which he had been accustomed in the days of Saunders Fairford; and which really are excellent dishes,—such, in truth, as Scotland borrowed from France before Catherine de Medicis brought in her Italian *virtuosi* to revolutionize the kitchen like the court. Of most of these, I believe, he has in the course of his novels found some opportunity to record his esteem. But, above all, who can forget that his King Jamie, amidst the splendours of Whitehall, thinks himself an ill-used monarch unless his first course includes *cockyleekie*?

“It is a fact, which some philosophers may think worth setting down, that Scott’s organization, as to more than one of the senses, was the reverse of exquisite. He had very little of what musicians call an ear; his smell was hardly more delicate. I have seen him stare about, quite unconscious of the cause, when his whole company betrayed their uneasiness at the approach of an overkept haunch of venison; and neither by the nose nor the palate could he distinguish corked wine from sound. He could never tell Madeira from Sherry—nay, an Oriental friend having sent him a butt of *sheeraz*, when he remembered the circumstance some time afterwards, and called for a bottle to have Sir John Malcolm’s opinion of its quality, it turned out that his butler, mistaking the label, had already served up half the binn as *sherry*. Port he considered as physic; he never willingly swallowed more than one glass of it, and was sure to

anathematize a second, if offered, by repeating John Home's epigram—

' Bold and erect the Caledonian stood,
Old was his mutton, and his claret good ;
Let him drink port, the English statesman cried—
He drank the poison, and his spirit died.'

In truth, he liked no wines except sparkling Champagne and claret ; but even as to this last he was no connoisseur ; and sincerely preferred a tumbler of whisky-toddy to the most precious ' liquid ruby ' that ever flowed in the cup of a prince. He rarely took any other potation when quite alone with his family ; but at the Sunday board he circulated the Champagne briskly during dinner, and considered a pint of claret each man's fair share afterwards. I should not omit however, that his Bourdeaux was uniformly preceded by a small libation of the genuine *mountain dew*, which he poured with his own hand, *more majorum*, for each guest—making use for the purpose of such a multifarious collection of ancient Highland *quaighs* (little cups of curiously dovetailed wood, inlaid with silver) as no Lowland sideboard but his was ever equipped with—but commonly reserving for himself one that was peculiarly precious in his eyes, as having travelled from Edinburgh to Derby in the canteen of Prince Charlie. This relic had been presented to ' the wandering Ascanius ' by some very careful follower, for its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion.

" The sound of music—even, I suspect, of any sacred music but psalm-singing—would be considered indecorous in the streets of Edinburgh on a Sunday night ; so, upon the occasions I am speaking of, the harp was silent, and *Otterbourne* and *The Bonny House of Airlie* must needs be dispensed with. To make amends, after tea in the drawing-room, Scott usually read some favorite author, for the amusement of his little circle ; or Erskine, Ballantyne, or Terry did so, at his request. He himself read aloud high poetry with far greater simplicity, depth, and effect, than any other man I ever heard ; and, in *Macbeth* or *Julius Cæsar*, or the like, I doubt if Kemble could have been more impressive. Yet the changes of intonation were so gently managed, that he contrived to set the different interlocutors clearly before us, without the least approach to theatrical artifice.

" Let me turn to some dinner-tables very different from his own, at which, from this time forward, I often met Scott. It is

very true of the societies I am about to describe, that he was 'among them, not of them;' and it is also most true that this fact was apparent in all the demeanour of his bibliopolical and typographical allies towards him whenever he visited them under their roofs—not a bit less so than when they were received at his own board; but still, considering how closely his most important worldly affairs were connected with the personal character of the Ballantynes, I think it a part, though neither a proud nor a very pleasing part, of my duty as his biographer, to record my reminiscences of them and their doings in some detail.

"James Ballantyne then lived in St. John-street, a row of good, old-fashioned, and spacious houses, adjoining the Canon-gate and Holyrood, and at no great distance from his printing establishment. He had married a few years before the daughter of a wealthy farmer in Berwickshire—a quiet, amiable woman, of simple manners, and perfectly domestic habits; a group of fine young children were growing up about him; and he usually, if not constantly, had under his roof his aged mother, his and his wife's tender care of whom it was most pleasing to witness. As far as a stranger might judge, there could not be a more exemplary household, or a happier one; and I have occasionally met the poet in St. John-street when there were no other guests but Erskine, Terry, George Hogarth* and another intimate friend or two, and when James Ballantyne was content to appear in his own true and best colours, the kind head of his family, the respectful but honest school-fellow of Scott, the easy landlord of a plain, comfortable table. But when any great event was about to take place in the business, especially on the eve of a new novel, there were doings of a higher strain in St. John-street; and to be present at one of those scenes was truly a rich treat—even if not especially—for persons who, like myself, had no more knowledge than the rest of the world as to the authorship of *Waverley*. Then were congregated about the printer all his own literary allies, of whom a considerable number were by no means 'personally familiar with "THE GREAT UNKNOWN:—who, by the way, owed to him that widely adopted title;—and he appeared among the rest with his usual open aspect of buoyant good-humour—although it was not difficult to trace, in the occasional play of his

* George Hogarth, Esq., W. S., brother of Mrs. James Ballantyne. This gentleman is now well-known in the literary world; especially by a *History of Music*, of which all who understand that science speak highly.

features, the diversion it afforded him to watch all the procedure of his swelling confidant, and the curious neophytes that surrounded the well-spread board.

"The feast was, to use one of James's own favorite epithets, *gorgeous*: an aldermanic display of turtle and venison, with the suitable accompaniments of iced punch, potent ale, and generous Madeira. When the cloth was drawn, the burley preses arose, with all he could muster of the port of John Kemble, and spouted with a sonorous voice the formula of Macbeth—

'Fill full!

I drink to the general joy of the whole table!'

This was followed by 'The King, God bless him!' and second came—'Gentlemen, there is another toast which never has been, nor shall be, omitted in this house of mine—I give you the health of Mr. Walter Scott, with three times three!'—All honor having been done to this health, and Scott having briefly thanked the Company, with some expressions of warm affection to their host, Mrs. Ballantyne retired;—the bottles passed round twice or thrice in the usual way;—and then James rose once more, every vein on his brow distended, his eyes solemnly fixed upon vacancy, to propose, not as before, in his stentorian key, but with 'bated breath,' in the sort of whisper by which a stage conspirator thrills the gallery,—'*Gentlemen, a bumper to the immortal Author of Waverley!*'—The uproar of cheering, in which Scott made a fashion of joining, was succeeded by deep silence, and then Ballantyne proceeded—

"In his Lord Burleigh-look, serene and serious,
A something of imposing and mysterious"—

to lament the obscurity in which his illustrious but too modest correspondent still chose to conceal himself from the plaudits of the world—to thank the company for the manner in which the *nominiis umbra* had been received—and to assure them that the Author of Waverley would, when informed of the circumstance, feel highly delighted—'the proudest hour of his life,' &c. &c. The cool, demure fun of Scott's features, during all this mummary, was perfect; and Erskine's attempt at gay *non-chalance* was still more ludicrously meritorious. Aldiborontiphoscophornio, however, bursting as he was, knew too well to allow the new novel to be made the subject of discussion. Its name was announced, and success to it crowned another cup; but after that no more of Jedediah. To cut the thread, he

rolled out unbidden some one of his many theatrical songs, in a style that would have done no dishonor to almost any orchestra—*The Maid of Lodi*, or, perhaps, *The Bay of Biscay*, oh!—or, *The sweet little cherub that sits up aloft*. Other toasts followed, interspersed with ditties from other performers; old George Thomson, the friend of Burns, was ready for one with *The Moorland Wedding*, or, *Willie brew'd a peck o' maut*;—and so it went on, until Scott and Erskine with any clerical or very staid personage that had chanced to be admitted saw fit to withdraw. Then the scene was changed. The claret and olives made way for broiled bones and a mighty bowl of punch; and, when a few glasses of the hot beverage had restored his powers, James opened *ore rotundo* on the merits of the forthcoming romance. ‘One-chap:er—one chapter only’—was the cry. After ‘*nay, by'r Lady, nay!*’ and a few more coy shifts, the proof-sheets were at length produced, and James, with many a prefatory hem, read aloud what he considered as the most striking dialogue they contained.

“The first I heard so read was the interview between Jeanie Deans, the Duke of Argyle, and Queen Caroline, in Richmond Park; and notwithstanding some spice of the pompous tricks to which he was addicted, I must say he did the inimitable scene great justice. At all events, the effect it produced was deep and memorable, and no wonder that the exulting typographer’s *one bumper more to Jedediah Cleishbotham* preceded his parting-stave, which was uniformly *The Last Words of Marmion*, executed certainly with no contemptible rivalry of Braham.

“What a different affair was a dinner, although probably including many of the same guests, at the junior partner’s. He in those days retained, I think, no private apartments attached to his auction-rooms in Hanover Street, over the door of which he still kept emblazoned ‘John Ballantyne and Co., Booksellers.’ At any rate, such of his entertainments as I ever saw Scott partake of, were given at his villa near to the Frith of Forth, by Trinity; a retreat which the little man had named ‘Harmony Hall,’ and invested with an air of dainty voluptuous finery, contrasting strikingly enough with the substantial citizen-like snugness of his elder brother’s domestic appointments. His house was surrounded by gardens so contrived as to seem of considerable extent, having many a shady tuft, trellised alley, and mysterious alcove, interspersed among their bright parterres.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, Feb. 17, 1837.

The Supreme Court have been engaged during the last two days in trying an action for trespass brought by Mr. George Roots, formerly of the Mysathul factory, near Bogwangolah, against the firm of Cockerell and Co. The case finally resolved itself into the question, whether the plaintiff was in possession, as tenant of Mysathul indigo factory, or merely in charge for Mr. R.H. Cockerell, administrator of the estate and effects of Rose deceased. The facts of the case are simply these: Mr. John Rose, an indigo planter of Bhogwagolah, died some time in July, 1832, intestate, leaving a widow, but no issue, and a twelve anna share in the indigo factory, called Mysathul, in the zillah Moorsshedabad; the remaining four anna share being the property of a native called Ramsunder Roy, Mr. Rose had also another small factory called Bhodholl. On the death of Mr. Rose, Cockerell and Co. had a correspondence with his widow, which ended in their taking out letters of administration, and allowing her to carry on the factories, the firm making advances. On the 17th June 1834, Mrs. Rose intermarried with Mr. G. Roots, and he superintended the management of the factories. On the 30th Aug. 1834, Cockerell and Co., to whom it should be mentioned, Mr. Rose, had in his life time, mortgaged the factories, being dissatisfied with the management, addressed a letter to Mrs. Roots, stating their determination to sell the property. But Mr. Roots being unwilling to give up the same, and being settled in that place as an agent for others, was desirous to continue the factories on his separate account. He therefore wrote to Cockerell and Co. requesting that they would permit him to work the factory, and offering them an insurance on his life for 10,000 rupees, and his bond for 20,000 rupees as a security. By their letters dated Sept. 8, they accepted his offer, and forwarded a certificate of health, and the necessary papers to effect an insurance, and also a simple bond and warrant for 20,000 rupees payable on demand. Cockerell and Co. subsequently advanced sums of money as required by Roots to the extent of 5783 rupees. Soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roots many domestic bickerings and disputes arose, which ended at last in Mrs. Roots communicating to Cockerell and Co., circumstances very unfavorable to

her husband, and in that firm sending up their agent, Mr. Lethangie, in February, 1835, to inspect the affairs of the factory: On the receipt of Mr. Lethangie's report, Cockerell and Co. finding that it charged Roots with having misappropriated indigo seed to a considerable extent, issued a writ of *capias* for the amount of the supposed deficiency. This writ was marked Rs. 3,690; and was delivered to be executed to a special bailiff, Mr. T. Clarke, an East Indian. On the 21st March, Mr. Clarke reached the factory and took possession of it, aided by a party of burkendasses he had brought with him for that purpose, Mr. Roots being absent at the time. Mr. Roots subsequently made his complaint to the magistrate at Berhampore, and on the 30th March, Mr. Clarke arrested him on the *capias*, and he was detained in custody till the 2d of the following May, when he paid the amount. On his release he renewed his complaint to the magistrate, who dismissed his complaint; he then applied to the commissioner, Mr. E. Gordon, who, on hearing the whole matter, ordered that Mr. Roots should be restored to the factory, and that Mr. Clarke should quit it in twenty-four hours after the date of the order. Mr. Clarke accordingly did so, and Mr. Roots, borrowing money for the purposes of the factory, manufactured about 100 maunds of indigo. In August 1835, Mr. Ripley, a clerk in the establishment of Cockerell and Co. arrived at the factory and seized the property, as the property of Mr. Clarke, declaring himself to be a special bailiff, charged with a writ of *fiere factus* against that person. Mr. Roots applied to Mr. Torrens, the magistrate, and on his refusing to interfere, came to Calcutta, and brought his action for trespass in *forma pauperis*. The documentary evidence put in is most voluminous, and without access to it, the reporter cannot give a detailed account of this trial. The following is an extract of a letter, dated 1st Sept. 1834, from the plaintiff to Cockerell and Co., upon which, and upon the firm's reply thereto, much of the case turned: "Having laid down such plans for my next year's operations, and made such reductions, and having selected out a good batch of land in exchange for last year's, it would be very harmful to me to lose the factory, merely because Mrs. Roots should have her wishes fulfilled, and triumph in her own obstinacy. I, therefore, under existing circumstances, so-

lick your accepting an insurance on my life of Rs. 10,000, or as much as you may think proper for your benefit, so that in case of my demise you should sustain no loss by me.—I have, therefore, to entreat the favour of your allowing me to keep the factory for one season, and conduct the works upon a system I have been used to, and if I cannot afford you the satisfaction, I am confident I shall, I cannot expect your assistance hereafter.”—For the defence it was contended that the above letter and reply do not amount to a release of the factory for the season; that Mr. Roots was no more than the bailiff or assistant of Cockerell and Co.; that the bond and warrant of attorney were given as a security for the advances to be made by Cockerell and Co., from time to time, and the only security they held for the due appropriation of the funds supplied; and they, finding Roots had misappropriated seed sent for the use of the factory, issued execution, as they were perfectly justifiable in doing. After much evidence had been gone into for the defence, the Chief Justice intimated to Mr. Prinsep, who, with Mr. Clarke, was counsel for defendant, that in this case there would be a verdict for the plaintiff and more than nominal damages, reserving to Mr. Advocate General a point of law. The only point, therefore, on which the court were desirous of hearing Mr. Prinsep was as to the damages. Mr. Prinsep then addressed the Court at length. After which the Chief Justice gave judgment, agreeing with the verdict of the Commissioner, that the plaintiff was in possession of the factory, and strongly animadverting on the extraordinary proceedings of defendant's attorney in filing a plaint against Clarke to obtain possession of the property of Roots. This, his Lordship considered as a trick or contrivance to overrule the decision of the Masulil authorities,—a wrong proceeding, by which tricky conduct the Commissioner's decision was set aside. The court thought the case was marked by trickery in the first part of the proceeding and harshness in the last; but as no special damages were laid, plaintiff could not recover damages of indignity, or loss sustained by the interruption of agency business. The only damages they could give was Rs. 2,000 for the two instances of trespass.

INSOLVENT COURT, Feb. 11.
[Before Mr. A. Walker, Commissioner.—
Court of Court.]—In the matter for the relief of the insolvent debtors in Calcutta. In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—The humble

petition of James McKillop, of London, merchant and agent,—Sheweth:—That your petitioner on the 6th day of Nov. last past, presented his petition to this Hon. Court, praying that Thomas Holroyd, Esq., the assignee of the estate, and effects, of the said James Cullen and Robert Browne, should pay to your petitioner, as a creditor of the said estate, certain dividends then due and payable at the rate declared, and also all dividends which might henceforth become due and payable on the claim of your petitioner appearing admitted on the schedule of the said James Cullen and Robert Browne.—That this Hon. Court, on the day and year last aforesaid, was pleased to order and direct that the said assignee should make such payments, as prayed by your petitioner in his said petition, unless cause should be shown to the contrary.—That certain creditors of the said estate having, by their counsel, opposed such order being made absolute, several proceedings have been had on the petition of your petitioner, and that, on the 14th day of Jan. last past, the said James Cullen was examined as a witness in this Hon. Court, at great length, touching the said matter, and that, on the 21st day of Jan. last past, Rosemoy Dutt was also examined as a witness in this Hon. Court, touching the said matter.—That the proceedings on the matter of the said petition are not yet closed, and that other witnesses are still to be examined both on behalf of the said creditors so opposing your said petitioner's claim, as well as on behalf of your petitioner.—That on the 20th day of Jan. last past, a certain letter signed “A Creditor,” was published in a certain daily newspaper, called the “Englishman and Military Chronicle,” published and circulated in Calcutta, and which said letter contains many untrue statements, and unfair comments regarding your petitioners said claim, now pending before and under the consideration of this Hon. Court.—That the said letter also contains an untrue statement regarding the conduct of the said James Cullen, and the matters deposed to by him before this Hon. Court, which said statements are calculated to induce a belief, that he, the said James Cullen, had been guilty of perjury, and had acted fraudulently.—That the evidence of the said James Cullen is most material in support of the claim of your petitioner, and that such charges against the said James Cullen, as well as the said other statements, made and published in the said letter, tend to prejudice the case of

your petitioner, and are, as your petitioner humbly submits, a contempt of this Hon. Court.—That Joaquim Habert Stocqueler is the proprietor and editor of the said "Englishman and Military Chronicle" newspaper.—Your petitioner humbly prays that the said Joaquim Habert Stocqueler may be directed to attend before this Hon. Court, and that such order may be made, touching the said contempt, as to this Hon. Court shall seem meet, and the justice of the case require.—A copy of the "Englishman" of the 20th January last, was appended to the above petition from which the Clerk read out the letter of "*A Creditor*," and also read an affidavit of one Rodrigues, in the employ of Messrs Swinhoe, attorneys-at law, together with a copy of the "Englishman" of the 9th of Feb., from which the leading article was read out.—The Advocate-General then read the following paragraph from the letter of "*A Creditor*":—"I had almost forgotten to mention, that Mr. Cullen has refused to make over some of the property of the house, which was not property made over to the assignee at the time he received his discharge, although, I believe, at the time of his getting it it was necessary to swear that such was the case. This, I should any, vitiates the proceedings that gave him it; he, certainly, should be the last person to attempt to injure the wretched remnant he has left us."—It was obvious Mr. Cullen was here accused of refusing to assign his own interest in property, and having falsely sworn he had done so, in order to procure his discharge. So far from this being the case, Mr. Cullen, on presenting his petition, had conveyed to the assignees all the interests of any kind or sort, which he possessed in any property whatsoever, but a power of attorney had been sent to Mr. Cullen, by Mr. James McKillop, to execute deeds for that gentleman. Now, there was real property belonging to the house in which Mr. McKillop had the legal, though not the beneficial interest, and when the assignee wanted to sell these estates, it was necessary to get Mr. McKillop to join the conveyance. Mr. Cullen, under the power of attorney, had, in several instances, signed Mr. McKillop's name, but, when the assignee refused to admit Mr. McKillop's claim as a creditor, then Mr. Cullen considered that he ought not to assist the assignee in making further proceedings to sign Mr. McKillop's name, without that gentleman's authority; he offered, however, to do so, if the assignee could obtain the opinion

of his own counsel, that he, Mr. Cullen, would not be acting illegally. Accordingly, the assignee's two counsel were consulted, and they gave a joint opinion, that, under the circumstances, Mr. Cullen ought not to sign Mr. McKillop's name to any more conveyances, and that if he did, he might be made a party to equity suits. Such were the real facts. Could any thing be more fair than the conduct of Mr. Cullen, and was there the slightest foundation for the charge of fraud and perjury? Was there any thing to justify the gross and unfounded misrepresentation contained in the letter of "*A Creditor*?" The learned counsel said he could assert, without fear, that the charge contained in the letter was a falsehood; without saying any thing regarding the conduct of those who would wish to trample on persons already buried in deep misfortune. It was quite unnecessary for him to tell the Court their duty, that of punishing, by fine or imprisonment, for a contempt.—He quoted the 1st Section of the Insolvent Act, and held that comments on evidence pending a discussion in Court was a clear contempt, and cited second Atkinson 469, 471; but that he was prepared to abandon the present proceedings, if Mr. Stocqueler (present in Court) would give up the author of the letter in question, the learned counsel had subpoenaed witnesses who were present, by whom, if he failed to discover the author of the letter, he would be obliged to make the proprietor of the "Englishman" newspaper liable for such an unfounded publication as the letter of "*A Creditor*."—Mr. Stocqueler did not answer, and the learned counsel then said he had no alternative, but to leave the matter in the hands of the Court.—Mr. Strettell said that he had been solicited by Mr. Stocqueler to assist him, and suggested that the order sought for by the Advocate General, must be a rule nisi; that Mr. Stocqueler had attended under an order to be examined, which he could not be, where such examination tended to criminate himself.—The Advocate-General then called Mr. Robert Buckland, who, on being duly sworn, deposed, that he, Robert Buckland, is employed in the establishment of the "Englishman."—That Mr. Joaquim Habert Stocqueler was the editor and proprietor of the "Englishman" newspaper on the 20th of January last past, and also on the 9th of February instant. That the papers produced, were published from the "Englishman" press, on the dates stated, the aforesaid Joaquim Habert

Stocqueler being the editor and proprietor.—Mr. Strettell again urged that Mr. Stocqueler was not prepared, and sought for a postponement.—The Commissioner thought there was no objection to allow time, but that it rested with the Advocate-General to take security, or Mr. Stocqueler's word, for his appearance on a future day.—The Advocate General said he would be satisfied with Mr. Stocqueler's word for his appearance, and the case was accordingly postponed to Monday, the 20th inst., 11 A. M. of that day.

Insolvent Estates.—An order was made for a dividend of 10 per cent. in the estate of Fergusson and Co., and for a final dividend of 15 per cent. in that of Mr. Wm. Fairlie Clarke.—The Advocate General applied on account of the Bank of Bengal, for an order to oblige the assignee of Fergusson and Co. to admit the claim of the Bank to dividends upon the sum of about 6,50,000, for which that firm had already been declared liable upon the bill transactions connected with the firm of Alexander and Co. Mr. Longueville Clarke contended that the Insolvent Court had not power to adjudicate a claim of this kind, and the claimants should bring their action in a regular way. With the consent of both parties, the case was postponed till next Court day; but, with an understanding, that the assignee should reserve funds for the Bank, out of the dividend now declared, as if its claim were recognized to the full amount.

SUMMARY.

The Scientific Meeting at Government House, on Feb. 14, was the last of the series for which invitations had been circulated. The rooms were, however, not so full on this as on former occasions, nor was there on the whole so showy an exhibition, but some of the experiments were exceedingly interesting. Of natural history specimens, we remarked a very fine collection of insects from Simla. Some birds and fish, the latter remarkably well preserved by M. Delessert, a French naturalist, recently arrived in India. There was likewise a portfolio of most beautiful drawings of fish (with dissections) by Dr. Cantor, who, it will be remembered, was attached to the marine survey vessels, under Captain Lloyd; now employed in examining the mouths of the Sunderbun Creek. A large collection of the birds of Van Diemen's Land, presented by Mr. Pitt the Asiatic Society, was displayed on the side-tables, some of the principal specimens being already

mounted through the exertions of the Curators of that institution. Among the latter was a bird, the white hawk, which excited the particular admiration of the native guests: they said such a bird was spoken of by their poets, but it had never been seen, and many expressed suspicion whether the very beautiful bird before them was not a "*Bunao*," or fictitious. Another animal production of the southern world was viewed with no less astonishment—the *Ornithorynchus*, a very large specimen brought up by Mr. E. V. Irwin, of the Civil Service; we think it must have measured 18 inches in length. From the same quarter were numerous other contributions—the legs of the gigantic Emu—a series of the fossil shells of Wellington hill, Hobart Town, of Yas plains, and Morumbijj in New South Wales; and recent shells from Newcastle N. S. Wales, by Mr. Cracroft. From a new source, the hills of Cutch were forwarded some very interesting Ammonites and other fossil shells by Captain Burnes, the traveller—but the principal acquisition from the West of India was undoubtedly the selection of fossil bones of Perim, in the Gulph of Cambay, lately received from Lient. Fulljames, and presented to the Asiatic Society at its last meeting. The Mammoth's fore-leg was equally gigantic with that of the Nerbudda, and well distinguished in this respect from all the bones of the same animal dug up in the Himalaya mountains: the teeth of deer, oxen, hippopotamus, horse, mastodon, and a large variety of the rhinoceros deserved attention—we would recommend in future that every specimen should be ticketed to enable the company to appreciate what they are inspecting, as it is impossible to have *demonstrators* always in attendance. Thus we doubt not many left the room without seeing the rare and unique fossil animal of the Himalaya, called the *Struthiom* by its discoverers Messrs. Cautley and Falconer. The occiput and lower jaw of this noble tenant of the antediluvian forests, now on its way to England with Colonel Colvin, have determined the accuracy of Dr. Falconer's conjecture that it would be found to possess four horns. Colonel Colvin has, we hear, kindly allowed a cast of his fossil to be made previous to its embarkation. Of the fine arts, we had the carved models of the Corinthian capitals, &c., executed by Colonel Macleod for the Newab's palace at Moorshebad. Specimens of a quantity of Indian woods were nearly lost sight of on a side table. A wax model of the buinau

head divided longitudinally, was explained by Professor Goodeve, occupying the place hitherto filled by Principal Bramley, whose memory we doubt not was warmly cherished by many of his auditors, and by none more than the illustrious host himself.—For the brunt of the evening's campaign Professor O'Shaughnessy had arrayed on a long central table a whole host of batteries and galvanic apparatus, which, at the appointed time, he proceeded to explain in the form of an extempore lecture. It would be impossible to follow him, or to mention half of the pleasing experiments. The magnetism of the galvanic wire was, as the newest, the favorite topic of illustration. A new and much improved model of the Professor's wheel was exhibited, which worked with a power of about 3 lbs., or nearly 5 times greater than the former model! Watkins's curious discovery that the sustaining power of the soft iron magnet was retained after the removal of the exciting battery, so long as the contact of the guard remained, was put to the test: we should like to know whether the coiled wire remains also electrical during the same status or not.—Mr. James Prinsep, at the close of the evening, exhibited Mr. Ritchard's ingenious *Polariscope*, by which the crystalline structure of transparent bodies can be analysed as to their reflecting on polarizing properties, in the simplest manner.

The India Bank.—From the Bombay papers, it appears, that at the Bank meeting of that Presidency, after going through the business of the Chartered Bank Scheme, a prospectus for setting up a Joint Stock Bank immediately, was taken into consideration, with a view to prevent interlopers. All the resolutions are stated to have been "carried unanimously." It must, therefore, be assumed that there is no difference of opinion among the advocates of a bank for Bombay, upon the proposition which forms the first resolution, namely, "That it is expedient to prevent the establishment in Bombay of any bank, branch bank, or agency of a bank, the chief proprietary right of which is not vested in parties resident in the Bombay Presidency, and which is not under the entire control and direction of parties resident in Bombay." Will this declaration bar the intention of the bank of India to have a branch there, supposing the bank of India to be established? Certainly not. The capitalists of Bombay may very naturally desire to keep to themselves all the profits of the use of capital—can they do it? No; the

capital of England travels out in trade to all countries, seeking employment where it is to be found, and, doubtless, some of it being in possession of the merchants of the place will form part of the capital of the Bombay bank, on whatever plan it be finally established. And to prevent interlopers in the banking line, would be as impolitic, and as impossible too except by a legislative enactment, as to attempt to impose restrictions upon the establishment of new mercantile agencies under the controul and supported by the capital of merchants in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. The Legislature might, and perhaps it would be advisable to, restrict the issue of notes payable on demand by any bank, except a privileged one licensed to do so by arrangement with the Government; or without interfering with other bank note circulation, the Government might bestow its exclusive favor upon a bank under its own controul, partial or entire, as in the case of the banks of Bengal and Madras. But in neither of these cases can there be any rational objection, and we are quite sure there will be no legislative one, against the opening of a banking agency at Bombay for the purposes of discount and other banking operations. Such an establishment may be looked upon naturally enough with some degree of jealousy, and the local bank may command the preference of all business capable of option; but will the needy man hesitate to make his application where he will be accommodated with most liberality in the terms and in the amount? Cheap business is always open to the English capitalists, and the best too if they offer cheaper terms than capitalists on the spot would be satisfied with. It is this sort of competition that will benefit India, by cheapening the hire of capital, and at the same time rendering it more extensively available for the development of the capabilities of the soil and the encouragement of industry, talent, and enterprise.

Swan River.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, which we commend to the attention of such parties as may have an eye to ultimate settlement at the Swan River:—"With reference to a plan I mentioned of going to the Swan on a visit, he says, I have no doubt that you might live respectably and comfortably on £200 per annum; that is, by occasionally eating salt pork (which is not so bad a thing after all) living as H——, rearing lots of fowls, keeping a couple of mares, both for saddle and plough, and getting your own

caution from the flock. This house on the Swan would suit you, I think, very well, if you would come down; it has two sitting-rooms, two bed-rooms, back-entrance, large pantry, or 3d bed-room, housekeeper's room, house-store, good kitchen stair-case: the two bed-rooms are upstairs, good garden, good water, river carriage, good two-stalled stable, barn, granary, out-houses, &c., in the most respectably and thickly-populated neighbourhood on the Swan. A Surgeon and a Clergyman in the immediate neighbourhood, 11 miles from Perth, 2½ from Guildford.—The Company's officers are now, through the exertions of Sir James Stirling, allowed to take up land in the colonies on the same footing as his Majesty's, which, I have hopes, may induce some Indians to come to us.—The prices of necessaries are now much on a footing with those in Van Dieman's Land, and houses, sufficiently comfortable, can be had, at Perth, on moderate terms. Luxuries are to be had, but, on the rivers, (in the settlers' houses) are not in general use. I have now a couple of very fine mares, Sydney bred, which do all the work of the place, besides being available for the saddle. They are both equal to my weight (13 stone.) I have, this year, as near as possible, 23 acres of wheat, 8 of barley, (which I am to-day stacking) the first in the colony this season. 4 of oats, about 6 of green crop, besides three acres of fallow. Consider the shortness of our season, this is not bad for a couple of mares.—Freemantle is now a deserted village, all the merchants are resident at Perth, which has now really assumed the appearance of a town, with officers' and privates' barracks for two companies; commissariat store on a very large scale; Court-houses, Government-offices are building, and private houses rising every day."

Charges against Mr. Collector Robt. Walker.—Charges having been preferred by Mr. Robert Good against Mr. Robert Walker (now out of employ), late Collector of Mymensing, an investigation took place under the orders of Government, dated March 1832, to report on Mr. Walker's public conduct in general. A recent dispatch has again brought this subject to the notice of the Board. But we give the proceedings from the commencement of the report.—First Charge. That on the 24 of April 1832, Nagir Poucet Lol, with the knowledge of Mr. Walker, and for the purpose of liquidating a debt due to that gentleman to his late Sheriff, Raj Kissen Chowdree, who had taken security for his debts for a con-

siderable sum, summoned the omrah of the Mymensing collectorate, to the house of the treasurer, Joogul Kishore Sein, and there required them to contribute to a subscription for an immediate remittance to Calcutta, and that the said omrah, accordingly, were forced to contribute a sum exceeding 3,000 rupees in amount in cash, and by assignments on their salaries, which was received by Poucet Lol for the purpose aforesaid.—Report on the first Charge. The first point which should have been established in this case by the prosecutor, is the alleged fact of Mr. Walker having been in debt to Raj Kissen Chowdree in the manner stated. We have, however, as yet, been able to obtain no proof of it, either in the course of the investigation of this charge, or of the contents of letters (dates set forth) in which the subject is reviewed. In the prosecutor's lists of witnesses there are the names of seven individuals, residents in Calcutta, by whose evidence, we imagine, it was intended that the alleged debt, and perhaps the appropriation of the alleged extortion should be proved. But, it will be perceived, that Mr. Good has altogether failed to furnish the information required by the Board, to enable that authority to examine the Calcutta witnesses, although repeatedly called on by us to do so. With regard to the extortion charged, one witness only (No. 24) has deposed to the fact, but he does not implicate Mr. Walker in the transaction. All the other witnesses either say they know nothing of the matter, or that they heard of it only, but not of Mr. Walker having been concerned in the extortion. Under these circumstances we feel bound to acquit Mr. Walker of this charge.—Second Charge. That Isurchunder, formerly a mohurrir in the Collector's office at Mymensing, having been called upon by Poucet Lol, in April 1832, to contribute 70 rupees towards a subscription for an immediate remittance to Calcutta, in liquidation of a debt due by Mr. Walker to his late sheristadar, Raj Kissen Chowdree was unable to pay more than 25 rupees of the sum required, and that he was, therefore, suspended from his office by Mr. Walker. That the sum of 70 Rs. was paid by Goluck Roy and received by Poucet Lol, with a view to place the said Goluck Roy in the situation of the late incumbent, Isurchunder; and that the said Isurchunder having been reinstated in his office by the Commissioner, was forced to resign, every distressing mode of annoyance having been adopted and practised by and through Poucet Lol, in order to compel

him to do so.—Report on the second Charge. It certainly does appear that Mr Walker suspended Isurchunder from office, but there is no proof whatever that he did so, because the former failed to pay up the 70 rupees said to have been demanded from him. The real cause of his suspension is stated to have been the loss of some paper. Twenty-two persons have been examined in this case on the part of the prosecution, not one of whom says he was an eye-witness of the sale of Isurchunder's situation to Goluck Roy, or of the payment of any money on that account. But Gopal Dhar deposes that he heard from Goluck Roy that he paid Rs. 700 to Poucet Lol for the situation. This however, the said Goluck Roy has denied; and Gopaul Chand Lokanath Chowdree and Kalepersaud Surma have given evidence in a similar way, with this difference, that they name Gungapersaud (Goluck Roy's father) as their authority for what they heard, and they do not specify any particular sum as the amount paid. The rest of the witnesses either declare that they know nothing of the transaction, or what they do state amounts on the merest hearsay. And it has not been proved that Isurchunder was ultimately forced to resign his situation in consequence of the ill usage he experienced from Poucet Lol. We, therefore, pronounce Mr. Walker on this charge, not guilty.—Third Charge. That Seebhunder Chatterjee, late head writer of the Collector's office, absconded in Aug. 1830, and that although his duties were performed from the 1st Sept. to the 22d Oct. 1830, (when Mr. Bird was appointed to the situation) by the under clerks, Messrs. Ward and Jordan, yet they were not paid the salary of the situation mentioned for the period above stated, amounting to about 119 rupees, notwithstanding their having petitioned to that effect, that the said amount was not carried to the credit of Govt., though two years had elapsed, and the Govt. accounts from Sept. 1830 to Oct. 1832 had been transmitted to the superior offices, but was embezzled by Mr. R. Walker. And that after information had been given of the said embezzlement to the local Commissioner by the prosecutor, the said embezzlement and other similar ones were brought to credit in the books of the Collector's office and not before.—Report on the third charge. In our opinion it does not follow that because Messrs. Ward and Jordan performed the duties of the situation of head writer during the short period it was vacant, they were, therefore, entitled to the salary attached to it in ad-

dition to their own, which appears to have been their claim. We, therefore, impute no blame to Mr. Walker for not having complied with such application, particularly under the circumstances stated by him. With regard to the charge of embezzlement against Mr. Walker, it has been completely disproved by the books of the office, and the evidence of the witnesses adduced by the prosecutor, from which it is clear that the money said to have been embezzled has been all along in deposit in the Treasury, and never was removed therefrom. And as to the delay which occurred in bringing that sum to the credit of government in the books, there may have been neglect and irregularity in this, but in our judgment nothing criminal.—Fourth Charge. That the late commissioner of the Dacca division, Mr. C. Tucker, had, on the 28th December, 1831, sanctioned the disbursement of Rupees 106, for two almirahs, four chairs, and carpets, for the use of, the Mymensing collector's office, and that a warrant was issued in Jan. 1832, to the treasurer, to disburse the said sum, which was accordingly charged under the head "insufficient balance," for the said month. That though ten months had elapsed since the disbursement of Rs. 60 for the two almirahs, yet, nevertheless, such almirahs were not purchased, but the said amounts embezzled by Mr. Robert Walker. And that, after the prosecutor had lodged his information, and not until Mr. Dunbar had taken charge of the collector's office, were the said two almirahs purchased for forty rupees.—Report on the Fourth Charge. The evidence for the prosecution fully establishes that the two almirahs, and all articles included in the estimate, were purchased, partly in Mr. Walker's and partly in Mr. Dunbar's time, and are now in the collector's office, leaving one rupee six annas of the amount of the estimate, unexpended, which is still in the treasury, thus demonstrating that this charge of embezzlement against Mr. Walker is wholly without foundation.—Fifth Charge. That Chunder Seeker Barst, formerly a mohurrar in the collector's office, was compelled to resign his situation in consequence of the annoyances he experienced from the late Mr. Chunder Raj Kishan Chowdree, his brother, Gopee Kishan Chowdree, and their nephew, Govindchand Chowdree, with no other object than to secure a vacancy for the said Gopee Kishan Chowdree, who was accordingly appointed to the said Barst's situation, and also the record-keeping,

drawing the full salary of both these offices. That the said situation was afterwards made over to Govinchunder Chowdree (the nephew of Raj Kissen and Gopee Kissen) who was obliged to quit it in consequence of having been disgraced by Pouët Lol, who usually selects and recommends candidates for offices in the collectorship. And that the said Pouët Lol, with the permission and knowledge of Mr. Walker, sold the said appointment for Rs. 350 to Ramlochan Mojumdar, the present incumbent, who was the highest bidder for it.—Report on the Fifth Charge. Of the eight witnesses examined in this case Hurroo Purnah Roy and Thuree Sunker Curr say, they heard from Kashee Mojumdar and Ramlochan, that some money had been paid to Pouët Lol, to secure the vacant situation for Ramlochan; but the said Kashee Mojumdar and Ramlochan deny the truth of the statement. Three other witnesses (names them) also give similar hearsay testimony, the last naming Mr. Riley as his authority, and the two former none at all. There is no further evidence against Mr. Walker, we, therefore, acquit him of the charge.—Sixth Charge. Notwithstanding, and in direct violation of the resolution passed by Government, in the General Department, on 7th Feb. 1828, the Revenue Accountant's circular of 1829, and the Local Commissioner's letter of the same year, Mr. Walker had not brought to the credit of Government several sums, [subjoined] the same being unclaimed salaries on account of vacancies of the fixed establishment of the Mymensing collectorship, but, through his official influence had caused, by the aid and connivance of the native treasurer, the said sums to be surreptitiously taken out of the public treasury with the deliberate intent to defraud the Government of the said sums. [Here follow the items.] With having restored the above sums amounting to Sa. Rs. 369 into the public treasury, and brought them to the credit of Government in the month of October 1832, after the prosecutor's representation on the subject had been made to Mr. Commissioner Middleton, with no other view than to screen himself from the charge of embezzlement.—Report on the ninth charge.—The embezzlements here charged are numerous, but the first instance connected with one item and that which forms the subject of a third charge are precisely the same. Our report, however, on that case, with the exception of the point of it, which relates to the character of the writers, is entirely ap-

plicable to this; and we accordingly beg leave to refer to it as expressing our opinion with respect to the next charge also.

On the 9th of April 1833, Government communicated to the commission [in effect] that the interference of Mr. Good with the proceedings of the commissioner shall no longer be permitted, but that Mr. Walker's public conduct shall be subjected to the strictest enquiry, both as regards the charges preferred by Mr. Good, and any other circumstances which may come to the knowledge of the special commissioners. This scrutiny was gone into, and a report drawn up thereupon, the substance of which may be gathered from the final paragraph as follows —“The Board having required from us the decided expression of our opinion with respect to Mr. Walker, we declare, that in the absence, of all proof of guilt, he is, on every principle of justice, entitled to a general verdict of acquittal and restoration to office.”—Mr. Pattle, the senior member, was not satisfied with the non-transmission of several papers which he considered of much importance in this investigation. He urged that it was necessary the whole record should be before the Board, and that Mr. Walker should, with reference to the debt alleged due by him to the sheristadar, be required specifically to state, if Raj Kissen Chowdree were his creditor when appointed sheristadar, and if he were to what amount,—whether still his creditor, or if paid, when and in what manner paid. Mr. Pattle entered minutely into the evidence forwarded to him. This minute is voluminous. Further inquiry appeared to him indispensable. And further inquiry was made accordingly. The special commission being dissolved, the Board conducted the investigation as regards witnesses in Calcutta. The result of this subsequent investigation may be gathered from a letter addressed by the Government to the Sudder Board under date 14th July 1833:—His honor in Council observed that the special commission appointed to conduct the enquiry regarding Mr. Walker, recorded in the first instance, the following opinion on his case generally: (see concluding paragraph of the report above.) The result of their further investigation of Mr. Walker's proceedings in the case of Rajkissen Roy, the former Sheristadar of the Mymensing collectorship, was, however, thus stated in the concluding paragraph of their subsequent report, of July 25th, 1833. “With respect to Mr. Walker, we have now to declare, that in

our judgment, his conduct in the case of Rajkissen Roy was quite unjustifiable, and we must add, that it has left in our minds an impression with respect to his official character in general by no means favorable."—The Board detailed at length the sentiments formed by them on a review of the circumstances attending the nomination, appointment, and removal of the individual referred to, and of those connected with the suspicious character of several drafts drawn from the Mymensing collectorship on the General Treasury, and traced to that person, and to Mr. Hughes, attorney at Calcutta, by whom Rajkissen Roy was originally recommended to Mr. Walker's patronage, and who avowed himself to have acted on several occasions as Mr. Walker's attorney. Copies of this detail were communicated to Mr. Walker, and a full opportunity afforded him of urging any facts or considerations by which the unfavorable impression expressed in them could be removed. His honor in council entirely concurred in the opinion intimated by the Board, that the explanations offered by Mr. Walker on these points are quite insufficient and unsatisfactory. — The Government, therefore, concurred in the general remarks, recorded by the Board on this part of the investigation, and which are as follow:—"On the whole, the Board are of opinion, that the facts elicited in regard to Raj Kissen Roy's leave of absence in February 1832, to the charge of corruption adduced against him by the collector, and never at all followed up, and to the length of time during which the alleged misconduct of sheristadar was kept from the knowledge of the commissioner, are very discreditable to Mr. Walker's official character, which again, the circumstances connected with the drafts, as above detailed, lay open to the still graver suspicion, upon strong presumptive evidence of having been indebted to his Sheristadar."—Under these circumstances, his Honor in Council considered it proper to resolve, that Mr. Walker be finally removed from the collectorship of Mymensing, and placed, from the date of his suspension from that office, on the allowances of a civil servant out of employ, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors can be ascertained with regard to his future disposal.—The case was submitted to the Court of Directors and a despatch has been received, under date 21st March last, of which the following is an extract:—"It is possible, as suggested by the special commissioners, that further explanations may be ob-

tained through Rajkissen Chowdree, regarding the draft transactions, which you will, of course, immediately report to us, with any additional proceeding you may take." Rajkissen must not, however, be restored to office, unless he furnishes a complete and satisfactory account of these transactions."

Memorandum, Feb. 11, 1836.—Raj-Kissen Chowdree attended this day at the Board, and being asked if he is able to give any information on the subject alluded to by the Hon. Court, [see extract above] declares that he is unable to give any information on the subject, beyond what he has already furnished in his deposition before the Board of July 12th, 1832. But that he is willing, if called upon, to explain fully the nature of his transactions with Mr. Hughes, with which Mr. Walker had and has no concern.

We hear that Government contemplate a reduction in the price of their stud horses, in so far, at least, that officers should be allowed to select a charger from the ranks at the reduced price of 500 instead of 800 rupees. This is as it should be. for, as the officer is not allowed to sell his horse, so selected, till he be ten years old, except by returning him to the ranks at a loss of 10 per cent. per annum, and as it is well known that the average cost to Government, of each horse, is only 400 rupees, it is a manifest injustice to make officers pay double that sum. We imagine the number of horses that have been taken out by officers has been hitherto very small, the consequence of the reduction (if it take place) will be that our Cavalry and Horse Artillery officers will be much better mounted than they now are, and consequently more efficient. We understand, that Major Gwatkin is the man whom the service will have to thank for this just and liberal measure, if it be carried into effect.

We hear, from good authority, that there is some chance of a navigable communication being opened between the Hindoun, (a stream running from the hill, through the western part of the Doab, into the Jumna, a little below Delhi) and the Ganges, through Meerut. The plan has originated with Captain Wroughton, Revenue Surveyor, who, in the course of his chief duties, is carefully examining the course and aptitude of the eastern Kales Nuddes, which takes its rise near Katowlee, and passing a short distance to the east of Meerut, and past Khatpoghur, falls into the Ganges in the neighbourhood of Futtyghur. Can

Wroughton's plan, should he find it feasible, is to deepen this stream considerably, and increase its waters by means of the Kodra Canal passing through Meerut, which is to be sufficiently enlarged so as to absorb, and carry off into the Kalee Nuddée, the whole, or nearly so, of the waters of the Hindoun, which are now of little or no use to the cultivator or navigator.

Four Russian spies, it is asserted by the Natives, are in the Delhi territory, in disguise, sounding the feelings of neighbouring chiefs and potentates!

We hear that Runjeet Sing has invited the Commander-in-chief to visit Lahore, and honor the nuptials of his grand-son, Now-Nihal-Singh, with his presence, and that his Excellency intends, accordingly, to proceed from Meerut direct to Lahore, by the route of Kurnaul and Loodhiana. After this visit his Excellency will go direct to Simla, and visit Delhi in Nov. next.

A letter from Lucknow mentions, that the aeronaut, Mr. Robertson, has made a peculiarly beautiful and lofty ascent in his balloon, amidst the acclamations of the multitudes at Lucknow, by which he cleared about 8,000 rupees, and that he has since gone to Agra.

A Fair Offender.—We hear that a lady fair, made a tour through Arthur Pittar, Lattey and Co., Twentyman and Co., and Mrs. Carbery, dress and corset maker, yesterday-afternoon, selecting various jewels and other articles, to the value, in one house alone, of 500 rupees, and then walked away. We beg pardon—drove home. The sufferer appeared this morning at the police-office, and the deputy-Superintendent immediately dispatched Gwathins for her apprehension, which he seemed perfectly sanguine of effecting. It is only two months that a similar trick was played on Messrs. Twentyman and Co., and, we believe to the above tune.

We learn that the election of a new Secretary for the Agra Bank has terminated in favor of Mr. G. J. Gordon, the proposition of the Directors having been supported by 220 votes against 77. Mr. Gordon's recent appointment to a Commissionership of the Court of Requests, we have reason to believe, will not prevent his availing himself of his election and proceeding to undertake the duties of the Bank Secretaryship, if the Directors and Proprietary support him in the views he entertains for the conduct and extension of its business. It is further stated that the meeting at Agra, on the 31st ultimo, declared a dividend of

17 rupees per share for the half-year, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, which appropriation leaves a reserved fund of 13,000 rupees, to meet contingencies.

We hear, that in order to avoid the loss of so much time as will be required to get our iron beams from England to support the floors of the Bonding Warehouses, enquiries are making as to the practicability of getting them cast at the Porto Novo Iron Works. The experiment is well worth trying, and the event of success, might lead to important results. This would have been a fine opportunity to give employment to the iron-stone and coal-seams of Chirrapoonjee, if a smelting establishment and foundry now existed there.

The Bengal Bank.—There is that drowsy affair—Bank of Bengal, rising from its rest, and like one who has had potatoes too deep of wine or sleep, is running a-muck with the way posts.—While it was allowed to stand alone, in its glory, it took a particular pleasure in doing nothing; but, now, that the march of intellect and rival banks have disturbed its repose, it, out of sheer spite, threatens to do more than is within the compass of its power. What does it in its modesty propose to do? Why, nothing less than step between the merchants and their business, by purchasing Bills of Exchange! We should just like to see its charter; and there would be no harm if a charter of the conscience of its Directors were also made patent! Instead of being a convenience to the mercantile community, it would assume the character of a rival, and enjoying exclusive privileges as it does, and having the influence of Government to the bargain, we can well imagine that no mean rival it would make.—But it is ridiculous to suppose that the Bank, so circumstanced, can be allowed to trade—for buying bills secured on consignments or other articles of trade, is trade to all intents and purposes; whatever liberal construction the charter of that Bank may bear, while the Government are connected with the Bank, no such business can be carried on, as they would thereby be violating the letter and spirit of the late charter, which forbids the Company, under any name or pretence whatever, to engage in trade.—We do not much approve of the Government of a country being shareholders in a Bank. People may say what they like, and so may Holt Mackenzie, about the connection of the Government with the Bengal Bank being harmless, but it is quite

clear that an undue influence is, by such connection, conferred on the institution, —an influence which the Government are paid for lending, by the larger dividend on their stock which must accrue. —This is injurious to the private trader; it is an abuse of power to serve the purposes of the Government at the expense of the community; it constitutes a monopoly of the most pernicious description, as it deprives the trader and the public of the advantages which would flow from a fair competition. The charter itself is to be viewed as a monopoly in such a place as Calcutta, and it need scarcely be said that it becomes doubly so, from the undue influence which the Government connection gives to it.—But as to the proposed extension of the business of the Bank to the purchase of the Bill of Exchange on shipments, we cannot allow ourselves to suppose the Government will think of sanctioning it; if, it does, the sooner it cuts the Bank connection the better: and, so far as the public are concerned, the sooner the Bank is relieved of its charter the better pleased will they be.

Steam Navigation on the Ganges.—The success which has attended the attempt to establish steam vessels on our rivers has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. These vessels, which, at the onset were employed simply for the convenience of passengers in conveying goods, for personal consumption, have now from the regularity, speed, and ease which they combine, secured a large share of commercial patronage. No higher proof of their popularity perhaps can be given than the fact that the natives who manifest so strong an aversion to any thing new, are become eager to employ them in the transportation of their merchandise. It is not, we hear, an unusual occurrence for native merchants to purchase large consignments of British goods in the godowns of the consignee, and to leave an order for their being conveyed at once to the steamer to be transported to Mirzapore and other stations. The mercantile freight of the steamers has in fact increased to such a degree as to render it difficult to squeeze in packages of any other description, and the agent runs the risk on every despatch of displeasing more individuals than he is able to gratify. Hence it is become apparent that our present complement of steamers is totally inadequate to the increasing wants of the country, and we hear, with much pleasure, that Government have indentured on England for another supply

of vessels, greatly exceeding the last in number. But the new steamers will scarcely be found sufficient to supply the growing demand. If it be deemed economical to transmit goods by the steamers even at the present high rate of freight, it will not be too much to assume that as the enterprise advanced and becomes more manageable, and freights are accordingly reduced, by far the largest portion of all valuable commodities will be sent through this channel, and that *twenty steamers* will eventually not be found redundant. To hasten this period of general accommodation nothing appears to be wanting but a supply of coals at a more reasonable rate, at the higher depots, and this can be secured in no other way than by drawing forth and supplying the mineral resources of the western provinces: (new mines of coals having been discovered at Hazareebaugh and at Bidgegur, in the south eastern corner of the Mirzapore district.) The present discovery of coal, north of the Soane, is the first step towards this consummation. Till lately, we believe, no coal had been discovered but on the southern bank of that river. The nearest mine, in reference to the Soane, was supposed to exist in Palamow, and this coal would have required a tedious carriage to reach the point of embarkation. It remains now with the Government to direct their early attention to the newly discovered mines. Greatly as the community are interested in the extension of steam navigation, the direct interest of Government in it is much greater; steam communication by water and by land forms the modern and improved substitute for those military roads, which the Romans found so essential to the consolidation of their empire. The multiplication of steam vessels on our navigable rivers is in fact multiplying the means of defence. If 20 steamers were constantly available in this country, Government would possess facilities for the rapid transportation of troops and military stores from province to province, by which the security of the empire would be indefinitely increased. In the case of steam vessels there is this accommodation over military roads that the latter can be kept up only at the expense of the state while the former are maintained at the charge of the community.—*Bengal Herald, March 5.*

Conflicting Jurisdictions.—We understand that a question of considerable public interest was decided in the Sadar Dewanee Adawlut on 1st Feb. Mr. Elliot McNaghten was appointed by the Su-

preme Court, in February, 1836, to be the receiver of the whole estate, real and personal, of Mrs. Mariam Hume, deceased, an Armenian lady, formerly residing at Dacca, the deposition of whose extensive property has been the subject of much litigation. Mr. McNaghten, in virtue of this appointment, petitioned the Judge of Dacca for the payment over of certain sums of money deposited in that Court, which had been realized by the execution of decrees, given in favor of the late Mrs. Hume. With this application the Zillah Judge refused to comply, on the ground that, previous to the appointment of Mr. McNaghten by the Supreme Court, a guardian and manager had been duly appointed by the Mofussil authorities on behalf of the infants, who are entitled to one moiety of the whole estate of the deceased, and whose share of the amounts levied under the above-mentioned decrees, constitutes the fund which the Supreme Court Receiver claimed to have paid over to him.—Against this order of the Dacca Court, Mr. MacNaghten, appealed to the Sudder Dewanee, who, on Wednesday last, after hearing Mr. Bignell in support of the appeal, dismissed the petition, and confirmed the order of the Court below. The presiding Judge observed, that Mr. Bird's appointment as guardian of the infants had been confirmed by the Sudder Dewanee two years previous to Mr. Macnaghten's nomination by the Supreme Court; that as to the power of the Sudder to confirm Mr. Bird, under clause 7, regulation I. of 1800, there could be no doubt whatever, its judgment to such effect being expressly declared to be final, that the subsequent nomination of another party by the Supreme Court, could not do away with the appointment previously made by a Court of independent jurisdiction; and that whatever might be the consequences of such a decision, he felt bound to uphold the order of the Dacca Judge, and to declare that Mr. Bird, and not Mr. McNaghten was the proper party to have possession of the infants moiety of Mrs. Hume's estate. It now remains to be seen what the Supreme Court will do under these circumstances: if it attempt to enforce its order, it must come into direct collision with the Company's Court; if, on the other hand, it quietly acquiesce in the matter, it must stultify itself by the tacit acknowledgment that it is unable to execute its mandates and made appointments to which it is utterly unable to

give effect. As the subject is of so much importance, we hope to be able to obtain some further report of the proceedings before the Sudder.

We do not think it is generally known that Captain Lloyd, I N, has been employed for the last two years, making a survey of the river Hooghly, from the Calcutta new mint to the Sandheads. Two parts of the chart has been sent in, viz., from the mint to Culpee, and from the latter place to about Kedgere; the remaining one is expected to be finished this year. We are told that Captain Lloyd has bestowed the greatest pains and labour upon this much-wanted chart it will, therefore, be most complete. We would suggest the propriety of the Marine Board, immediately to putting it in the hands of Monsieur Tassin, so that commanders of ships may be supplied with an efficient and correct chart of the river. We observe that a small one is advertised by Mr. Black; but, on enquiry, we find it is Captain Maxfield's survey reduced, which will only lead commanders into error, as Captain Ross the late Marine Surveyor General, found the longitude of the floating light ten miles out.

Our present Commander-in-chief has the reputation of being a plain, spoken man, and is easy to perceive that, there are good grounds for this opinion in the homely and somewhat *brusque* comments with which his Excellency occasionally favors the members of the service of which he is the head. We think that, in some instances which might be enumerated, a degree of these qualities has been exhibited beyond what was necessary, and calculated to give pain where we are certain that no such intention was contemplated. In proof of this, we might be permitted to allude to the novel practice of adding the words "the prisoner to be paid up, and discharged," at the conclusion of proceedings on Courts-martial awarding the punishment of cashiering on commissioned officers convicted of offences against military discipline. We object to the expressions as adding unnecessary infliction to feelings already sufficiently abused, in addition to being precisely the same as is used on occasion of dismissal of native soldiers. Surely it would be sufficient for the ends of justice and correct feeling that the finding and sentence, with the evidence on which they were based, should be published for the information and guidance of the army at large, without this ungra-

rious rider being attached? We do not observe it made use of at the other presidencies, nor in England; and we know no regulation or peculiar circumstance that should have induced its adoption in India. We are far from undervaluing the importance attaching to the decisions of Courts martial, which are usually so specific and cautiously worded, as to leave no cause for objection with respect to the terms employed in conveying their opinion; but we do not see the necessity of aggravating their severity by making them the medium of orders which might with equal efficiency be privately communicated, by that means saving the unfortunate object of them and his connexions, the pain which must be experienced from their open promulgation.—*Englishman*.

Sudder Revenue Board.—Consultation, Feb. 10, 1837.—Important to Collectors.—Mr. T. H. Maddock, Officiating Special Commissioner of the Calcutta division, on the 2d instant, brought to the notice of the board the delay in the preparation and transmission of Government replies to appeals from decrees passed in its favor by the officers employed under the resumption regulations and that in consequence there are no cases ready to be brought before the Special Commissioners.—The board have instructed the Commissioners of Dacca, Jessore, and Chittagong, seriously to admonish the Collectors upon the above complaint and to acquaint them, that in the event of an appeal going against Government in consequence of their delays and omissions, they will beyond doubt be held personally answerable to Government for the loss sustained.

Government have forwarded for the information and guidance of the board, an extract from a revenue despatch of the Court of Directors, regarding the responsibility which should in future attach to collectors, in cases of malversation in stamp and akary departments, and of treasury defalcation.—The court refer to former letters which mention the particulars of three cases of embezzlement in the stamp department, two of which shewing a defalcation of Rs. 18,576, have occurred in the office of the collector of Calcutta, and the other amounting to Rs. 11,153, in that of the collector of Myrmensing. The board resolved in accordance with the regulations, to hold Mr. Trower and Mr. Collins personally responsible for the defalcations, and the Court enter at large into the particulars of the cases reported.—The Court also have been informed that Government

have directed balances in the stamp department to be written off as irrecoverable, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 14,451. The principal item in the sum is Rs. 11,630 which was found deficient in the accounts of the darogah of the Burdwan collectorship in the year 1832. In consequence of the irregularity of the collector's proceedings at the time of the suspension and subsequent dismissal of the darogah, it was found impossible to establish his guilt to the satisfaction of the Calcutta Court of Appeal, to which tribunal he had referred his case, and as it was not in the power of the authorities here to adduce any stronger evidence before the Calcutta Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, they deemed it inexpedient to carry the case any further, and accordingly directed the amount to be written off the public accounts. Mr. Digby, the collector, under whom the embezzlement took place, having in the mean time died, it appeared to the court that the course the Government took was a proper one. The court also allude to three other balances, small amounts, which it is unnecessary to detail here.—By section 11 of Regulation VII of 1800, the collectors are declared responsible for "all paper transmitted to them which may be destroyed, damaged, or not be forthcoming after they shall have received charge of it," and a similar responsibility is continued by subsequent regulations on this subject. They are also empowered to require for their own assurance, such collateral security as they may deem necessary from all darogahs, vendees, and others who may be employed under them in the disposal of stamped paper. Under these circumstances, the Court think that Government should in all cases look in the first instance, to the collector for the realization of the amount due, leaving him to take such steps as he may deem proper against the defaulting vendor on his security, and that Government should be careful to allow a remission of the balance only in cases where the loss can clearly be shewn to arise from circumstances beyond the collector's controul.

In the case of Mr. Charles Trower, Government held that gentleman responsible, and Rs. 14,516 was realized by retrenchment from his allowances. In another case in which the deficiency amounted to Rs. 2,671. Mr. Trower was exempted from personal responsibility it appearing that he had taken all reasonable precautions to guard against loss.—An embezzlement also occurred in Hidgelee to the extent of Rs. 562, but Government await the issue of a suit in-

stituted by the collector before determining the extent of his liability.—In Parnah a defalcation of Rs. 2,612 occurred, of which sum Rs. 1,355 were subsequently recovered from the vendor and his surety. In this case the loss appeared principally to have arisen in consequence of the neglect of Mr. Lewis, the late collector, to satisfy himself that the property lodged as security was really of the value stated. As this was the only charge of remissness, and as it was difficult to adjust the liability between the late and the succeeding collector, Mr. Hawkins, Government permitted the balance to be written off to profit and loss. The Court are not quite satisfied, however, that this balance ought not to have been recovered from Mr. Hawkins, who, by giving his receipt to Mr. Lewis, for the amount of stamped paper reported to be in store, without examination, relieved that gentleman from liability, but as Mr. Hawkins, by an improved system of accounts which he introduced, became the means of discovering the fraud, and did every thing in his power to recover the missing papers, the Court have not disturbed the Government's decision.—The Court approve of a retrenchment of Rs. 514 from the allowances of Mr. G. T. Taylor, collector of Tipperah, on account of an embezzlement in his district. They express their dissatisfaction at the neglect of the collector in this instance, and at the insufficient grounds by which he attempted to justify it.—An embezzlement of stamps to the extent Rs. 2,06,198 was discovered at Patna, which appeared to have been committed entirely by the darogah, who has since absconded. The Court remark, "the neglect of Mr. Jennings, the collector, to observe the rules established for the management of stamps and to observe the ordinary precautions against fraud, left no alternative but to hold him responsible for the deficiencies, leaving him to take such steps as he may deem proper to recover the amount from the darogah and his sureties."—In Meerut a defalcation of Rs. 4,824 was discovered on the decease of a vendor of stamps in the civil court. It appeared that his accounts had never been subjected to any examinations since the year 1817, and that no attention had ever been paid by the collector to the rules laid down for his guidance. Under these circumstances Government directed that Mr. Glyn should be held responsible for the balances remaining due after the decease of the defaulter's property.—The Court have approved of the above decision. But with respect to the incon-

venience which would result from an unqualified adherence to the principle of responsibility laid down in clause 2, section 8, regulation 10, of 1829, they distinctly limit the liability of the collectors to cases in which the loss has arisen from causes not beyond his control. In all cases however, Government are to look to the collector, in the first instance, to make good the deficiency, who must show, to their satisfaction, that the loss has not been occasioned by remissness or neglect on his part.—A circular from this Board, under date the 3d instant, to the above effect, is about to issue to all commissioners.

The Board have submitted to Government three propositions, for the improvement of the system under which Deputy Collectors, under Regulation IX of 1833, are at present appointed and employed.—First, that the Sudder Board be empowered, at their discretion, to transfer deputy collectors from one district to another, within the same division.—Secondly, that a discretionary power of nomination to the office of dep. collector be vested in the Sudder Board, as well as in the Commissioners of Revenue.—Thirdly, that a competent acquirement of the English language be made in future an indispensable condition of appointment to a deputy collectorship.—The Governor of Bengal entirely concurs with the Board, in regard to the first and second of these propositions, and has authorised them to act accordingly.—But with regard to the third proposition, his Lordship is not prepared to lay down as a strict rule which would, in effect exclude a great number of highly efficient individuals from a much coveted branch of the public service. At the same time his Lordship is alive to the superior advantages that would result—in the great economy of time and labour on the part of the superintending officers more especially—from the employment of deputy Collectors able to draw up their reports, and settlement statements, and the like in English. With a view, therefore, to the encouragement of the study of that language, and to the general benefit of the revenue department, the Board are authorized to announce publicly, that when candidates for deputy collectorships are on a par in regard to other qualifications, a preference will be given to the person who is most competent to transact business in English. A circular to the above effect is now being lithographed and will be dispatched to all Commissioners, with instructions as to publicity in two days.

Resumption Cases.—The circumstances of the following case are interesting, both as establishing the rule to be observed in similar cases, and as shewing that the justice of Government is occasionally tempered with mercy. The estates of Raja Ekbal Ali Khan, a disaffected zemindar, having been sequestered by Warren Hastings for acts of rebellion, two pergunnahs, Rajgeer and Ameerthoo, were given on a *mocurrerri istemrari* lease to Mahomed Eheyah Khan, on a jumma of 22,000 rupees. The lands were held by that individual to the date of his decease. By that event the lease, of course, became void, and the heir was left without any right to hold the lands. It was doubted, however, by the subordinate authorities, whether it was not required by regulation II. of 1819, that a regular suit should be instituted before the lands could be resumed by Government. The heir of the lessee contended, on the other hand, that the lands were not resumable, the terms of the lease, *mocurrerri istemrari*, as well as certain public documents which he cited, having conferred a proprietary right on the lessee and his heirs. In regard to the term *istemrari*, the Board, guided by the decision of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in a similar case, held that it conveyed no right of inheritance. And a reference to the documents which had been cited proved the argument which had been based on them to be entirely groundless. The Board were also of opinion that the lands in question were liable to resumption without the intervention of a suit under regulation II of 1819. Although Fida Khan, the heir of the deceased lessee, had scrupled to make false statements to gain his point, yet, taking it into consideration that he had manifested no disposition to set himself against the Government, and advertising to the long possession which Mahomed Eheyah Khan had had of the lands, and to the pension which his heirs would be entitled to on the resumption taking place, the Board suggested to Government the propriety of allowing Fida Khan to engage for the lands in perpetuity on the most liberal terms authorised by Lord W. Bentinck's minute of the 26th Sept. 1832. The sentiments of the Governor entirely accorded with those of the Board. But his Lordship felt himself precluded, by the orders of the Court of Directors, interdicting perpetual settlements of lands which are the property of the state, from an entire compliance with the Board's recommendation. A settlement is therefore to be made for a

long period, the Governor promising to solicit the consent of the home authorities to its being declared perpetual, provided it appear that the pergunnahs are in such a state of cultivation as to justify the measure.

Chittagong Disturbances.—We have been assured, upon unquestionable authority, that Mr. Harvey had nothing further to do in the proceedings that led to the disturbance, than filing the defence against the appeal in the Special Commissioner's Court, and selling the lands given as security, which latter act he performed under the orders of the Commissioner and the Sudder Board. The Island of Kootobdiah was declared an escheat by the Sudder Dewanny long antecedent to Mr. Walter's proceedings, under the Regulation II, and the possession of the canongoes, we are told, was founded on pure official usurpation, and they occupied the greatest part of the islands under an alleged *lakheraj suannud* which was declared invalid by the Sudder Dewanny. Mr. Plowden settled the island, whose proceedings were confirmed by the Commissioner, under whose orders, and those of the Sudder Board, the sales and purchases on account of Government took place, Mr. Harvey acting, in these proceedings, only as an executive officer.—In regard to those who had been taken up on the occasion, we are informed from the same source that those who did not openly oppose the police themselves have been set at liberty on furnishing security not to do so again; and those who assaulted the Deputy Collector and Mr. Morton, or aided in the offences, have been punished for assaults on the complaints of the natives; while those who opposed Mr. Harvey in person, are to be committed for trial before the Session Judge. The result of the enquiry into the conduct of the native officers of all grades will be submitted to Government on the question of the disposal of those who may have tried to deceive the people by false reports regarding the opinions of Mr. Moore.—From these facts it is satisfactory to observe, in the first place, that the worst features of the canongoes case assume a less unfavorable aspect; and, secondly, that the parties, alleged to have been injured, will not sit in judgment upon those from whom they received injury; but others, uninterested in the affair, particularly Mr. Moore, the Session Judge, who has always been a favorite with the people, and in the integrity of whose decisions they place implicit confidence. Under existing circumstances,

this, we believe, is all that can be done to convince the people that no unfair advantage will be taken by men in power. But, whether state functionaries are qualified to sit in judgment without the aid of jury or punchait, on the claims of the State against individuals, is a general question on which much may be said; but into which we do not at present wish to enter.—*Reformer*, Feb. 12.

• The Military Bank Annual Meeting was held on 26th Jan. The statement exhibited showed realizations, during the past year, amounting to Sa. Rs. 30,424, and payments to depositors Sa. Rs. 46,251, and office charges Sa. Rs. 1875, the balance in hand, which, on the 1st Jan, 1836, amounted to . . . Sa. Rs 47,651
Being now 29,949
From which, deducting di-
vidends unapplied for . . . 27,087

There remain Sp. Rs. 2,862 applicable to a further dividend.—The Bank, it appears, has now returned to the depositors 59½ per cent. of their principal. Two claims are in process of compromise, which it is confidently expected, will enable the Directors to declare a further dividend of five per cent., next month, without taking into account the mortgaged property advertised for sale on the 31st Jan., the present estimated value of which is about 1,10,000 Rupees, which would give the depositors about twenty per cent more.

The Horticultural Dinner — Upwards of eighty persons assembled to partake of the dinner at the Town Hall for subscribing members of the agri-horticultural society. A few guests were included, the most distinguished of them being M. Bedier, the administrator of Chandernagore, and Colonel Rehling, the Governor of Serampore.—After the usual compliment to royalty the President (Sir Edward Ryan) gave the second toast—"Prosperity to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,"—which he prefaced with a sketch of the progress of the Society from its foundation by Dr. Carey. Up to 1829 its attention had been limited to the extension and improvement of market vegetables and fruits; but it had since embraced more important subjects of agriculture, especially cotton and the sugar cane, and results of much importance were confidently anticipated. The president then described the exertions making at Singapore, on the Tenasserim Coast, and in the Western Provinces to introduce various foreign species of cotton, with details of

the costs of cultivating the Pernambuco species at Moumein, which showed a very large profit, if a produce could be depended upon, equal to that obtained in America, namely, four ounces of cotton from each plant.—After much disappointment in obtaining cuttings of the Otaheite Cane from various quarters, a nursery had been established in the garden, which in a short time would be able to afford an extensive supply for distribution to applicants.

From the report of the proceedings at the Agra Bank meeting, it appears that the state of that concern is highly prosperous, and confidence is expressed that none of the debts on the books are of a doubtful character. To have kept clear of losses (400 rupees excepted) thus far is most creditable to the management and well entitles the late Secretary, Mr. Beckett, to the pecuniary compliment (2,500 rupees) he has received.

Bust of Dr. Bramley.—We are glad to observe that it is intended to erect in the Medical College a marble bust in memory of the late Principal Bramley, whose exertions in the cause of native education fully entitle him to this distinction. Mr. Evans' admirable cast of the deceased's countenance, will afford ample materials of the sculptor to work from, and the late Principal's commanding appearance will form an excellent subject for the artist's labour. The expense is to be defrayed by private subscription amongst Mr. Bramley's friends, and we understand that Dr. Goodeve has taken charge of the arrangements connected with it. We are told that the Governor General has given five hundred rupees towards the testimonial, with a promise of increasing his donation if necessary; but we have no doubt that the subscription list will soon fill up.

A letter from Jyepoor of the 16th Jan., mentions that the state criminals, Jotha Ram and Futih Lal, were to be marched off the next morning for Chunar, escorted by three companies of the 52nd regt N. I. and a party of sowars of the 3d Local Horse.

At the Annual Meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund, the only matter worthy of notice is the extent to which the fund has increased since the previous balance, the amount being on the 31st December last Co's Rs. 31,45,780 against Co's Rs. 29,71,766 on the 31st December 1835. The receipts during the past year amounted to Co's Rs. 6,89,819 and the disbursements to Co's Rs. 5,15,805.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 31, Mr E. Bental to joint Magis and dep. Collector of *ra*, vice Mr F. Cardew; but he will continue to officiate as Magis, and Collector of *inagapore* till relieved.—Mr T. Sandys to officiate, until further orders, as Magis, and Collector of *inagapore*; but he will finish his Settlement work of the season before leaving *Shahabad*—Mr G. Adams to be joint Magis and dep. Collector of *Midnapore*—The district of *Patna* has this day been attached to the jurisdiction of Mr. A. Reid, Special dep. Collector in *Behar*, for the investigation of Titles to hold Land free from the payment of Revenue—Mr J. H. Crawford to be Special dep. Collector for the ditto ditto, in the districts of *Midnapore* and *Hidgellee*—Mr G. T. Shakspear, Commissioner in the *Sunderbuns*, has been invested with the powers of a dep. Collector in *Jessore*, while conducting enquiries in regard to the *Putteet Abady Talooks* of that *Zillah*—Mr F. A. Lushington to be an Asst under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 13th or *Bauleah* division—Asst Surg J. McClelland to take charge of the medical duties of the Civil Station of *Howrah*, during the absence of Mr Asst Surg. W. A. Green—The Governor of *Bengal* has been pleased to assign the portion of the dep. Collectorship of *Furreedpore*, lying to the South and West of the *River Pudda*, to the jurisdiction of the special dep. Coll. of *Jessore* and *Backergunge*, and that lying to the North and East of that River to the jurisdiction of the Special dep. Collector of *Dacca* and *Mymensing*—Feb. 1, The Right Hon. the Govr. Genl of *India* in Council is pleased to appoint the following additional Lecturers and Establishment to the Medical College consequent on the demise of the late Principal Asst Surg M. J. Bramley: Mr Asst Surg C. C. Egerton to be Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—N. Wallich, Esq. M D, Supert of the Botanic Garden, to be Professor of Botany—Mr Asst Surg T. Chapman, M D, to be Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, Mr Asst Surg M. Cosh to officiate for Mr Chapman during his absence from the Presidency—Mr R. O'Shaughnessy to be Demonstrator to the Dissecting Room in the Medical College and to give assistance to the Chemical Lecturer—Mr David Hare to be Secy to the Institution—Mr Asst Surg F. Furnell to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of *Beerbhoom*—Mr Asst Surg K. M. Scott confirmed in the appointment of Civil Asst Surgeoncy of *Gowahatee* in *Assam*—14, Mr David

Pringle to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of *Tipperah*, continuing in charge of his present office, until relieved by Mr Irwin—Mr E. V. Irwin to officiate until further orders as Magis and Collector of *Mymensing* in the room of Mr Pringle—Mr H. C. Metcalfe to officiate until further orders as Magis, and dep. Collector of *Rungpore*—Mr R. R. Sturt to officiate until further orders as joint Magis, and dep. Collector of *Sylhet*.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Political Department, 9th Jan. 1837.

—*Resolution.*—It being deemed desirable that all possible publicity should be given to the facts which may transpire in the course of the operations now in progress for the suppression of the offence of Thuggee, in order that the public at large may be apprized of the extent to which that atrocious crime has been carried by the Thug fraternity, and that the native portion of the community especially, may be put upon their guard against those insidious murderers, the Right Hon the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the subjoined Extract from a letter from the officiating Agent to the Governor-General in the *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* territories, dated the 7th ultimo, shall be published for general information:—"I have the honor to forward abstracts of the *Jubulpore* and *Hyderabad Sessions* of the Thug trials for 1836, held by me during the past months of August, September, and October.—In the *Jubulpore Sessions*, 53 trials were held, and it is supposed that 4,268 persons were concerned in perpetrating the murders: the actual number of prisoners is 202, of whom 43 are *Moosulmans*, and 159 *Hindoo*s; but as many of the prisoners are concerned in several of the different trials, the number of persons arraigned according to the cases, is 557. The number of people murdered is 892, of which the remains of 265 persons have been exhumated, and inquests held over them; leaving 127 bodies unaccounted for. The amount of the property robbed is 1,72,720 rupees, the amount recovered is, as usual, scarcely worth mentioning.—In the *Hyderabad Sessions*, 17 trials were held, the number of people murdered is 82, of which 52 bodies have been exhumated, and inquests held over them. 489 persons are supposed to have been concerned in these murders; the number of prisoners is 39, of whom 37 are *Moosulmans*, and 2 *Hindoo*s, but as many are concerned in more than one

case, according to the trials 64 is the actual number tried. The supposed amount of property robbed in these cases is 8,935 rupees.—Warrants have been issued as follows—in the Jubulpore cases:—

Death	30
Transportation for life	148
Imprisonment for life	12
Acquitted	4
Under sentence of death, but admitted as an approver	1
Committed, but not present from sickness, and therefore not tried	3
Postponed for further enquiry	1
Died after commitment	2
Made an approver	1

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In the Hyderabad trials, as follows:—

Death	7
Transportation for life	23
Imprisonment for life	6
Acquitted	2
Under sentence of death, but admitted as an approver	1

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Legislative Department, Jan. 16th, 1837.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 16th Jan., 1837:—Act No. — of 1837.—I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to direct by an order authenticated by the official signature of the Register of such Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that the cognizance of any original suit or of any appeal which may be brought before any zillah or city court subordinate to such court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, shall be transferred to any other zillah or city court subordinate to the same court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.—II. Provided always, that whenever either of the said courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall, in the exercise of the power given by the preceding clause direct the transfer of the cognizance of any suit, such court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall cause the reasons for such transfer to be recorded on the proceedings.—Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 6th day of March next.

Eng. William, Financial Department, 1st January, 1837.—Notice is hereby given, that under the conditions of the

advertisement of this Department, dated 5th October 1836, and in conformity with further orders recently received from the Hon. Court of Directors, adjustments of interest will be made upon all stock certificates of the Book Debt Loan, bearing date 31st Dec. 1834, by allowing interest at the rate of six per cent. on the amount of the cancelled promissory note of the remittable loan, represented by such stock to the date of its advertised discharge, and from that date at five per cent on the augmented principle of the transferred stock.—The difference of interest that may be claimable under this notice will, in case the stock has been held consecutively by the same party or parties, be paid to the holder of the certificate on application and production thereof in the office of the Accountant-General of the Presidency, in which the stock may be registered for payment of interest, but in case of transfer intermediate between the 31st of December 1834, and that of application for adjustment of interest under this notice, the circumstances of each case and all particulars of the transfers must be submitted to the Governor General of India in Council, in order that his Lordship in Council may decide to whom the difference of interest thus granted is payable. Whenever interest shall have been adjusted on any stock certificates the same shall be delivered up to be exchanged for other certificates of the date of advertised discharge of the original six per cent. stock thereof, viz., 10th Aug., 1834, or 15th Jan., 1836, respectively, according to the number of the promissory notes as the case may be: and the holders of the resigned certificates shall further receive broken interest to the new date of half-yearly payment to which the stock will thus be changed—the payment in both cases to be receipted on the back of the exchanged certificate, in the usual manner.—The holders of promissory notes of the Government Transfer Loan, bearing date 31st December 1834, shall be entitled, until further orders, to transfer the same to the Book Debt Registers of date 10th August 1834, or 15th January 1836, according to the date of discharge of the original six per cent. stock of such notes respectively, and to receive on the occasion of every such transfer the difference of interest and the broken interest that may be payable on a similar adjustment, and renewal to be made thereon with that above prescribed for stock certificates of the same date.—The Accountant-Generals of Calcutta, Madras, and

Bombay, will make the adjustments of interest and transfers above authorized in respect to the notes and certificates registered for payment of interest at those Presidencies respectively, without demanding any fee for the same, and it will be necessary that the fact of adjustment having been made be noted on the new certificates to be granted. The holders of notes and certificates transferred to the London Registers, will, on application to the Hon. Court of Directors, learn the determination of the Hon. Court as to the manner in which these adjustments and transfers will be made in respect to their stock.

Ecclesiastical Department, 25th Jan., 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council directs, that the following paragraphs from Letter No. 2 of 1836, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 31st August, be published for general information:—Letter from Bengal, dated 27th May, 1835.—“Paras. 4 and 5.—Adverting to an arrangement made by the Bishop for a partial extension of religious rites to the inhabitants of Landour and Mussooree; and to his Lordship's desire that a plan could be devised for increasing the number of Chaplains so as to extend the benefit of religious offices to the smaller stations which are now destitute of them—also, suggesting a plan for effecting such an arrangement without increase of expence.”—1. We have bestowed on these paragraphs and upon the enclosures to which they refer that full consideration which the importance of the subject deserves.—2. You are already aware that we have determined not to create any fresh burthen upon the finances of India by increasing the number of Chaplains upon the existing scale of remuneration. At the same time, we are fully sensible of the evils resulting from European residents in India being deprived for lengthened periods of the benefits of religious instruction and consolation, and our desire has been to provide a remedy for those evils without any serious addition of expence.—3.—The plan which you have suggested in conformity with the desire expressed by the Lord Bishop is intended to effect this object, but we are convinced that the amount of income which it would afford to the Assistant Chaplains would be too small to enable them to sustain with propriety and comfort their station in society. We have, therefore, deemed it expedient to adopt one, differing in some points of detail, which, by assign-

ing to the junior class of Chaplains such salaries as are sufficient to support them in respectability, will remove all ground for discontent, and all pretence for additional allowances.—4. As the changes which we purpose, must be carried into effect with due regard to financial considerations, it will demand some time to complete them. Their object is to increase the efficiency of the church establishment by enlarging the number of Chaplains, within the Presidency of Bengal, from 37 to 49. The salaries are to be apportioned as follows:—the two Chaplains at the Presidency will receive the same amount as at present; 17 will receive Company's rupees 800 per mensem: and the remaining 30, Company's rupees 500 per mensem.—These salaries are to constitute their entire emoluments from the Company; and we shall, on no account, sanction the payment of extra allowances, whatever may be the grounds upon which they may be claimed.—5. The Chaplains receiving the lower amount of 500 Rupees per mensem, will be termed Assistant Chaplains, and, in future, all appointments will be made to this class. The Assistant Chaplains will succeed to the higher rank and the higher rate of salary according to seniority as vacancies occur in the superior class after it shall have been reduced by casualties to the prescribed number of 17.—6. As vacancies arise they will be supplied in the following manner:—on the occurrence of the first vacancy, two Assistant Chaplains will be appointed. On the second, only one; and on all succeeding vacancies the same principle will be acted upon; viz., that of an alternate appointment of two and one until the establishment attains the full extent of 49 to which we have restricted it, after which each vacancy will give rise only to a single appointment.—7. The 49 Chaplains on your establishments will be exclusive of those officiating at Singapore. Those Chaplains will continue to be appointed as directed in our dispatch in the Public Department, dated the 23d February 1831, para. 21, but they will not be considered as forming part of the number especially appropriated to the duties of your Presidency.—8. These changes will still subject us to some further expence in the sums allowed for passage and outfit. Although it is with reluctance that we consent to any extension of these charges, our anxiety to provide for the spiritual wants of the residents at the smaller stations is so great, as to render us willing to incur this addition for the

make of procuring so important a benefit. We cannot, however, consent to become liable to any further burden, and it has, therefore, been necessary to modify the furlough and retiring allowances so as to meet the intended changes. Those allowances will, in future, be on the following scale:—

Furlough Allowances.

After 7 years residence. . . . £191 12 6 per ann.
[full pay of Captain.]

If compelled by sickness to return to Europe before completing 7 years residence . . . £127 15 0
[half-pay of Captain.]

Retiring Allowances.

After 18 years service (including three years furlough.) . . . £292 0 0 per ann.
[full pay of Major.]

After 10 years actual service (if compelled by ill health to quit the service) . . . £173 7 6
[half-pay of Major.]

After 7 years actual service (do. do. do.) . . . £127 15 0
[half-pay of Captain]

The present Chaplains will be entitled to the existing scale of allowances as well for services as on furlough and retirement; these regulations being wholly prospective, and only affecting appointments made after the date of this despatch.—9. The location of the Chaplains under the new arrangements will be best regulated by reference to the opinion of the Lord Bishop.—10. It has been determined, by arrangements of a similar nature, to add six Chaplains to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Madras, and two to that of Bombay.

Fort William, Legislative Department, January 30.—Resolution.—It has been brought to the notice of the Govr. Genl in Council that, Landed Property of great value within the jurisdiction of the King's Courts, is now held by Parsees, to whom it has descended in conformity with Parsee usages, but not in conformity with the English Law of Inheritance.—2. The national usages of the Parsees are not like the Hindoo and Mahomedan rules of inheritance, marriage, and succession, recognized by law. Nevertheless it appears to his Lordship in Council that Parsees who are in possession of land which

they have inherited according to their national usages and with the acquiescence of all interested parties, ought not to be disturbed in that possession. This appears to his Lordship in Council to be one of those cases in which the strict enforcement of the law would defeat the end for which laws are made, would render property insecure, and would shake the confidence of the people in the institutions under which they live.—3. His Lordship in Council is disposed to enact that real property within the jurisdiction of the King's Courts shall, as regards its transmission by the will of a Parsee testator, or on the death of a Parsee intestate, be taken to be and to have always been of the nature of chattels real.—4. This enactment will be restricted by two provisos. One of those provisos secures in their possessions all who hold such property by what has hitherto been a strictly legal title. The other is intended to give legal validity to those family arrangements which Parsees have heretofore made according to their national customs, in cases in which no objection has been made to those arrangements.—5. In order that time may be given to Parsees, who reside at a distance from Calcutta to express their wishes, his Lordship in Council has determined to leave a longer interval than ordinary, between the first publication and the final reconsideration of the Act which has been prepared on this subject. The following draft of that Act is herewith published for general information:—Act No. — of 1837.—I. It is hereby enacted, that from the — day of — all immovable property situate within the jurisdiction of any of the Courts established by his Majesty's charter shall, as far as regards the transmission of such property on the death and intestacy of any Parsee having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last will of any such Parsee, be taken to be and to have been of the nature of chattels real and not of freehold.—II. Provided always, that in any suit at law or in equity which shall be brought for the recovery of such immovable property as is aforesaid, no advantage shall be taken of any defect of title arising out of the transmission of such property upon the death and intestacy of any Parsee having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last will of any such Parsee if such transmission took place before the said — day of —, and if such transmission were either according to the rules which regulate the transmission of freehold property, or else took place with the acquiescence of all persons to whom any

interest in that property would, according to the rules which regulate the transmission of chattels real, have accrued upon the death of such Parsee.—Ordered, that the said draft be re-considered of the first meeting of the legislative Council of India after the 9th day of May next.

Feb. 6, 1837.—The following Act, passed by the Hon. the Governor Genl of India in Council, on the 6th Feb. 1837, is hereby promulgated for general information: Act No. I. of 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st of March next, it shall be lawful for any one Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, to issue a warrant of distress for the recovery of arrears of assessment occurring under the Act of Parliament 33 Geo. III. Cap. 52, and every such warrant shall have the same force as if it were under the hands and seals of two such Justices.

Fort William, Judicial and Revenue Department, Jan. 31, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the provisions of Act VII. of 1835, to transfer from the Commissioners of Circuit for the 12th, 14th, 15th, 18th, and 19th divisions, to the Session Judges of the undermentioned districts, the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice, appertaining to those Zillahs, viz.: Khaugulpore, including Mongyr, Purnea, Tirhoot, 12th division—Burdwan, including Bancoora, 14th div.—Dacca, including Furreedpore, Mymensing, Sylhet, 15th div.—24 Pergunnahs, including Baraset, 18th div.—Midnapore, including Hidgellie, 19th division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 1st Feb., to 20th Feb. 1837.—Captain J. R. Ouseley to be Major, Lieut R. Drought to be Captain, and Ensign J. C. Phillips to be Lt.; from 2d Dec. 1836, in succ. to Maj. C. Fitzgerald retired—Capt C. J. Lewis, dep. Asst of the 1st class to be Asst Com. General of 2d class, vice Major G. Huiah who vacates his appointment in the Department on prom. to that rank—Captain H. Doveton dep. Asst of 2d class to be dep. Asst Commissary Genl. of 1st class, vice Captain C. J. Lewis—Captain C. Haldane sub-Asst. to be deputy Asst Com. General of 2d class, vice Captain H. Doveton—Surg Neil Maxwell, M D., is permitted to retire from the service of the E. I. Co. on the pension of his rank, from 1st inst.—Asst Surgeon J. F. Stewart, M D, to be Surgeon, from 1st Feb. 1837, vice Surgeon N. Maxwell retired—Regt of Art., Major J.

Tennant to be Lt-col Capt. J. J. Farrington to be Major, 1st Lieut and Brevet Captain E. C. T. B. Hughes to be Captain and 2d Lieut E. G. Austin to be 1st Lieutenant; from 27th January, 1837, in succession to Lieut-colonel J. Rodber retired—Super 2d Lieut D'O. R. Bristow is brought on the effective strength of the regt—74th regt N I, Captain H. Mackenzie to be Major, Lieut M. Huiah to be Captain, and Ensign G. Parker to be Lieutenant; from 30th Jan. 1837, in succession to Major A. Farquharson transferred to the Invalid Estab.—Capt. T. Timbrell of the regt of Art., to be Agent for the manufacture of gunpowder at Ichapore, vice Lieut-colonel J. Tennant who vacates his appointment on promotion to that rank: Lieut-colonel Tennant will continue to officiate in his present situation until relieved—Surg D. Renton to be a Super Surgeon on the Estab., from 26th Dec. last, vice Super Surgeon W. A. Venour who has retired from the service—Asst Surgeon H. Maclean, attached to the Mhairwarrah Local batt, was appointed in the Political Department, under date the 23d ult., to the med. charge of the Residency at Indore, vice Asst Surgeon J. M. Brander, M D., resigned—The services of Asst Surgeon F. Furnell are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Gov. of Bengal, for the medical duties of the civil station of Beerthoom—26th regt N. I., Lieut R. Spencer to be Interp. and Quarterm. vice Johnson promoted—Lieut J. W. Bennett Eur. regt, to do duty with the Sylhet L I batt—51st regt N I, Lieut C. Griffin to be Captain, Ensign J. Bontein to be Lieut, from 7th Feb, vice Wornum retired—1st Lieut H. Goodwyn to be Ex. Engr of 8th or Boreilly division of Public Works, vice Boileau to Europe—1st regt N I, Captain W. H. Sleeman to be Maj., Lieut J. S. Gifford to be Captain, Ensign G. A. Fisher to be Lieut; from 1st Feb., vice Major J. Bell retired—2d Lieut E. J. Brown to be Adj. to the Sappers and Miners in succession to Lieut. G. B. Tremenhoe resigned.—The Cawnpore div order directing Asst Surgeon W. Shirreff, on his arrival at Cawnpore, to proceed to Allahabad and do duty with 65th regt N I is confirmed—12th regt N I, Captain L. Bruce to be Major, Lieut A. Barclay to be Captain, and Ensign R. W. C. Doolan to be Lieut; from 21st Jan. 1837, in succession to Major I. Campbell decd.—The under-mentioned Officers of Infantry and Cavalry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet:—36th regt N I, Lieut F. C. Milner—29th regt N I, Lieut H. Fitzsimons—6th

regt N I, Lieut D. C. Keiller—34th regt N I, Lieut H. Moore—2d regt L C, Lieut J. Inglis—29th regt N I, Lieut F. Winter—64th regt N I, Lieut F. Knyvett—Mr. W. E. Rees is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Engrs. on this Estab, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieut.—Brevet Colonel H. T. Roberts, C B, 5th regt L C, to be a Brigadier of the 1st class in the Nizam's Army, and to the command of the Aurangabad div., vice Col. W. C. Baddeley, C B.—Lieut W. C. Birch 5th regt N I, to officiate as an Asst to the Supert. of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, during the absence of Cornet Robinson, or until further orders—73d regt N I, Ensign W. C. Erskine to be Adj. vice Thomas, permitted to resign that situation—The Reg Order permitting Lieut D. Ogilvy to proceed in charge of the 3d comp., as an Escort with Thugs, to the Presidency, and appointing Lieut G. J. Montgomery to act as Adj. to 15th regt N I, during his absence, is confirmed—The Reg. Order appointing Lieut G. P. Wish to act as Adj. to 60th regt N I, is confirmed as a temp arrangement—The Station Order appointing Asst Surgeon J. H. Palsgrave of 44th, to the medical charge of 68th regt N I, during the employment of Asst Surg M. McN. Rind, at Indore, is confirmed—The div. order appointing Lieut D. Wilkie to act as Interp and Quarterm to 58th regt N I, is confirmed—The following arrangements for the charge of remount horses from the Hisar stud, are confirmed.—Captain J. L. Tottenham, 3d L C., to the charge of the horses for that regiment and the 3d brigade H. A.—Lieut and Brevet Captain W. Benson 4th L C, to the charge of the horses for that regiment—Lieut. T. Quin, 4th L C, to the charge of the horses for regiments serving at Muttra, Nusseerabad, and Neemuch—2d Lieut H. R. E. Trevor, H. A. to the charge of the horses allotted to the 1st and 2d brigades of H. A. and the cavalry regiments serving at Meerut and Cawnpore—The following med. arrangements are confirmed:—Asst Surgeon W. Stevenson, senior, of the 1st, to the med. charge of 40th regt N I, vice Waugh reported sick—Asst Surgeon J. C. Brown from the General Hospital, to do duty with the Art. at Dera-Dun, during the practice season—Asst Surg R. Fullartou, M D, of 73d, to proceed and relieve Asst Surg S. Lightfoot, from the medical charge of 15th regt N I, on its march towards Barrackpore—The order appointing Lieut F. Brind to act as Adj. and Quarterm to 3d Brig H A, and as Adj.

to the Sirhind division Art., vice Alexander promoted, are confirmed as temp arrangements—2d Lieut W. Jones of Engineers is advanced to the situation of 1st Asst in the Great Trigonometrical Survey—The orders directing Surg D. Woodburn to take charge of the Superintending Surgeon's office on the departure of Surg R. Brown from Agra, and appointing Asst Surg G. Paton, M D, to the medical charge of 37th regt N I, are confirmed—The order appointing Asst Surg R. C. McConnochie to the medical charge of the Sylhet L I batt is confirmed as a temp arrangement—With reference to General Order, No. 255, of 14th Nov. 1836, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to adjust the date of rank as Colonel by Brevet of the following Officers: Colonels C. Parker, Art.; H. Huthwaite, 15th N I; W. Conrad Faithfull, C B, 17th N I; T. Wilson, C B, 2d N I; F. V. Raper, 70th N I; G. Swiney, Art.; G. Pollock, C B, ditto; A. Lindsay, C B, ditto; and J. Alexander, 65th N I, to take rank as Colonels by Brevet, from 5th June 1829, the date on which Lieut-colonel P. Delamotte, of the Bombay army, was promoted to the rank of Col regimentally, and to stand above that Officer, in the general gradation list of Colonels in the service of the East India Company for promotion to the rank of Major Genl by his Majesty's Brevet—60th regt N I, Lieut C R. Gwatkin to be Adjutant, vice Riddell promoted.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ensign J. D. W. Hall is posted to 22d regt N I, at Nusseerabad—Ensign C. Alexander is posted to 60th regt N I, at Mhow—Lieut Colonel J. Orchard from Eur. regt to 31st regt N I—Lieut-colonel A. Roberts is posted, to left wing of Eur. regt—Lt.-colonel J. Caulfield from 9th to 1st regt L C—Lieut-colonel R. E. Chambers to 9th regt L C—Surgeon T. Stoddart from 33d to 49th regt N I—Surgeon G. Smith to 33d regt N I—Asst Surgeon W. M. Buchanan to 21st regt N I—Surgeon G. Angus from 62d to 41st N I, at Barrackpore—Surgeon E. J. Yeatman, M D, from 41st to 32d regt N I, at Allypore—Surgeon Jos. Duncan from 47th to 3d regt N I—Surgeon Jas. Duncan from 32d to 47th regt N I, at Agra—Asst Surg J. Murray, M D, is posted to the 1st brig. H A—Ensigns E. Hall and E. Locker to do duty with 70th regt N I; and Ensign J. Montgomery with 9th regt N I—Ensign W. D. Goodyear 47th regt N I, to do duty at the Landour Depot during the hot season—Ensign C. Wright to do duty with 70th regt N I, at Barrackpore

—Lieut J. Butler 55th regt, to do duty with the A. L. I, vice Erskine resigned.

PURLOIN. —Major W. E. Hay to the Cal. —Lieut J. G. Lawson —Capt J. A. Crommelin to Cape— Captain J. F. Bradford—Lieut-colonel W. Pattle to Cape—Surg K. Macqueen to Cape—Lieut D. Wiggins—Lieut J. H. W. Mayow—Lieut N. D. Barton—Lieut W. Moultrie—Lieut F. C. Milner to Cape—Asst Surg F. Thompson—Lieut F. W. Cornish—Asst Surg A. Thomson—Asst Surg. T. B. Hart—Asst Surg J. M. Brander, M. D.—Lieut J. E. Grounds—Lieut-colonel J. Craigie.

INVALIDED. —Major G. H. Johnstone, 26th regt N. I.—Major A. Farquharson, 74th regt N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE. —Ensign S. W. Gardner—Major C. Fitzgerald from 2d Jan.—Capt R. McMullin —Surgeon C. M. Macleod—Lieut. G. Greene—Major John Bell, 1st regt, from 1st Feb.

GENERAL ORDERS.*

Head-quarters, Camp, Agra, 31st Dec. 1836.—At a general court-martial, held at Neemuch on the 8th Dec 1836, Lieut John Theodore Wilcox, 49th regt N. I, was arraigned on the following charges: Charges.—1st. For having falsely stated, in his report as relieved regimental subaltern officer for the day, dated 5th July 1836, that, on the day previous, he "visited the guards at sun-set, and gave the parole."—2d. For having falsely stated, in a second report, of the same date prepared by my orders, in consequence of the informality of the first, that he "visited the guards in the evening, and gave the parole, marched off the picquets, and posted the sentries at sun-set."—3d. For having, on Sunday 21st Aug. 1836, between the hours of seven and ten A.M. publicly exposed himself in the vicinity of the residency house, where divine service was being performed, in a highly improper and disgraceful state, and exhibiting both by his manner and dress, that he was under the effects of recent intoxication or habitual intemperance.—The whole of such conduct being disgraceful, scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. (Signed) C. R. SKARDON, Lt.-colonel, commanding 49th regt N. I.—Neemuch, 9th Sept. 1836.—Additional charge against Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, 49th regt N. I.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having on the 10th Oct. 1836, in presence of, but without the consent of Peer Bux, sepoy, 6th company 39th regt N. I, taken up five

rupees, the property of the said Peer Bux, and not repaid the same up to the 31st Oct. 1836, notwithstanding repeated promises from day to day that he would do so. (Signed) C. R. SKARDON, Lt.-col. commanding 49th regt N. I. Neemuch, Nov. 28, 1836.—Finding: The court having maturely considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut J. T. Wilcox, of the 49th regt N. I, is of the first charge guilty—of the second charge guilty—of the third charge guilty.—And the court are of opinion, that the whole of the conduct set forth in these three charges is disgraceful, scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. Of the additional charge, the court find the prisoner guilty, with the exception to the words "but without the consent of," of which they acquit him.—Sentence: The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, do therefore sentence him, Lieut J. T. Wilcox to be discharged the service.—Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies.—Dec, 29, 1836. The prisoner to be paid up and discharged, from the date of the promulgation of this order at Neemuch.

Head-quarters, Camp, Khoorjah, Jan. 21.—At a general court-martial assembled at Dinapore, on 20th Dec. 1836, Lieut John De Fountain, 56th regt N. I, was arraigned on the following charge: Charge.—I charge Lieut John De Fountain, of 56th regt N. I, with scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—1st count. In having, on an evening, about the end of Dec. 1835, or Jan. 1836, familiarly associated with Mr. Duhan, a shopkeeper at Dinapore, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hunter (since deceased) and others, and got drunk in their company.—2d count. In having falsely repeatedly failed to fulfil his promises to the said Mr. Duhan, in regard to the payment for two dozens of beer purchased in March 1836, as for ready money, and not paid for up to 1st Aug. 1836.—3d count. In having falsely asserted, in a letter to the said Mr. Duhan, dated 25th of July 1836, and repeated the same falsehood before a court of inquiry in Aug. 1836, that the said beer had been purchased for and on account of another person, Mrs. Wilcox.—4th count. In having falsely stated to Ensign Steer, of the 56th regt, in April 1836, that in fulfilment of an agreement to that effect, he had paid to the said Mr. Duhan a sum of about two hundred rupees, on account of the said Ensign Steer, whereas no part of such money

had been paid up to the 1st of Oct. 1836. —5th count. In having submitted to be insultingly expelled from the quarters of Lieut. Wheler, of the 56th regt N I, some time in the month of June 1835, without taking any steps to vindicate his honor. (Signed) G. R. PEMBERTON, Major, commanding 56th regt N I, Dinapore, Nov. 18, 1836.—Finding: The court having duly considered the evidence adduced for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that on the 1st count, the prisoner Lieut. John De Fountain, 56th regt N I, is guilty of having associated, but not familiarly, with the parties named, and acquits him of the rest of that count.—On the second count that he is guilty.—On the third count that he is not guilty, and of this they honorably acquit him.—On the fourth count that he is not guilty.—On the fifth count that he is not guilty, and of this they honorably acquit him. With regard to the preamble of the charge, the court is of opinion, that the conduct of the prisoner in so far as the first and second counts have been sustained by evidence, was unbecoming the conduct of an officer and a gentleman, but not scandalous.—Sentence: The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as above expressed, sentences him, the said Lieut. John De Fountain, 56th regt N I, to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem proper. Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies. 23d Jan. 1837.—Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief: Hoping that Lieut. De Fountain possesses the sense of honor which is becoming an officer, trusts that the pain which he must experience from the severe reprimand awarded by the court-martial (which is now reiterated by his Excellency in compliance with the sentence) will prove a sufficient caution to guide his future behaviour; and to lead him so to conduct himself for the time to come, as to obliterate what is now recorded against him, and tend to the re-establishment of his character amongst his brother officers. Lieut De Fountain will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

Fort William, 30th January, 1837.—No. 24 of 1837.—The following paragraph (5) of a Military Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 51, dated 31st Aug. 1836, is published for general information:—

Letter dated 15th August 1835.

"With reference to Court's Orders to Madras, of 6th August, 1834, (a copy of which was forwarded as applicable to Bengal, in Court's Letter of 11th Feb. 1835,) regarding the allowances of General Officers on the Staff, while absent from their divisions on leave, submit a representation of the injurious effect of the Regulation therein laid down, and urge the grounds upon which the Court are requested to re-consider the Orders in question, and to grant the officers so employed an immunity from any forfeiture of Allowances while absent from their divisions, on leave, within the limits of the Presidency to which they belong."

—Para 5. In compliance with your recommendation, we shall not object to the continuance of the Allowances of Officers on the General Staff, when absent from their commands within the limits of their respective Presidencies, for a reasonable period, provided that no additional expense is thereby occasioned to the State.

No. 40 of 1837.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 57, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated the 14th Sept. 1836, are published for general information:—"Letter from, dated 17th Aug. 1835. (No. 94.)—Transmit five memorials from the medical officers of the circles of Benares, Agra, Cawnpore, Presidency, and Meerut, appealing against the delay in filling up the appointment of third Member of the Medical Board on the retirement of Mr. McDowell, and the reduction of the number of Superintending Surgeons. State that the delay complained of in filling up the vacancy in the Board, was unavoidably pending the receipt of Court's decision on Mr. Muston's case."—And:—"Letter from, dated 19th Oct. 1835. (No. 121.)—Transmitting a similar memorial from the medical officers of the Sirhind Division."—1. With reference to our Military Letter of 9th March, 1836, (No. 17, paragraph 10) and, on re-consideration of all the circumstances connected with the retardation of promotion, consequent on the delay in filling up the vacancy in the Medical Board, created by the retirement of Mr. McDowell, we have resolved that the nomination of Mr. Skipton to a seat at the Medical Board, shall have effect from the date of Mr. MacDowell's retirement, and that the other promotions dependent upon Mr. Skipton's promotion, shall also have retrospective effect to the same extent.—2. Under this arrangement Mr. Skipton's

service at the Medical Board will be considered to have commenced from the date of Mr. McDowell's retirement.—3. With respect to the other prayers contained in the memorials of the medical officers transmitted with the letters under reply, we have to inform you that they cannot be complied with.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 3, Captain F. C. Milner 36th regt., to Louisa, 2d daughter of the late Capt G. Hunter—6, Mr. N. H. Collins to Miss S. Whale—1, Mr. F. Warman to Miss J. Hodgkinson—6, Mr J. P. Rosewell to Mrs M. F. Rigordy—Mr G. Barnes to Mrs M. Austin—7, H. P. Marshall, Esq. to Jane, 2d daughter of the late A. C. Seymour, Esq.—G. Lewis, Esq. to Letitia, eldest daughter of the late F. Linstedt, Esq.—Mr J. Vander Beek to Miss H. Crouch—14, Captain R. Richards to Miss A. S. Boradman—15, Jaffray, 4th son of A. Seales, Esq. to Cecilia, 2d daughter of the late Major P. Codd, of Kent—19, at Barrackpore, G. Salter, Esq. to Mrs Wortham.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 2, Mrs W. Sturmer of a son—5, Mrs Morgan, relict of the late Ensign J. J. M. C. Morgan of a daughter—at Mhow, the lady of Lieut E. P. Bryant, 68th N I, of a daughter—Mrs J. Grindall of a daughter—6, at Bareilly, the lady of D. Pollock, Esq. 7th regt N I, of a daughter—the lady of Mr R. Smith of a son—9, the wife of Mr T. M. Gomess of a son—14, at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt E. M. Blair, 5th L C. of a son—Mrs Eckford of a son—18, at Barrackpore, the lady of Capt W. Beckett of a son.—at Dinapore, Mrs. W. B. Tythe of a son—19, Mrs. J. P. Green of a daughter—22, Mrs. C. Bremner of a son—Late at Mhow the lady of Lieut G. P. Whish 60th regt of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 3, at Dum Dum, Charlotte, wife of Serjt J. McHugh—6, Clementina, eldest daughter of Mr. E. C. Bolat—8, Mr. J. H. Grant—12, Mr. J. C. Aratoon—13, at Dacca, Henrietta, daughter of A. Ducas, Esq.—18, Mrs E. Sage, wife of Lieut O. Sage—19, at Balasore, Anne, wife of Rev. J. Stubbins—22, at Malda, Juliana, wife of John Lamb Esq.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 30, C. M. Lushington, Esq. having been appointed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, an occasional Member of Council, under the provisions of Act 33, Geo. III, Cap LII, was sworn in and took his seat, this forenoon, under a salute of 15 guns.—The Rev. G. Trover to be Chaplain at Bellary—Feb. 3, Mr

W. E. Lockhart, is re appointed to the office of sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura, which he had virtually vacated under the Reg. published on 6th Nov. 1832. on obtaining a furlough to Europe with the absentee allowance; and an extension of his leave of absence granted to him from the 1st ult. to the present date, with instructions to rejoin his station without delay—T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be head Asst to the collector and magistrate of Ganjam—The appointment of Deputy Persian Translator to Government has been discontinued from 21th Jan., the date of Mr R. D. Parker's appointment to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore—3, Mr J. H. Young to be a Govt. commr. for the adjudication of small claims withdrawn from the Carnatic Fund—7, Mr H. T. Babbby to be judge and criminal judge of Bellary, vice Mr Angelo—Mr A. E. Angelo to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, vice Mr. Strombom—Mr P. H. Strombom to be judge and criminal judge of Chicncole, vice Mr. Crawley proceeded to England; Mr Arbutnot continuing to act as judge and criminal judge during Mr Strombom's absence, or until further orders.—Mr P. B. Smollett to act as senior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue—14, Mr. J. Haig, when relieved by Mr Caamajor, who has been directed to resume his duties as 2d judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the centre div., to act as 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit of the southern div., during the absence of Mr Garrow or until further orders—Mr. T. L. Blane to take charge of the office of principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, until further orders—Mr T. A. Anstruther to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, vice Mr. Morris, who has resigned his appointment—Mr T. Pycroft to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of the southern division of Arcot—Mr H. Fiere to officiate as Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Salem, during the absence of Mr. White, or until further orders—Mr C. Whittingham to be Head Asst to the principal collector and magistrate of the southern div. of Arcot—Mr L. D. Daniell is permitted to prosecute his studies under the principal collector of Malabar—15, the undermentioned civil servants attained the rank of Junior Merchants:—Messrs R. D. Park r—D. White—E. Maltby—E. Newberry—S. Scott—J. D. Bourdillon—and the following, of Factors:—S. N. Ward—F. H. Crozier—H. A. Brett—J. J. Cotton—W. M. Molle—F. Copleston—T. Onslow

A M. Owen—18, Mr J. H. Cochrane to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddipah, until further orders—21, Mr R. W. Chatfield to act as Registrar to the zillah court of Canara, during the absence of Mr F. N. Maltby, until further orders—24, Mr W. A. Forsyth re-appointed to act as Asst judge and joint criminal judge of Salern, until further orders—Mr D. White to act as additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, during the employment of Mr F. Maltby on other duty, or until further orders.—Lieut F. C. Cotton of the corps of Engrs., is permitted to resign the appointments of Civil Engr. in the 4th div. and acting Civil Engr. in the 2d div.—28, Mr C. Pelly to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, during the employment of Mr Blane on other duty, or until further orders—Mr A. Hall to act as Head Asst to the principal collector and magistrate of the northern div. of Arcot, during the employment of Mr Cochrane on other duty, or until further orders—the appointment of Dep. Tamil Translator to Government has been discontinued from the 25th inst., the date of Mr R. T. Porter's departure to England on furlough.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 3rd Feb., to 4th March, 1837—34th L I, Senior Lieut W. White to be Captain, and sent Ensign R. W. O'Grady to be Lieut, vice Macleod *dec.*; date of commissions 19th Jan. 1837—Captain Malcolm McNeill 6th regt L C has been appointed in the Public Depart. under date the 27th Jan. a police magistrate at Madras, vice Teel—Lieut T. A. C. Godfrey, Art. to be staff officer to the Artillery at Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, from the date of the relief of the Artillery at Penang, vice Fisher—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut col. (Brevet-col.) T. H. S. Conway, C B, 6th L C, to be a Brigadier of the 1st class, and to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, subject to the confirmation of the gov't of India—Colonel Conway, C B, will at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, continue to act as Adj't Genl of the Army till relieved, or until further orders.—Lieut J. Atry, R. M. 3d regt foot, to be Aide-de camp to the Right Hon. the Governor, from the 1st Feb.—3d regt L I, Lieut S. C. Briggs to be Adj't, vice Miles—34th regt L I, Lieut P. Shaw to be Adj't, vice White—Lieut Captain G. H. Miles 31st L I, is permitted to resign the appointment of Adj't of that corps—Captain C. E. Faber to be civil Engineer in the 4th

division, vice Cotton resigned—37th regt N I, Captain C. R. Bradstreet to be Major, Lieut and Brevet Captain J. B. Neeve to be Captain, and Ensign E. R. Sibby to be Lieut vice Story discharged; date of commissions 31st January 1837—50th regt N I, Captain T. L. Green to be Maj Lieut W. W. Dunlop to be Captain, and Ensign W. D. Grant to be Lieut, vice Walter *dec.*; date of commissions 27th Jan. 1837—Asst Surgeon J. Bell to be Surgeon, vice Brackenridge retired, date of commission 1st Feb. 1837—Lieut-col J. Bell, 7th regt N I, to be a Brigadier of the 2d class and to command Palaveram—Lieut-colonel S. S. Gummer 1st N I, to command at Jaulnah—Captain M. S. Poole, 5th regt N I, to be deputy Asst Adj't Genl to the southern division of the Army, vice M'Neill—Lieut J. Grimes 8th regt N I, to be deputy Asst Adj't Genl to the centre division of the army, vice Poole—Asst Surgeon J. Mathison M D, is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army—Captain H. C. Cotton to be civil Engineer in the 3d division in the Revenue Department—Captain A. T. Cotton to be civil Engineer in the 2d division in ditto—Asst Surgeon S. T. Lyell to act as medical officer to the zillah of Rajahmundry, in the room of Dr. Woodford on sick certificate—42d regt N I, Captain F. H. Ely to be Major, Lieut-colonel Macleod to be Captain, and Ensign F. H. Sansom to be Lieut, vice Thomas invalided, date of commissions 10th Feb. 1837—The services of Major F. H. Ely 42d regt N I, are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty—Ens W. D. Grant 50th regt, is appointed to act as Adj't of that corps until further orders, vice Dunlop promoted—Captain C. Boldero 24th regt N I, to be deputy Asst Quartermaster Genl to the centre division of the army, vice Ely—1st Lt S. Vardon, Engineers, to conduct the duties of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the department of Public Works, until further orders—2d Lieut J. Inverarity, Engrs, to take charge of the office of Superintending Engineer of the centre division, until further orders.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Captain A. A. Musitta removed from the Carnatic Eur. Vet batt, to the 2d N V. batt—Asst Surg. R. H. Buchanan is appointed to do duty with 12th regt N I, and will proceed with the detachment of that corps to embark for Malacca, and on his arrival in the Straits he will receive Asst Surgeon J. Cornfoot, who is to return to the detachment of 13th regt now at Malacca—Asst Surgeon J. Mathison M D,

is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of Artillery proceeding to Penang, Malacca, and Singapore—Asst Surgeon A. Shewan from 51st to 45th regt N I—Colonel J. Bell 7th regt to 27th regt—Colonel S. S. Gummer 1st to 39th regt—Colonel R. L. Evans, C. B. 29th to 50th regt—Lieut-colonel J. Henry 48th to 1st regt—Lieut-colonel H. Walpole 5th to 7th regt—Lieut-colonel J. Anderson 50th to 5th regt—Lieut-colonel W. Strahan 39th to 43th regt—Surgeon C. Price 8th to 5th L C—Surgeon G. B. Macdonell 5th to 8th L C—Artillery: 1st Lieut T. K. Whistler, horse brigade effective strength to 4th batt—1st Lieut M. Watts 2d batt to horse brigade effective strength—1st Lieut A. J. Begbie, 4th batt to 2d batt—Surgeon J. Macleod 33th to 42d regt—Surgeon A. Campbell 42d to 38th regt—Asst Surgeon J. Davies 38th to 42d regt.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Captain W. N. Pace from the 1st March—Lieut D. Pearson—Surgeon C. Seale.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Captain E. A. Hurrelly, 8th regt L C—1st Lieut W. K. Worster, Art.—Captain C. Rochford—Captain C. Turner 35th N I—Captain J. F. Musgrove 36th N I—Lieut W. F. Du Pasquier 17th N I.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The following movements, after the termination of the Rebellion in Goomsor, are ordered:—the 3d regt L I, from the northern div. to Elore—5th regt N I, to march from Dindigul to Trichinopoly to be there stationed—6th regt N I, to Vizianagram, to be there stationed—8th regt N I, to Palaveram, to be there stationed—16th regt N I, from Elore to Palaveram, to be there stationed—14th regt N I, to be stationed at Berhampore—17th regt N I, to be stationed at the new cantonment in the vicinity of Nougau—21st regt N I, to be stationed at Chicacole—the 43d regt N I, to proceed to Kamptee, to be there stationed—38th regt N I, to march from Kamptee to Vellore, to be there stationed—14th regt N I, to remain at Vizagapatam—49th regt N I, to Bangalore, to be there stationed—the 59th regt N I, to proceed to Vizianagram, to be there stationed—Staff Officers and Officers doing duty with the above regiments, to rejoin respectively their departments and corps.

PURLOINERS.—Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Neeve (resp)—Asst Surgeon J. Wilkinson—Brigadier J. Anderson—Ensign A. A. Geils—Lieut F. C. Cotton, 1st Lieut J. Babington—Lieut T. Maughan 12th regt Bombay N. I., is per-

mitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, 24th Jan. 1837.—No 7 of 1837.—The following General Order by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, under date the 9th instant, No. 7, is re-published at this Presidency.

Fort William, Jan. 9—No. 7 of 1837.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having, in a recent Despatch, again expressed their anxious desire that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having, at the same time, deemed it necessary to prescribe that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of these languages be, in future, considered an indispensable qualification for Staff Employ, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the Hon. Court, without prejudice to the just claims of the army, in other respects, highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for general information.—No. 1. No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, or eligible to the Commissariat Department, or the appointment of Regimental Interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.—2. No officer who may enter the service hereafter, will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one, during actual service in the field) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.—3. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service are exempted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding article, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.

Court-Martial.—Jan. 25, 1837.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-martial, holden at Secunderabad on the 3d of Jan. 1837, by order of Lieut-colonel John Turner Trevelyan, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidary Force, by virtue of a warrant of authority vested in him by his Excellency Lieut.

General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army. Major George Story of the 37th regt. N. I., published in arrest by order of the Commander-in-chief, upon the complaint of Lieut-colonel William Bach Spry, commanding the same regt.—Charge: 1 charge Major George Story of the 37th regt of N I, with scandalous and infamous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances—First instance: In having in a letter addressed to the Military Secy to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, dated Secunderabad the 15th of August 1836, falsely stated as follows: "What his Excellency has been led to suppose against me I am most grievously unacquainted with, not having been told or seen one syllable of what was said or written on the recent event which occurred on the full Parade of the regt." Thereby insinuating that reports to the prejudice of his (Major Story's) character unfounded in fact, and of which he had not been duly apprized, and formed the subject of official complaint against him; he (Major Story) having been fully informed of the representations that were to be communicated respecting him on the occasion alluded to.—Second instance: In having in the same letter, falsely, maliciously, and in the most uncalled for manner stated as follows:—"Indeed a similar circumstance occurred shortly before of a similar nature, in Lieut-colonel Spry's family, when his lady I believe it was, had to appear in court to answer the complaint of a similar domestic for striking him, or embezzlement, these insertions hurt my ideas, but what can I do, it is a strong and parallel case exactly, and cannot but be made to revert. The case to which Major Story alludes having been degrading personal conflict, in which he had engaged with a native servant named Anthony" In the month of February last, for which, and for wages due the latter sought redress in the Police office.—Third instance: In having in the same letter, falsely and maliciously insinuated that the public repairs made to the Hospital of the 37th regt N I, recently, prior to the date of the said letter, were composed of bad materials and finished with bad workmanship.—Fourth instance. In having in the same letter falsely stated as follows: "My conduct has at no time been impeached, nor have I at any time by anyone been accused of want of zeal, or insufficient knowledge of my duties." He Major Story being well aware that his conduct had been publicly

animadverted upon by superior authority on five different occasions during the last four years as herein set forth, namely:—1st. By a letter addressed by the acting Adjt Genl of the army, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, dated 25th October, 1832.—2d. By a letter addressed to the Officer commanding the 37th regt N I, by the acting Asst Adjt Genl of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by order of Colonel Chas. Albert Vigoureux, C. B. commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Secunderabad the 31st July 1833.—3d. By a letter addressed by the Adjt Genl of the army, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Fort St. George, 25th Feb., 1835.—4th. By a letter addressed to the Officer commanding the 37th regt N I, by the Asst Adjt Genl of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by order of the Lieut-colonel John Turner Trewinn, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Secunderabad the 12th of June 1836.—5. By a letter addressed to the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by the Adjt Genl of the army, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief dated 6th July 1836. The whole of the above being subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war. (Signed) W. B. SPRY, Lieut-colonel, commanding 37th regt N I. Secunderabad, 26th Nov. 1836.—By order, (Signed) R. J. H. VIVIAN, Asst Adjt Genl H. S. Force—"The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charge, as well as what the prisoner Major G. Story, of the 37th regt N I, has urged in his defence, and the evidence adduced thereon, is of opinion:—Finding on the first instance of the charge: That the prisoner is guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the words "unfounded in fact," and the imputation of "Scandalous and infamous."—Finding on the second instance of the charge. That the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of the charge, with the exception of the imputation "Scandalous and infamous."—Finding on third instance of the charge: That the prisoner is guilty of the third instance of the charge, —Finding on the fourth instance of the charge: That the prisoner is guilty of the fourth instance of the charge, with the exception of the words

'Five different occasions," which the court find to have been "Four," and with the further exception of the imputation "Scandalous and infamous."—Sentence: The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him the said Major George Story of 37th regt N I, to be discharged from the Service. (Signed) J. H. SCHOEDDE, Lieut-colonel H. M. 55th regt, President. (Signed) A. WOOD-BURN, Captain, deputy Judge Advocate General—Remarks by the Court: In explanation of the finding on the first, second, and fourth instances of the charge, the court beg leave to state that it has acquitted the prisoner of the imputations "Scandalous and infamous," in these instances, in consequence of its opinion that the prisoner did not intend wilfully to make false representations.—The finding of the court on the third instance of the charge having left the court no option as to its award, which under all the circumstances of the case, it would have felt disposed to mitigate, and the court, therefore, humbly begs to recommend the prisoner to the favorable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. (Signed) J. H. SCHOEDDE, Lieut-colonel, H. M.'s 55th regt, President. Confirmed. (Signed) P. MATTIAND, Lieut Genl, Commander-in-chief. Madras, 25th Jan. 1837.—Remarks by the Commander-in-chief: The Commander-in-chief would, under ordinary circumstances, feel most unwilling to disregard the recommendation of members of a General Court-martial; but, on the present occasion, he is altogether at a loss to discover the grounds upon which it has been based.—According to the tenor of the finding, Major Story stands convicted of having, maliciously, forwarded to head-quarters a statement which, in three instances, was in itself false, and which in one instance, he knew to be false, which latter instance, in the opinion of the court, constitutes scandalous and infamous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; and yet, in apparent forgetfulness, of the grave complexion of this finding, he has been recommended to mercy.—The Commander-in-chief further considers that the defence, far from extenuating the prisoner's offence, contains much evincing a continuance of that very disposition which has occasioned the present trial.—Under these circumstances the good of the service absolutely requires that the sentence should be confirmed.—(Signed) P. MATTIAND, Lieut-Genl and Commander in-

chief.—Mr. George Story is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the promulgation of this order at Secunderabad.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 30, Mr T. J. Lavery to Miss B. Johnstone—Mr. B. J. Rose to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Major Milbourne—Feb. 6, L. de Fries, Esq, to Miss F. F. Accarier—9, at Bangalore, Ens. C. H. Case, 52d regt, to Sophia, only daughter of the late F. Humphreys, Esq—Conductor J. Marsh to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain C. W. Black, horse brigade—13, Captain Francis 1st N I, batt, to Miss F. E. Price—25, at Ootacamund, G. K. Erskine 1st regt Bombay L C, to Selina, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-col. R. L. Chambers, C B, H M's 41st foot—27, Mr G. S. Macurtom to Jane, only daughter of Mr. E. J. R. Kennedy.

STATUS.—Jan. 20, at Cannanore, the lady of Lieut J. Glynn 4th regt N I, of a daughter—30, The lady of Captain H. Pace of a son still born—31, the wife of Mr J. Goodair of a daughter—Feb. 2, at Royapooram, the lady of Rev. M. Winslow of a daughter—4, the lady of Surgeon C. Searle of a daughter—at Cuddalore, the lady of W. H. Bayley, Esq, C S, of a daughter—5, at Secunderabad, the lady of G. Meikle, Esq, of a daughter—The lady of Captain G. Middlecoat of a son—6, the lady of Capt J. J. Underwood of a son—9, at Royapooram, the lady of Captain T. Locke of a son—10, at Palaveram, the lady of Lieut J. Gerrard of a daughter—15, at Chintalpoody, the lady of Capt Weir, M. E. R, prematurely of a daughter—16, at Vellore, the lady of Captain Logan of a daughter—17, at Pursewaukum, the wife of Mr J. White of a daughter—19, the wife of Mr J. McLeish of a daughter—22, at Guntour, the lady of Captain Cotton of a son—28, at Arcot, the Captain Elliott 5th L C, of a son.

DEATHS.—Jan 27, in camp, Major H. Walter 50th regt—Feb. 3, the infant daughter of Mr B. G. Regels—4, at Nellore, Jaffna Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. Knight, Missionary—5, the Rev. Dr. Corrie, Lord Bishop of Madras—21, at Bangalore, Mariam, relict of the late B. Gompertz, Esq, of Teignmouth—24, on board the ship "Java," Lieut S. B. Heming H M's 26th foot.

Sunday.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 20, Mr G. L. Elliot to act as 2d Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut—Mr J. B. Simon to act as 3d Judge of the court of Sudder De-

wanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut—Mr A. Nshaw to be Asst Judge for the detached station of Shulapore—24, the appointment of Lieut H. Rudd 5th N I, to command the Poona police corps, and as Supert of police, and to appoint that officer Asst magistrate of Poona, under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, is confirmed—Mr J. Gordon to act as 1st Asst to the collector of Ahmedabad—Mr R. Keays to act as 1st Asst to the collector of Kaird—Mr P. Scott having returned to the Presidency from N. S. Wales is to resume his appointment as 1st Asst to the principal collector of Poona—Mr N. Kirkland to act as collector of Kaira—Mr R. C. Chambers to act as sub-collector of Broach—Mr H. Liddell to act as 1st Asst to the principal collector of Surat—25, the undermentioned Assis to the collector of Belgaum, are to be placed in permanent charge of the following Talookas—Mr W. Eacombe acting 1st Asst in charge of Bagulcotta, Purnagurh, Badamee, and Hoonguond—Mr J. S. Law, 2d Asst in charge of Chikode—Mr A. Campbell, 3d Asst, in charge of Sumpgaun—Mr A. Bettington Asst in charge of Paldapore and Beedee Mr R. Y. Bazett, Asst in charge of Indee and Moodebehall, under the orders of the acting 1st Asst.—Mr W. R. Morris to be acting Acct-General, and Revenue, Judicial, and Military Accountant—Mr W. Simson to be acting dep. Accountant General, and acting dep. Revenue, Judicial, and Military Accountant—20, Mr P. W. Le Geyt to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar—Mr R. T. Webb to act as Reg. of the Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut—Mr J. W. Langford to act as Asst Judge and Session Judge, and Asst to the Agent for Sirdars, at Poona—Feb. 1, Mr C. Loughnan to be 3d Asst to the collector of Kaira—Mr J. R. Morgan to be Asst to the collector of Ahmedabad—the nomination of Lieut J. Bufrows 14th regt N I, as an Asst in the Thuggee Department in Western Malwa and Guzerat, is confirmed—Mr G. L. Farrant to be acting Asst Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar—Asst Surgeon J. F. Huddle to the medical charge of the Police at Bombay—Asst Surgeon R. Brown, M.D., to the medical charge of the common Jail and the House of Correction—3, Mr G. Norton is appointed to the office of Coroner in Bombay, vice Little resigned—4, Mr J. H. Crawford to be Accountant General, and Revenue, Judicial, and Military Accountant—9, Mr S. Fowler to be dep. Asst Master—14, Mr C. Sims to be 1st Asst to the collector in Candeish

—20, Mr. F. Sims to act as 2d Asst to the principal collector of Surat—Mr J. H. Pelly, junr., to act as 3d Asst to the principal collector of Dharwar—Mr W. Courtney to act as 1st Asst political commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda, from 28th April to 16th Nov., 1836—22, Lieut P. T. Freuch to be Bheel Agent in the Ahmednuggur collectorate—Lieut F. H. Brown to be Agent for Bheels in Candeish, and to continue attached as 2d in command of the Bheel corps—Mr N. Kirkland acting collector of Kaira, received charge of the collectorate from Mr. Briggs on 12th instant.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from Jan. 21st to Feb. 27th 1837—Asst Surgeon T. Waller to be Vaccinator in the Concan, vice Surgeon T. Robson prom.—Captain B. Seton 16th regt N I, to act as joint Remount Agent till the arrival of the officer to be nominated to that appointment—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed—Lt J. Penny 1st regt L C, to act as Adj't to that regt during the absence of Lieut Owen on leave to the Presidency—Lieut L. Brown 5th regt N I, to act as Interpreter to H. Art. and H M's 4th regt L D, during the absence of Lieut Woosnam, H. A, on leave—Lieut E. A. Guerin, 14th regt N I, to act as Adj't to that regt during the absence of Ensign Stuart on sick certificate to the Presidency—Lieut T. Jackson 24th regt N I, to act as Adj't to the detachment of that regt at Broach, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file from 1st ultimo—Captain J. Pope 17th regt N I, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to left wing of 1st regt L C, during the absence of Ensign Scott on leave to the Presidency—Ensign W. R. Simpson 17th N I, to act as Quartermaster to that regt during the absence of Ens. Scott on leave to the Pres.—Asst Surgeon C. F. Collier, to act as deputy medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad on departure of Asst Surg Brown for the Presidency—Asst Surgeon E. W. Edwards 16th regt N I, to act as deputy medical Storekeeper at the Presidency from 18th March during the absence of Asst Surgeon Ryan on duty—Lieut J. Holmes to be Adj't, vice Clarkson resigned, date of commission 6th Feb. 1837—Mr J. M. Taylor admitted as a cadet of cavalry on this establishment and promoted to Cornet, leaving the date of commission for future adjustment—The appointment of Lieut Janvrin, H M's 4th L D, as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that corps from 4th Feb. is confirmed

Captain P. M. Melville, 7th regt N I, to act as 1st Asst to Resident in Cutch during absence of Captain A. Barnes, on special duty—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed: Captain R. Bulkley 20th N I, to act as deputy Judge Advocate Genl north division of the army during Captain Melvi's absence—The following appointments made in the ordnance Store department—Brevet Captain Farquharson, junior department, to act as senior deputy commissary of Stores in the absence of Captain Laurie—Brevet Captain J. Grant, Art, to act as junior deputy Commissary of Stores, vice Farquharson till further orders—Acting sub-conductor R. Davis to be sub-conductor, vice Wrenn *dec.* date of commission 28th Nov. 1836—The following arrangements are confirmed—Captain J. H. Chalmers 4th regt N I, to act as Line Adjt at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Brevet Captain Bouchier on sick certificate—Lieut T. Cleather and 2d Lieut R. Creed the former to act as Interpreter and the latter as Quartermaster to 1st battalion of Art, during the absence of 2d Lieut Gaisford on duty—Lieut R. H. Goodenough 26th regt N I, to act as Brigade Major at Malligaum, during the absence of Captain Forbes on leave to the Presidency—Lieut R. W. Horne, 8th regt N I, to act as Line Adjt at Sattara during the absence of Brevet Captain Durack on medical certificate to the sea coast—Senior deputy Asst Captain R. Payne to be Asst Commissary Genl, vice Holland—Senior sub-asst Lieut E. Whichele to be deputy asst Commissary Genl, vice Payne promoted—Lieut J. C. Bate, sub-asst Commissary, in charge of bazars at Poona, to be sub-asst Commissary Genl, vice Whichele—Ensign J. M. Browne, asst to the officer in charge of bazars at Poona to sub-asst Comm. in charge of bazars at that station, vice Bate Lt. W. B. Salmon 19th N I, to be asst to the officer in charge of bazars at Poona vice Browne—Surgeon J. Bird to have temporary charge of Native Vet Hospital on being relieved from that of European Genl Hospital by Surgeon Henderson—1st regt L C, Cornet H. Spottiswoode to be Lieut, vice Vardon *det.* date of rank 31st July, 1836—Senior Asst Surgeon T. Robson to be Surgeon, vice McNeill M D, retired, date of rank 4th June 1836—2d Lieut Smart, Engs, to act for Lieut Crawford as asst to Superintendent of Roads and Tanks—2d Lieut Hill, Engs, to succeed Lieut Smart as asst to superintending Engineer at the Presidency—14th regt N I, Ensign W. Reynolds to be Quarterm. and Interp. in Hindoo-

tanee, vice Burrows appointed Asst in the Thuggee department in Western Malwa and Guzerat, date of comm. 16th Dec. 1836—Lieut C. Birdwood, 3d regt N I, to be Fort Adjt at Ameerghur, according to the provisions of the G. G. O. 8th Aug. 1831, vice Brown 2d in command of the Bheel corps, date of comm. 22d Dec. 1836—Brevet Captain R. J. Crozier, 26th regt N I, is to command the Invalids of the Hon. Co.'s proceeding to Europe by the ship "Triumph"—Asst Surg J. F. Heddle, to be Vaccinator at the Presidency, vice Surg Kays—Asst Surg R. Brown to be Storekeeper at the European General Hospital, vice Asst Surg Heddle—Asst Surg J. F. Heddle to have med. charge of police at the Pres.—Asst Surg R. Brown to have medical charge of the county jail and house of correction—Asst Surg C. Morehead to have medical charge of the Byculla schools—Surg Kays will continue to perform his present duties till the arrival of Asst Surg Brown at Bombay, from which time he is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—The services of Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th regt N I, are placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view to his being employed with the British detachment in Persia—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—Ensign H. B. Rose to act as Interp. in Hindoostanee to the European regt, during the absence of Lieut Stiles on leave—Lieut R. Farquhar, 6th regt N I, to be Fort Adjt at Surat, according to the provisions of the G. G. O. 8th Aug. 1831, vice Hughes proceeded to Europe, date of appointment 14th Jan. 1837—Lieut P. K. Skinner, 9th regt N I, to be acting Interp. to the Engineer corps, vice Farquhar—The undermentioned Officers, cadets of the season 1821, promoted to Brevet Rank of Captain from dates specified opposite their names—Lt. R. Farquhar, 6th regt N I, 13th Jan. 1837—Lieut T. Maclean, 12th regt N I, 18th Jan. 1837—Lieut Baily, Artillery, quits the Station of Baroda from ill health; Conductor Hannash to take charge of the Ordnance Depot at that Station, during the absence of that Officer, or till the final removal of the Stores therein—Asst Surg Ransland is placed at the disposal of the Supert of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service—2d Lieut W. Smart, to the duty of surveying the line of the proposed new road from Belgauin to Malwan, and 2d Lieut J. Hill to do duty in the Supert Engineer's Office, during the absence of 2d Lieut Smart—Capt Lyons, 23d regt N I, to command at Akulkeah

vice Johnson—Capt Hunter, 16th regt N I, to be Paymaster of the Southern div. of the Army, vice Meriton—Lieut Rudd, 5th regt N I, to command the Poona Police corps, and have charge of the City Police, vice Hunter—Major W. D. Robertson, 8th regt N I, assumed charge of the duties of Resident of Satara from 22d ult., on departure of Col. Lodwick for the Presidency—The following temporary arrangements confirmed—Capt J. D. Browne and Lieut T. R. Prendergast, the former to act as Interpreter and the latter as Quartermaster to 10th regt N I, during the absence of Lieut C. A. Echulaz, on sick certificate—The under-mentioned admitted as cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign, date unsettled: Messrs. C. F. Grant, G. Malcolm, F. F. Bruce—Lieut W. Suarts appointment to the duty of surveying the line of the proposed new road, &c. cancelled—Captain H. Lyons 23d N I to the command at Akulcote, vice Johnson.

Alterations of Rank.—Lieut W. F. Curtis to take rank from 10th Oct. 1834, vice Fitzroy retired—Lieut B. H. Combe to take rank from 5th Dec. 1834, vice Poole prom.—Surg J. McLennan to take rank from 5th Nov. 1833, vice Dalgairns removed from the army—Surgeon J. Patch to take rank from 29th Dec. 1833, vice Shaw *dec.*—Surg C. Scott *dec.* to take rank from 12th Feb. 1834, vice Maxwell retired—Surg W. Erskine to take rank from the 16th Feb. 1834, vice Craw retired—Surg A. Graham to take rank on the augmentation from 26th May 1834—Surg J. Burnes, M. D., to take rank on the augmentation from 26th May 1834—Surg A. Mackell to take rank from 16th Sept. 1834, vice Fortnum retired—Surg J. Howison to take rank from 4th Jan. 1835, vice Wallace retired—Surg J. McMorris to take rank from 15th Jan. 1835, vice Traill retired—Surg J. A. Sinclair to take rank from 4th April 1835, vice Secular *dec.*—Surg C. Ducat to rank from 1st May 1835, vice Kemball retired—Surg H. Johnston to take rank from 1st Sept. 1835, vice Howitt retired—Surg D. Forbes to take rank from 13th Sept. 1835, vice Scott *dec.*—Surg M. T. Kays, M. D., to take rank from 24th Dec. 1835, vice Cockrell *dec.*—Surg D. Stewart, M. D., to take rank from 11th May 1836, vice Brydon *dec.*

Transfers.—Lieut J. E. S. Waring—Lieut T. Morgan 12th regt N I—Lieut B. Palfrey—Captain W. Burnett (to the Cape)—Lieut J. B. Woonnam—Lieut F. H. Scott—Captain W. Rollings—Major G. C. Holland—Colonel E. Ken-

nett (to the Cape)—Lieut G. Sparrow—Lieut T. Clendon, I N—Mr W. Turner, Purser. I N—Mr A. Spens, C. S., (to the Cape).

Pensioned.—Major J. H. Bellasis, from 9th March 1837.

Qualified in the Native Languages.—Mr A. Campbell, C. S.

Returned to Duty.—Lieut G. F. Symson—Captains W. Spratt C. J. Westley.

Retired from the Service.—Lieut A. W. B. Fitzroy—Surgeon W. Dalgairns—Lieut G. Pilcher, I N.

Marine Appointments.—The temporary appointment of Commander Denton: on committee duties on shore, confirmed—Lieut W. Jardine to take rank vice Pilcher retired; date of com. 17th Aug. 1835—Lieut C. D. Campbell to take rank, vice Rose *dec.*; 20th Nov. 1835—Lieut C. W. Daniell to take rank, vice Clark *dec.*; 6th April 1836—Midshipman T. Dent to be Lieut, vice Parbury *inval.*; 4th June 1836—Asst Surgeon S. P. Pritchard relieved from duty in I N, having completed period of service; and Asst Surgeon J. W. Winchester is placed at disposal of Superit., I N, for duty in that branch of service—Asst Surgeon Rancand placed at disposal of Superit., I N, for duty—Asst Surgeon Ryan attached (temp) to I N.; to join the "Hugh Lindsay" direct.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Court Martial.—Head Quarters, Camp, Mygong, 9th Nov. 1836.—At a general court-martial, held at Poona, on Monday the 29th day of August 1836, Lieut. and Brevet Captain George Mackenzie of his Majesty's 2d (or Queen's Royal) regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge.—For unofficial like conduct, having left the cantonment of Poona on or about the 11th April 1836, in contempt of the authority and disobedience of the orders of Brigadier T. Wallbridge, commanding the Poona Brigade, conveyed to him through the officer commanding the regiment, in a letter from the acting Superintendent of Bazaars, of the above date, directing that he, the said Brevet Capt Mackenzie should remain at that station till a claim of 235 rupees and one anna, preferred against him by Lawrence Barretto, shopkeeper and auctioneer in the cantonment Bazar of Poona, should be settled or decided on by competent authority.—2d Charge. For scandalous conduct, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances; viz.—1st instance. In having, in a letter dated Poona, 27th June 1836, in reply

to one of the same date, addressed to him by the acting Major of Brigade, by order of the Brigadier, made the following false assertions in respect to a draft given by him (Brevet Capt. Mackenzie) at Bombay, on a person residing there, of the name of Purshotum Ranchore (commonly called Billy Banian;) viz., "the sum was that claimed by Barretto, as stated in the Bazar Master's letter, the date of which I do not know, but, on writing out the order, the agent showed me Barretto's bill, signed by me."—Whereas, no such bill had ever been sent to Bombay, and the claim for which the aforesaid order was stated to have been given, was admitted by Brev. Capt. Mackenzie before a Court of Requests at Poona, betwixt the 30th June and July 2d 1836, to be a just claim.—2d Instance. In having, in the month of Dec. 1835, and Jan. 1836, purchased various articles at four different public sales in the cantonment of Poona, to the value of 221 rupees and five annas, and not paying for the same; being in direct breach of the terms of such sales, as publicly notified, and (although repeatedly called on for payment) allowing the debt to remain unpaid, till he, Brevet Capt. Mackenzie, was ordered up from Bombay by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, when the claim was brought before a Court of Requests at Poona, between the 30th June, and 2d July, 1836, and the amount awarded against him.—3d Instance. In having given drafts or orders on the aforesaid Purshotum Ranchore, to the under-mentioned persons, under the dates, and for the sums hereafter specified; viz.—
 Jehangheerjee Manockjee, Poona, 10th December 1835. . . Rs. 69
 Muncherjee Jamsetjee, Bombay, 12th May 1836, 126
 Ramchunder Doolutram, Poona, 20th June 1835, 153
 The whole of which drafts were dishonoured or refused to be paid, and remained unsettled till brought before a Court of Requests at Poona, between the 30th June and 2d July 1836, when awards on the whole of them were given against Brevet Capt. Mackenzie.—4th Instance. In having, since Feb. 1836, retained and appropriated to his own use the sum of 40 rupees, due to a Native, named Pestonjee Sorabjee, residing in the cantonment bazar of Poona, being the amount of hire of four mirrors, for a Bachelor's ball given at Poona, on 18th Sept. 1836, which money he, Brevet Capt. Mackenzie, received from the gentlemen concerned ;

but of which the said Pestonjee Sorabjee never received any part, as the same, when brought before the Court of Requests aforesaid, was admitted by Brevet Capt. Mackenzie to be a just claim against him. 5th Instance. In having most improperly produced, in the beginning of June, 1836, among other vouchers, to the gentlemen who gave the Bachelor's Ball before referred to, a bill dated 30th Sept. 1835, as a receipted voucher for having paid to Pestonjee Sorabjee the aforesaid sum of 40 rupees; whereas, he, the said Brevet Captain Mackenzie, had never paid any sum of money to Pestonjee Sorabjee, for the hire of the four mirrors mentioned in the bill, he, the said Brev. Captain Mackenzie having, as before set forth, admitted it to be a just claim against him before the aforesaid Court of Requests.—6th Instance. In having left Poona on or about the 11th April 1836, without paying the debts he had contracted to numerous Native shop-keepers, tradesmen, and others, amounting to between 17 and 18 hundred rupees, and allowing the said debts to remain unpaid till he was ordered back to Poona from Bombay, when they were brought by the different claimants before the aforesaid Court of Requests, when awards were given against him, Brevet Captain Mackenzie, on the whole of them.—The whole of the conduct set forth in the 2d charge, being disgraceful to him, Brevet Captain Mackenzie, and tending to lower the character of British officers in the opinion of the Natives.—Additional charge preferred by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief against Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. Mackenzie H. M.'s 2d (or Queen's Royal) regt. of foot; viz.—For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instance; viz.—In having at a Court of Requests holden in cantonment near Poona, betwixt the 2d July and 1st August 1836, in a case in which Hosein Ali Mahomed, residing in the said cantonment, was plaintiff, and he, Captain George Mackenzie, was defendant, knowingly and fraudulently produced and laid before the court, two papers bearing date Poona; Oct. 30th, 1835, and Feb. 12th 1836, purporting to be receipts by the aforesaid Hosein Ali Mahomed; in full payment of money from him, and on account of him, Captain Mackenzie and others; and to each of which papers a cross was falsely affixed, as the mark of the said Hosein Ali, for the purpose of defrauding him of the sum of 377 rupees

being the amount sued for, at the aforesaid court.—Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—Finding. The court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced on the prosecution together with what the prisoner, Lieut and "revet Captain George Mackenzie, of H. M.'s 1st (or Queen's Royal) regt of foot, has brought forward in his defence, are of opinion as follows:—That he is guilty of the first charge.—That he is guilty of the first instance of the second charge.—That he is guilty of the second instance, but not to the extent of scandalous conduct.—That he is guilty of the third instance.—That he is guilty of the fourth instance.—That he is guilty of the fifth instance.—That he is guilty of the sixth instance, but not to the extent of scandalous conduct.—The whole of the conduct set forth in the second charge, with the exceptions before specified in the second and sixth instances, being, in the opinion of the court, disgraceful to him, Brevet Captain Mackenzie, and tending to lower the character of British officers in the opinion of the Natives.—The court are of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the additional charge.—Sentence:—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above specified, in breach of the Articles of War, in such cases made and provided, do adjudge him, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Mackenzie to be cashiered. Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, Genl., Commander-in chief, East Indies.—Allahabad, 2d Nov. 1836.—Remarks by the Court: The court cannot close these proceedings without recording their disapprobation of the conduct of the prisoner, in detaining Brigadier Willshire in waiting for four days, upon pretence of requiring his evidence, when, in fact, the information required from that officer, in the single question proposed to him, was already sufficiently apparent; such conduct being in their opinion clearly evasive, and as such disrespectful to the court itself.—And, further, the court view with feelings of displeasure the assertions attempted to be thrown on the character of the Judge Advocate by the prisoner, in the assertion falsely made by him in the rejoinder, that the answers were improperly and incorrectly taken down, with the intention of misleading the members; being of opinion, that no incorrectness appears on the face of the proceedings, and that on the contrary, that officer discharged his duties with unwearied attention and fidelity.—Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, In the course of

the defendant's address to the court, doctrines are put prominently forward, which (having also been advanced elsewhere) the Comm in chief in India deems it necessary to remark upon.—The defendant says that the charges against him were "founded on an unprecedented and uncalled for inquiry into his private affairs; unwarranted by the usages and regulations of his Majesty's service," and, further, that so common an occurrence as an officer running into debt cannot "possibly be the proper subject of a military charge;" and he adds, that "the conduct of an officer in private life, is most certainly not subject to control or military jurisdiction."—It is to be hoped, that such opinions as these are not very current amongst the officers of the army in India; but, nevertheless, the Commander-in chief thinks it would be wrong to permit such sentiments to be advanced, without condemning them; and calling to the recollection of officers, that every act which is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, is a "proper subject of a military charge."—He is much mistaken who deems that he may run into debt beyond his means for making re-payment, and may leave his station, while under such circumstances, and thus occasion his own name and that of the regt to which he belongs, to become topics for scandal and reprobation, without his becoming fully amenable to military jurisdiction, and liable to punishment for such conduct. By order of the Commander-in-chief, R. TORRENS, Col., Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 24, at Cochin, E. Conry Esq., to Jane Amelia, 3d daughter of the late Capt Benson, Country Service.—Jan. 28, Captain W. Durant to Miss E. T. Rankin.—Feb 2, at Byculla, Asst Surg. A. Weatherhead, M D, to Jane Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Johnstone, Esq., of Ireland.—10, at Poona, Lieut R. C. Wormald, H. Art., to Mary Isabel, eldest daughter of Col. J. Mayne, C. B.—22, Lieut J. W. Young, I. N., to Miss J. A. Craig.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 4, at Poona the lady, of Mr. J. A. Sinclair of a daughter.—11, at Deesa, the lady of Capt W. M. Webb, Art., of a son.—Jan. 4, at Maligaum, the lady of Lieut. R. H. Goodenough, 20th N I. of a son.—7, at Kaira, the wife of Sub. Conductor P. Cowley, of a son.—13, at Colabah, the wife of Apothecary C. Tucker of a son.—14, at Byculla, the lady of G. L. Elliot, Esq, C. S., of a daughter.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.*

The pamphlet before us by Mr. Bannister, Ex-Attorney General of New South Wales, has two objects :—the one to reform or altogether abolish the Transportation System; and the other to create attention and sympathy from the Government and the Public for the hard treatment Mr. Bannister has experienced through having been recalled from his appointment in New South Wales by Lord Goderich, his Lordship having been *deceived* into a belief of Mr. Bannister's incompetence for the duties of a Colonial Attorney General, by General Darling. We shall presently examine at length the first object of this pamphlet; but we will just make a few preliminary remarks on Mr. Bannister's apparently cruel case.

It seems that General Darling's administration from first to last was held by Mr. Bannister as so utterly wanting in the necessary qualities of good government—in fact so completely a *tyranny*, that our author could not help speaking out, and respectfully condemning the line of policy the General pursued; but he did not offer open advice to the late Governor, until the latter actually trenched open the ground Mr. Bannister occupied as Attorney General;—when, however, Darling wanted to be King, Lords and Commons, all in his own person, when he wanted indeed to be *de facto* Attorney General, then it was, that Mr. Bannister was pinched, and on this he spake. He at once created a bitter enemy in the General—he was annoyed, and eventually sent back to England disgraced, as he states, without having knowingly committed any fault. General Darling assumes; that he was incompetent to the duties of his situation, but where are the proofs? Why, it seems, they lie only in mere

* On abolishing Transportation, and on reforming the Colonial Office in a Letter to Lord John Russell. By S. Bannister, late Attorney General of New South Wales. Eppingham Wilson. 1837.

assertion! A lax Home Government kept the victim without redress; and without redress he has remained now for some years. But, says Mr. Bannister, "A compensation, however, generally comes for the worst events of this kind, if they be well watched. What happened in 1835, has unmasked mischief that before lurked in secret, and the cunning are caught at last in their own toils. Another Committee on New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land disentangled from all personal considerations has been appointed this year, *that will* probably settle more questions than even the important one of convict discipline. It is premature to say more of this Committee, than that the disclosures it has obtained, although half is not yet told, have convinced the most doubting that *there is something rotten in the state of New South Wales*—as a penal Settlement and Government.

That Mr. Bannister was not qualified for his situation we cannot believe, knowing that he is the author of some very able legal and other works. He has written for various established Magazines—the "*Asiatic-Quarterly*," the "*Westminster Review*," and is the compiler of "*Sir Orlando Bridgman's Judgments in the Common Pleas*," a book that is daily consulted by the most eminent lawyers of this country. His testimonials too from New South Wales are highly flattering to his public and private reputation. But why need we say all this; a character vilified by the party who has injured Mr. Bannister's fair fame, shines all the brighter in the opinion of all who are neither *Slaves nor Tyrants*. We trust the present Colonial Secretary will look to the case of an evidently much injured man.

This writer is an enemy of the Transportation System altogether. It is, he says, rife with every description of moral evil—and has no one good quality. The foundation of the convict settlement was based on Utopian principles; and the Government of the convicts has ever been more or less lax. It has now become vicious. Mr. Bannister recommends that no more convicts be transported; he alludes to the cruel plan for continuing transportation; he asserts that Ministers are and have been deceived and culpable—he offers the opinions of foreigners in proof that no system of transportation can be successful. He considers misrule in convict settlements inevitable. Demands an examination of the abuses, and a reform of Colonial Government. States the design of the founders of New South Wales, and allows his remarks up by others bearing on various

topics connected with this point. The pamphlet contains a great deal of what appears to us just censure on General Darling, and his sanguinary disposition towards the convict population. The iron collars, and other abominable abuses, emanating from this authority are detailed. His intrigues with the Press, and his inconsistencies with this power are related—and many other facts which tend to evidence Colonial *mis-government*.

We shall give a synopsis of the best points in Mr. Bannister's work;—we commence with the abuses in the Colony, and conclude with the proposed remedies, where they are not Utopian or chimerical:—

“ Three classes of people are necessarily exposed to extraordinary sufferings from a convict population. These are the young, and the women among the white people, and the coloured aborigines. Facts which came under my own knowledge, and other facts proclaimed by the Society for sending out females to Australia, settle the case as to the two former classes.

“ In the year 1825, the whole female population of New South Wales amounted to 8,578, of whom 2,306 were girls; and this small number produced the following crimes and criminal casualties;—Taking, as a rule for the whole colony, the state of things at Sydney and Windsor, (for which places I preserved returns,) 27 very young children were drowned; 200 girls, from three months to eleven years old, were violated; 24 women were subject to coroners' inquests, of whom 18 died drunk; 33 free females, of whom 24 were native born, were committed for felonies in one year; and 42 free women were in gaol at one time, in the whole colony. If the actual returns which I preserved, and laid before the Colonial Office, in print, in 1828, be not a fair rule for the whole colony, the facts must be taken for Sydney and Windsor alone, and those facts stood thus in 1825:—*In Sydney*, 9 very young children were drowned, out of 3,007 children of all ages in that district; 8 women were subjected to coroners' inquests, of whom 6 died drunk, out of a population of 2,011 women; 11 free females, of whom 8 were native born, were committed in the year for felonies; and 14 were in gaol at one time, out of 1,002.

“ It is not surprising that this should be the state of the females, when they lived in a country where 338 men were convicted of felonies by the Supreme Court and Quarter Sessions; and about 1,000 felonies, and 6,000 cases of drunkenness

and other minor offences, were tried by the justices of peace in a total population of 36,366; and where the males were more than three times as numerous as the females.

" Since the year 1825, the case is worse as far as regards the convict population, more having been sent out than formerly; and the males in greater number than the females. From October 1833 to November 1835, of 8,163 convicts landed in Sydney, 7,357 were males, and only 806 females. The Society for promoting female emigration to New South Wales has at last borne testimony to the fatal truth of what they ought to have foreseen could not but happen under such circumstances; and they have made a slight reparation by declaring frankly to the public, that to send young women to Sydney, as they did for several years, in defiance of warning, was to condemn them to certain misery. The replies to such warning perpetually were, official accounts of the well-being of these poor girls; as if falsehood did not come as often in an official form from Sydney as truth.

" The acknowledged error of this Society ought to instigate its excellent members to join heartily now in abating the real nuisance, which defeated so cruelly their well-meant endeavours; if for no other reason, yet for the sake of the offspring of our race in Australia. These young people are brought up with infinite disadvantages; they are surrounded by examples calculated to produce the worst effects on their minds: and the degree of good, which, elsewhere, is fairly presented for their contemplation and example, is here denied. It is to be blind to the truth not to acknowledge, that, with honorable exceptions, the consequence is such as should be expected. Their moral sense requires to be raised in its standard.

" But the evils inflicted by us upon the aborigines of Australia, and upon the inhabitants of the Islands of the South and Eastern Seas, by our convicts, have been incomparably more cruel than even upon the other two injured classes. The whole history of white colonization offers nothing more completely, nor more gratuitously barbarous than the conduct of our Government towards the simple natives of Australia from 1788 to 1837. Extermination by our musketry, and by famine occasioned through our cupidity, and by diseases we have introduced, has marked our progress from Port Jackson inwards; and from island to island outwards, our runaway convicts and unchecked sailors are still covering the whole ocean with our worst vices. We do not attempt to adapt our laws to their wants, nor to establish a

system of administration that would give scope to the few good men who have long been labouring in their behalf.

“ In the early days of the colony, the most atrocious murders were unpunished. In my own time, the same atrocities were repeated; and so far was the government from visiting the murderers with condign punishment, that they were pardoned when convicted; and the Governor himself authorized military executions upon the tribes in a way equally against law, and against the claims of humanity.

“ In 1826, Governor Darling ordered such massacres, and declared that he had received instructions from the Secretary of State to justify him. I was insulted for suggesting that ‘indiscriminate slaughter of this kind was against law, and that the law was powerful enough to guard the public peace.’ The scenes which occurred on this occasion perhaps surpassed, in cold-blooded cruelty, any of the former massacres. In one case, a military party tied a black man to a stake, and shot him like a dog, defenceless, and without having given offence that could by any ingenuity be made to justify the act.

“ It is not true that these poor people are insensible to the attractions of civilized life; and still less is it true that they are hostile to us. A volume might be written with proof of their capability of civilization, if *we would give them breathing time*: and the following extract from a Sydney newspaper of October 1826, in no respect friendly to me, shows on the one hand how kindly impressions may be made on them, and what we are daily allowing to destroy those impressions.

“ ‘The Bathurst natives lament very much the death of their women and children that were killed by our people, (in 1824.) Those that were at Sydney have a very strong recollection of the kindness shewn them by the government (of Sir Thomas Brisbane) there; in particular they mention Mr. Bannister, the Attorney-General, and speak of his humanity to them in the most lively terms. I here take the liberty,’ continues the writer, ‘of giving my opinion of the cause of the disturbance that took place, unfortunately, between us and the aborigines. I attribute the loss of lives, on both sides, to the imprudent and cruel conduct of some of our people. The natives are really fond of the white people, and very much admire our industry and ingenuity; but they have a great dislike to bush-rangers; these fellows take away their women and otherwise annoy them.’

“ They also perfectly comprehend the use of courts of justice,

and appeal to the law more readily than to their spears. In *remote districts*, injured black people have been known to say that they would go to Sydney and tell the Attorney-General what had been done; and if I reap no other reward for my public exertions in New South Wales, I shall reflect with no small satisfaction on having raised in the breast of the savage a feeling of reliance in such an officer. It is a triumph of civilization when the savage lays by his wild justice of revenge, in order to refer his grievance to the more effectual redress of law.

“ Such are *some* of the evils inseparable from transportation; but which may be lessened by a considerate treatment of convicts. From the foundation of New South Wales, the law meant that *well-conducted* convicts should be raised in some measure from the degradation their offences had brought upon them; and for that purpose, small grants of land, with stock, were from the first and long most usefully bestowed on that class; and pardons, with other rewards, were extended to them. The mistake made by one Governor, by pushing this good principle of restoration too far, has done infinite mischief to all parties, by bringing it into discredit. But even Governor Macquarie, when he held the strange opinion that the colony was founded for convicts alone, and that, therefore, free emigrants ought to be discouraged, never lost sight of the necessity of making good conduct the title of the convict's restoration.

“ Governor Macquarie unquestionably held that Great Britain had devoted New South Wales to convicts; yet, although there is some confusion in his Excellency's policy, and as to his views, from the following passages of his pamphlet, they may be collected to be firmly set upon the distinction of good and bad conduct:—‘ This country should be made the home, and a happy home, to every emancipated convict who *deserves it*.

“ ‘ Here, according to my system, they feel themselves encouraged and protected, if *they deserve it*.

“ ‘ The *honest, sober, and industrious* inhabitants, ‘whether free settler or convict, will ever find in me a friend and protector.

“ ‘ My principle is, that when once a man is free, his former state should no longer be remembered, or allowed to act against him.’ This is clear, but the sentence is completed by—‘ let him then feel himself eligible for any situation which he has, *by a long term of upright conduct*, proved himself worthy of filling.’ ”

Thus wisely attaching the condition of *upright conduct* upon the *free man*.—Pamphlet of 1820.

“ The new principle is expressed in the following terms :—
 ‘ Already is the equality of *every free colonist*, whether emigrant or emancipist, distinctly recognized by that clause of the Act passed last session, which regulates the trial by jury. This Act may be considered, not only the first constitution that has been obtained by the colonists, but the basis of that future constitution which has been implicitly promised in four years from the close of the next session. At the expiration of that period, there is every reason to calculate that Government will extend the spirit of this clause, and recognize a similar equality of right in both classes to every other political privilege, having that right on a fixed qualification as to *property*.’

“ The difficulty as to a specific criterion of good conduct has been greatly over-rated.

“ The experience of thirty-two years, from 1788 to 1820, compared with that of the last 17 years, proves the great importance of making small grants of land to convicts. Formerly, these grants were wisely accompanied with gifts of stock. At present, profitable employment is so constant, that such gifts are not necessary. The records of the criminal court furnish irresistible evidence of the good result of the system of facilitating the acquisition of small grants by the poorer classes of convicts; and of otherwise treating them with consideration. It is all at once discovered, that crime increases in New South Wales; and facts, which seem correct in reference to certain periods of time, are cited to shew on this ground alone the necessity of making transportation more severe; but these *facts* rather show that of the two modes of treating convicts, that which is kind and considerate is infinitely more efficacious than that which is severe.

“ The facts thus relied on, are contained in the following table :—

From 1810 to 1817, the convictions in the Criminal Court were	. 1 in	375
“ 1818 „ 1820 1 „	300
“ 1821 „ 1825 1 „	183
“ 1831 „ 1835 1 „	119

“ Now, it is most remarkable, not only that the two former periods were times of kindness and consideration for the convicts, but the former of the two, 1810 to 1817, was a time of more kindness and consideration than that from 1818 to 1820, under the *same Governor*, Macquarie, whose few arbitrary feelings

grew somewhat more vehement as his power lasted. And in the two latter periods, the convicts have not only been refused the consideration they once enjoyed, but a greatly increasing free emigration has increased crime, instead of diminishing it, as was expected. For severity and illegal coercion have, in these latter times, been the remedies which the Government has madly substituted for the better process of moderation and lawful encouragement.

" These facts are, however, defective in the important period of Governor Darling's administration from 1826 to 1830, when the element of forty-nine executions in one year, is to be added to the coercion system ; and that addition will be found to have contributed largely to the subsequent augmentation of crime. There is no question, indeed, that the extreme severity system is as mischievous in its effects as it is hateful in execution.

" Upon these statistics, if it were POSSIBLE to have convicts only in a country, the facts would prove that Governor Macquarie was right ; the colony should have been kept for convicts only, and free emigrants ought not to be allowed to go thither.

" Remedies for the foregoing evils, and for many more that impede the progress of the fine settlements in Australia, cannot be devised, without taking a clear view of the chief abuses, in the Colonial Office. Those abuses may be traced through Acts of Parliament, and in the proceedings of the administration distinctly enough. But they have also been betrayed lately in a book,* that is quite a curiosity in its kind.

" Nor are such abuses new. The constitution of the committee of the Privy Council in 1670, preserved in the British Museum (Harleian MSS., No. 6,394) aimed at an extensive reform. But the revolution of 1688 produced the first attempt at a great improvement, which failed, except as to one important point. The American revolutionary war of 1776 produced the second, which made matters worse than before. Lord Somers, and, at his urgent request, Locke attempted the first reform in 1696. Burke stood almost alone in attempting the second, after 1776. Court jealousy and the intrigues of office, however, defeated all.

" The change of 1696 was meant to be radical. It ended in a mere remodelling of the Privy Council Committee of Plantations, and in a system of *written reports laid before Parlia-*

* *The Statesman*, by K. Taylor. London, 1836.

ment from a new Board of Trade. These reports were continued for about ten years, and they were entered on the printed journals of the House of Commons. The sole *lasting* advantage obtained from this reform was, a division of powers in the Home government of the colonies. The King ruled there, as before, through a Secretary of State, and by other means; but the Board of Trade constituted a check on the ministers, and the practice of appealing to the King in Council against this Board was in considerable vigour down to 1776. The appeals which the ministers *now will not permit to be heard against themselves*, they were then glad to see proceeded in *against the Board* which watched the exercise of their own functions.

“ Although this machinery of Government was too feeble to prevent the errors which drove the American colonists to revolt, still it was often strong enough to protect individuals from ministerial oppression—oppression which escapes the wider action of Parliament. The Privy Council was not then the creature of the minister in colonial administrative appeals, as it has since become.

“ In 1784, Mr. Burke’s reform swept this machinery away with a witticism, replacing it with what has been in an extraordinary degree more mischievous. He set up, in fact, a sole Secretary of State for the Colonies, instead of amending the previously established system, which required but a few changes to have worked admirably well. This *sole* Secretary of State has been aided by events, so as to have established the most complete official despotism known to any country. Since 1784, he has really become uncontrolled and irresponsible, and has consequently done and permitted a greater number of bad actions than inattentive observers can possibly conceive. The fact of this irresponsibility is notorious.

“ One immediate consequence is, the habitual falsehoods used in the Colonial Office, as the experienced Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope testified. Downing Street correspondence is remarkable for assertion unsupported by facts; and the Secretaries, or Under Secretaries, of State, constantly go to Parliament with something like an Old Bailey brief, full of misrepresentations of the truth. Even worse things might easily be enumerated, especially that enormous evil of the Secretary of State delegating his duties to subalterns, who, from being his instruments, have long become his substitutes, —a result inevitable as things are now arranged.

"The most striking and the most mischievous consequence of this new system is, the change introduced into the constitutions of the colonies since 1782. This change has already been noticed in reference to New South Wales and the Swan River; and the constitutions of all our foreign possessions might be shown, during the last half century, to have been uniformly framed upon principles unknown to the settlements of a like kind founded, or conquered, in the preceding hundred years.

"The modern system has done great mischief by emascuating the excellent one of institutions of colonial agents. The old colonies had agents in England appointed by the colonies, charged to check the power of the Home administration, and to press the correction of colonial misrule. Under the modern system the office of agent exists, and men are paid handsomely to fill it; but the Secretary of State names them, and lest they might look too closely into his doings, he generally gives the sinecures to his own clerks. Under the former system, the agents formed an independent body in London, capable of producing a great effect upon the Government. Under the new system, the colonies of our day, scattered half over the world without any common bond at home, are beaten in detail; and their agents who might form that common bond, generally have retaining fees against their interests.

"The remedies for these evils are twofold, namely, such as concern convict colonies only, and such as concern all the colonies. Of both classes, the following heads are offered, as likely to produce immediate and extensively good results.

1. Let all transportation be henceforth stayed.
2. Extensive emigration to be encouraged on good principles.
3. The wives and families of all the *political* convicts to be sent out to them forthwith at the public expense; and aid to be afforded to the unmarried *political* convicts to obtain wives; and grants of land to be forthwith granted to them all, with liberty.
4. The same measures to be applied to the *well-conducted* ordinary convicts, on more liberal principles than now prevail.
5. Penitentiaries to be substituted in the place of all other corporal punishments.
6. Monthly returns of all punishments and indulgencies to be published in all the colonial newspapers; and digests to be published at home from the returns of punishments under 4

Geo. IV. c. 19, and similar Acts, and of the judgments of the superior courts.

7. Small grants of land to be given to convicts holding tickets of leave, on their proving that they possess property to stock and cultivate those grants.

8. Abolish all local taxes; first, because there can be no representative assembly; and secondly, in order to encourage an extensive voluntary emigration.

9. *Reform the Colonial Office*, where now "decisions are evaded where they can be evaded, or given upon superficial examinations; where loud and energetic individuals are conciliated at the expense of public interests, and what is feeble and obscure is sacrificed to what is influential; where the understanding is debased, the sense of justice corrupted, and public spirit undermined, where humbleness, subserviency, and pliancy are indispensable to advancement."—*Taylor's Statesman*.

10. Public officers. • Punish such Governors as General Darling, and such Judges as Chief Justice Forbes, instead of rewarding them.

11. Let all who complain be heard at the Privy Council, or by the Secretary of State, as the parties choose. The case in the postscript demonstrates the injustice of the practice of not hearing appeals.

12. Publish in London weekly a Gazette concerning the colonies, with extracts from despatches to and from Governors; with the appointments and removals of all colonial officers, and the motives of both; and with other leading facts of all kinds concerning the colonies.

13. Re-establish the plan of 1696—1709, of laying reports on all colonial affairs regularly before Parliament.

14. Stop the practice of condemning without hearing, and of not re-considering decisions once complained of.

16. As to the aborigines, let them be admitted as witnesses without the necessity of taking oaths; establish missionary stations in advance of all the settlements; follow up Governor Macquarie's successful plans; adopt the South Australian Company's principles; forbid the Governors ordering the aborigines to be shot against law; and let the protectors of the aborigines be independent of the Governor, except in case of war; but let them be amenable to the courts of justice."

EGYPT IN 1837.

In addition to the abstract of Mr. Waghorn's pamphlet on Egypt, which we made in our June number, the following interesting intelligence will prove very acceptable to our readers. Mr. Waghorn has determined, we find, upon forwarding to England at short intervals, a number of letters descriptive of the present condition, products, and prospects of Egypt; the first two or three of these letters were, in fact, written for a morning Journal some months back. They are now renewed; and we feel assured they will tend to throw further light on the political and commercial influence of a country now become extremely interesting to England, in consequence of the expectant traffic with it and India, by means of the steam engine. Addressing the *Morning Chronicle*, Mr. Waghorn enters into the following particulars regarding Egypt:—

My absence from Egypt was four months, during which time Egyptian cotton declined in price from 18½ dollars, remaining now unsaleable at 10 dollars the cantar, below which price the Pasha's finance minister is determined not to sell, although he has on hand at least three-fourths of this year's growth. I had seen it stated in the *Smyrna Gazette* a few days before my arrival that there was no money in Egypt, and that the country was in hopeless distress. In truth, I find it quite the reverse; to the proof of which—1st, the Pasha's minister will not sell cotton at the present ruinous prices; 2d, that 50,000 dollars were remitted from Egypt to England and France by the steamer three weeks ago; and 3d, that the Pasha's European agents are all paid up. To mercantile men these three facts speak for themselves, and nothing better shows the renovating and rising pretensions Egypt monthly puts forth to be numbered among kingdoms, instead of being fettered and chained, kept so by England, &c., to the certain fall of Turkey. The superior financial policy of Egypt is most striking. It results from sound organization through Mohamed Ali's finance minister, Boghos Bey, who appears to have been anticipating some such-like panic in cotton as has happened in America, England, &c., and had a store of money for the occasion; for although three or four foreign merchants at Alexandria have failed by burning their fingers in cotton speculations, still the recent aspect of affairs in Egypt is more than equal to any period of Mohamed Ali's government.

The German miners sent eight months ago to this country,

some of whom are employed in Syria; and some in Cordofan, have in both countries made gratifying discoveries—in the former country iron mines, in the latter a gold one; but before extracting the ore from this last an armed force is required for the protection of themselves and works, which will be shortly put at their disposal from a portion of the Pasha's troops in the vicinity of that district. Great interest is attached to this discovery by the Egyptian government.

Coal mines have been discovered in Syria, at Mount Lebanon, from 20 to 26 miles eastward of Beyrout, at an elevation of upwards of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. There are traces of coal and many thin strata in various parts of the mountains; previously to this spring three mines had been discovered, of a quality and thickness sufficient to warrant the expense of proving and working them. Since that time another has been discovered, although Mr. Brettell, the Pasha's engineer in Syria, is not yet able to decide upon its value. The seams, on an average, are three feet thick; the coal is of good quality, and generates steam quickly, but forms clinkers in the bars of the grate, which requires frequent cleaning; it contains much iron pyrites, and, if not properly assorted, is liable to spontaneous ignition. The Pasha has determined to ascertain if it is suitable for smelting the iron ores of Syria, and his Highness is now erecting an experimental furnace for that purpose. Should the experiment succeed, Mohamed Ali will erect iron works in Syria, where the ore is very abundant. Iron ore is found both in Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, and it is traditionally reported that some of the mines were worked in the time of the Romans. Large quantities of cinder from the ancient furnaces are frequently met with occasionally, at considerable distances from the mines, generally in places where the ever-green oak flourishes. The mountaineers now smelt the ore with the branches of that tree, and iron thus produced is used for making horse-shoe nails, and for other purposes where best iron is required.

No lead ore has yet been discovered in Mount Lebanon, although it is most probable it exists in some part of that range. In the mountains above Adana, in Asia Minor, abundant lead ore has been found; but the extraction of the lead from the ore has proved very difficult. Furnaces have been erected near the mines, for the purpose of smelting the ore. Palestine has not yet been scientifically explored; therefore nothing is known of the mineral treasures that country contains.

The Egyptian navy is divided, and at sea--some cruising off Egypt, some off Syria, and some off Candia; while, during my absence, another splendid line-of-battle ship has been launched, and is now in rapid course of fitment at the arsenal of Alexandria; at which place improvements are going on, particularly in building; and no spot in any foreign countries I know of are so rapidly advancing as Cairo and Alexandria. His Highness Mohamed Ali is now at Candia, to which place he went for the purpose of regulating certain improvements in agricultural pursuits. His son, Ibrahim Pasha, is at present in Syria; and I am sorry to say that the plague has appeared at Aleppo and Damascus though not to any very great extent.

The olive plantations about Cairo are rapidly thriving. It should be remembered that this fruit is a necessary of life in this country, and was introduced by Ibrahim Pasha, who is now the greatest cultivator of it in the world. An agent has been sent to America to purchase apparatus; or crush-mills, for extracting oil from the olives. The whole of the private revenues of Ibrahim Pasha goes to improvements in Egypt and Syria, and his ideas towards agricultural pursuits in both these countries are vast and comprehensive. Some years hence, if God spares his life, Egypt will be fertilized to double the extent it is at present. The accounts received here from Constantinople are, that the Sultan was obliged to hastily retrace his steps back to his capital, to prevent a certain conspiracy against him, it having been discovered in its infancy. It is now called an intrigue. However, it is only putting off the evil day; for it is impossible that the Turkish empire can stand, surfeited as it is by Russian influence, from the very councils of the divan to the interior of the Seraglio.

With respect to plague in Egypt, there is none whatever beyond the limits of the Lazaretto at Alexandria, where there has not been a single case for the last fifteen days. In truth, the benefits conferred on Egypt by the establishment of sanitary laws are beyond those of all others under Mohamed Ali's government. Similar establishments are now in progress in Syria, which in due course will confer the same benefits there. In fact I see much to admire in the rule of each country under the Pasha's government.

Omer Effendi, Ibrahim Pasha's seal-bearer, is gone to England, on his way to the West Indies, to collect on the spot every information relative to the cultivation of sugar and the distillation of rum. The sugar-cane is a thriving plant in this

country, the growth of which is rapidly on the increase. A few months ago Mr. MacCulloch, the Pasha's botanist, was sent to the East Indies, and ordered to take South America on his way back to Egypt. In fact, I should occupy too much of your space were I to enumerate all the branches of improvements *practically* in force by the joint energies of the two Pashas of Egypt and Syria.

Colonel Campbell is now renovating the English consular department of Cairo, which has long required it; the late vice-consul, not being a British subject, has very properly been displaced. This appointment remains with Lord Palmerston to fill up.

With respect to mails by this route to India the present month affords proof unparalleled. Letters were dispatched between Falmouth and Suez in twenty-one days, and in eighteen days more they most probably will arrive at Bombay; thus accomplishing the dispatch of mails between England and India in thirty-nine days. Colonel Campbell is now giving me the utmost assistance in this matter.

Among the novelties gone to India through my agency this month is Marsalla wine, the shaking of which by the camels crossing the desert is calculated to add to its quality as much as the sea trip by the Cape of Good Hope. I am also commissioned to receive by a house in Paris its Cashmere shawls homewards, and, indeed, am appointing agents at the capitals of Europe for commissions. And, now I am on this subject, would suggest to the mercantile community of England not to let their characteristic keenness overlook this important point, nor continue to treat it as one beneath immediate notice, for I can assure them that the Pasha's minister has been written to about the Smyrna opium going by this route.

In one of my letters to you nine months since I suggested a commercial treaty regarding transit duty; however, no attention has yet been paid to that suggestion, because Egyptian affairs are considered by our Government as not worth caring about. I again solicit Mr. Poulett Thomson, in his official capacity as guardian of the great trading interests of England, to see this matter done, and beg to refer him to a perusal of that part of my evidence relating thereto before the select committee of the House of Commons on steam navigation to India by the Red Sea, in which I state that *sailing ships* during three months of the year can *sail* to Suez with the valuable products of the East in 30 days from the continent of

India. Also, that Mohamed Ali has as much right to levy a transit duty on articles through his country as we have to levy a tax for a turnpike gate in England; and, moreover, there is no occasion to insure at all between Sucz and Alexandria, and *vice versa*, because the Pasha insures it by the payment of transit duty.

LITERARY PURSUITS.

Literary pursuits and literary distinctions are often fatal to domestic pleasure and attachments. They render men less capable of entering cordially into those amusements that interest the mass of their fellow-creatures, and often excite in their associates a bitter jealousy and an uneasy sense of inferiority. Some in the author see only the man, and wonder at the admiration of the world, while others in the man see only the author, and cease to regard him as a social being of the same nature with themselves. An author's station in society is always ambiguous, and liable to endless misapprehensions; he is like a stranger in a foreign land; he is in the crowd, but not of it. When his claims are too obvious to be disputed, the humble are alarmed at that superior intellectual power for which the vain and envious hate him. He is neither at his ease himself, nor are those about him. The jealous and the curious surround him like enemies and spies, and keep him ever on his guard. He can please no one. Some who are willing to admire, so raise their expectations of his greatness that he is sure to disappoint them, and the more he shines, the more he wounds the self-love of others. Even the most generous admiration is not of long endurance, but soon flags without repeated stimulants. If the literary man does not excel himself—if every new work is not superior to the last—his friends are disappointed, and his enemies triumphant. Even the greatest glory can hardly make a man indifferent to the ceaseless hostilities which it so inevitably excites. Envy and detraction are fierce and indefatigable adversaries, whom nothing but the downfall of the object of their wrath can entirely appease. The happiness of an ambitious author is at the mercy of his meanest foes. "Oh! that mine enemy had written a book," is a wish that has entered many a malignant bosom.

"Who pants for glory finds but short repose,
A breath revives him, or a breath o'erthrows."

Leaves," by F. L. Richardson, Esq.

OUR INDIFFERENCE TO LOCAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

"That which we have, we prize not."

Shakespear.

We often neglect, through life, to avail ourselves of the sources of enjoyment within our immediate reach, and long to fly away to other scenes, as if pleasure and amusement existed only at a distance. We thoughtlessly permit ourselves to despise all objects which are at hand, leaving it only to strangers to discover how many of them can be interesting and of value. It is not that we are altogether discontented, or out of conceit, at all events, with our own positions and location; for, let other people attempt to depreciate them, and we rise up at once in arms in their defence, and are, on such occasions, as sensitive as an American himself under any censure of his country, his habits, or his institutions. Still, there are few of us here who ever think of extracting sweets from the objects which familiarly surround us; although there are things daily and hourly available, as fraught with entertainment, instruction, and delight, if we would but take the simple trouble to turn to, and observe them, as the most greedy tourist, or sigher after sight-seeing and lionizing could desire.

Much of this indifference and inattention may arise from our too early introduction to India. We reach it in the days of mere boyhood, when we are prepared to be struck with nothing; when we receive all new calls upon our admiration as the mere common-place, and naturally to-be-looked-for objects of a strange country. We make few observations, and are little disposed to be surprised. We become familiar with the customs and character of the country, long before the mind is sufficiently matured to form a correct judgment upon them,—and, because they fail at length to be noticed by ourselves, we pronounce them to be altogether insipid and uninteresting. A few years ago, a London mercantile gentleman and his family were recommended, in consequence of ill-health, to essay a warmer climate and a sea voyage. He selected for the trip an East Indiaman, a free-trader of those days, in which he had some commercial interest, and came direct to Calcutta. While here, he determined to improve the brief time of his sojourning, and was sight-seeing from morning to night. In less than a couple of months, during the usual detention of the ship, our intelligent visitors had actually seen more objects of real value

than many of us witness or learn to appreciate, in the entire period of our Indian residence. Nay, it is a fact, that in their visits to the different native trades,—manufactories, institutions of different kinds,—colleges, gardens, the residences of opulent Hindoos were open to them,—the temples, mosques, canals, numerous bazars and native repositories of European and Asiatic commodities,—in these and other short excursions to Barrackpore, its park,—Serampore, its College and Missionary institutions, and to the different foreign settlements on the river side,—they discovered a pleasing variety of novelties, not only to themselves, but to the old *Ko'ee hye chaperons* who escorted them. The last-mentioned frankly confessed, that but for the persevering curiosity of the new visitors, they themselves would never have dreamed of the number of objects worthy of observation to be met with in their own metropolis. Of many of them they had not heard nor entertained an idea of their existence!

We have a further proof of this in the recent light, but entertaining work on India, by Miss Emma Roberts. She arrived amongst us having the advantage of practised intelligence, and of maturer years, if it be not high treason in specifying the latter qualification, to speak thus of a fair lady's age. A description of the most common place and every-day objects, from a pen like hers, became vividly arrayed, at every turn, with an agreeable interest and importance. Things unremarked by us, or held hitherto as unworthy of a single thought or reminiscence, in her ready and distinct sketches, grew into pleasing and impressive pictures.

We scarcely hear in Calcutta of the beauty of any of the prospects it presents. Possibly a remark may reach us regarding the Botanical Garden, or the residences at Garden Reach. We may hear them coldly described as looking tolerably pretty in approaching Calcutta by the river. And yet in every out-let and suburb of the city, there is more than this: there is often loveliness! There is not a village type, a hut, a rude implement of husbandry, a clump of luxuriant and insulated trees,—the palm, the date, the neem, the tamarind, the deep and clustering mango, the spreading banian, or the scented baubul,—that is not the bestling and harmonious ingredient of a lovely whole. Every single object is picturesque and pleasing, and, as our artist, Chinnery would express it, “made, expressly made, for the pencil of a painter!” The ghauts by the river side, with their groups bathing beside them, draped

and undrapèried, are unrivalled in the whole world as pleasing studies for the sculptor. The partial bits of gleam that fall at times upon the scenery, and bring forth an isolated spot of living light and of glistening foliage to the view, are more rich and effective here, than the cold eye of a northern artist could picture even to his imagination. It is scarcely a week ago that I beheld an evening scene in the prosaic, unromantic, unclassical vicinity of *Colvins' Ghaut!*—as lovely, as poetic even,—as dreamy and superb as any city in any portion of the varied world could exhibit. Yet, I may have seen it,—hundreds may have seen it, month after month, year after year, without a particle of admiration, or a single murmur of remark. It was simply a view from a lofty story of one of the houses in the neighbourhood of the ghaut. But it was moonlight; and to the southward, an opening in the buildings, displayed before me the level and clear glacis of the Fort. Surmounting this, slept amid its strength and massiveness, in a death like silence, the heavy walls and battlements of that proud fortress. How beautifully the outline of its ramparts, and of the Gothic turrets of its church, its tall flagstaff and other erections, rose upon the deep grey atmosphere beyond it. There was nothing at that calm moment to indicate the hundreds of the armed and restless beings it contained, who at a breath, at the sudden alarm of a drum, or the trumpet's blast, could rush in fearful readiness upon its walls and pour forth an instant ruin and devastation around, from the countless mouths of its now sleeping and unseen artillery! But all around me was in keeping with this feeling of stupendous stillness—of colossal repose. There was the Town Hall with its huge pilasters, and gigantic looking columns, now looming larger and heavier from within the mystic veiling of the night. The spacious and, at that hour, void and tenantless Court House too was before me; with all its associations in the mind of unseen power, so awful when offended; its imperium-in-imperio dignity; and more than all—its unlimited pretensions and former grasping interpositions! And below me to the right, there shone as a vast unsullied mirror, the moonlit waters of the Ganges. The tall masts of the innumerable craft on her bosom stirred not. All was breathless, noiseless, and at rest. And save but for one far canoe, one tiny skiff, that stole as if unguided on the distant tide-way, there was not a sign of living motion from shore to shore. But hark! that faint and far plashing of the waters: it was the fisher's net that sank into

the stream. 'Tis hushed again, and all is still as death,—stirless as the repose of infancy. And see, yonder few lights within the ships! How tremulously deep and long their shadowy reflections sink within the wave; while the far shores, seeming now to be doubly distant, look grey and soft and indistinct, and lend a charm and harmony to the whole. But hush! hush! breathe not! From yonder neighbouring tenement, there steal forth upon the night breeze, the subdued notes and gentle murmurs of a female voice. 'Tis a simple melody of HOME! Its cadence is at times accompanied by a few chords,—how gently touched, of some stringed instrument! How exquisitely soft and tremulous that song! But enough, enough!—Was it magic, was it felly, was it my old, old trick of dreamy and unprofitable romance that awakened all this thrill of wild emotion,—this too pleasurable moment, of delight amid the mere moonlight scenery before me? And did all this occur too, in the heart of Calcutta; within the ditch, the filthy ditch, we hear of from the provincial writers,—nay, within a hundred paces of—*Colvins' Ghaut*?

I fear me (for it is well time to drop the idle “we” and pretension of the *pseudo-litterateur*;) that I stand now confessed, and have fairly marred myself in the estimation of the gentle reader of my “*SAYINGS*.” I have been striving hitherto to let him know me only as a staid, sober scribbler,—having a spice of fun, it is true, about me, but possessing as few particles of romance and nonsense in my composition, as the most imperturbable, apathetic disciple of the Pelham School could pretend to. And yet, I have here shewn myself to be little better than a soft one,—a poor being of the heart and imagination, who can find a charm in moonlight scenery, and who has to plead guilty to the sin of emotion, because a woman's voice could chance to steal upon the sober silence of the night.

Pardon me, kind reader, and deign to bear with me. I still have some little fun, some life about me; and it may be of satire, too, in my speculations. And ere we part for ever, and my “*SAYINGS*” are complete, you may find, I have also feeling,—aye, feeling, if it hath naught besides to recommend it,—from the heart itself—to breathe sometimes its gentle and redeeming spirit upon the task they have assigned me.—*Cal. Lite. Chron.*

THE FELONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES*

It requires much of true philosophy in a man to render him competent for the task of writing a book of which statistics and history form the principal part: Such a book cannot be well written in a few months, even though it be but in one volume. A statistical writer must be a profound thinker, laborious, and above all, most honest; whose mind could rise above participation in the common views of the world; one, in short, whom it would be impossible for any human being, or any earthly motive, to bribe into an opposite course from that of truth. An ordinary man who is at daggers drawn with the extant men and manners of the country he assumes to describe, cannot be expected to give us unbiassed opinions, unperverted facts, or to characterise a nation with a mind untinged with envy or unjust ambition. The Press, however, does occasionally bring forth its abortion of this kind, and people are occasionally deceived by it; and, therefore, it is our duty to inform the unwary, that such books are written more to serve their authors than the public to whom they are hypocritically dedicated. An ingenious and sophisticated pamphlet of 20 or 30 pages, advocating a certain line of policy, has often been well paid for by even the immaculate British Government;—its author has been bribed, and basely allowed himself to be bribed, to pour into the ear of the public a subtle poison, by advising them to acquiesce in that course which shall best answer the purposes of its projectors, however opposed to the general interest.

The work we are about to enter upon has made its appearance within the last few months, purporting to be a synopsis of the present state of N.S. Wales, particularly considering the colony as a penal settlement. Its author is a Mr. Mudie, recently magistrate in the colony, and who states himself to have resided therein 14 years. An appendix to this work is crowded with numerous testimonials favorable to the writer's character, either as a private individual or as a magistrate. These testimonials he has found it requisite to collect (Mr. Mudie observes,) in order that the Home Government and the British public may accept the startling facts he communicates as emanating from a respectable and honest person. The testimonials are indeed very valuable in England; if it were not for them, the ill nature, the meddling desire for publicity, the sophistry, and the truculency (witness the brass-faced praises of the late Governor

* One vol. 8vo. by J. Mudie, &c. &c. 1837.

Darling) remarkable in "The Felonry of New South Wales," would produce for that production any thing but a lasting reception, although they might excite for it, as in the cases of Trollope and namby-pamby Willis, a temporary interest.

We cannot justly apply all the strictures with which we have commenced this article to Mr. Mudie. He is evidently not ignorant of his subject,—14 years residence is long enough to afford a common observer an insight into the government of a colony and the character of its people. But still we have a great fault to find with this author. We mean him no personal disrespect when we assert that he is not an honest writer. To repeat our own words—he is not profound, neither does he appear a man likely to refuse an appointment out again to New South Wales or elsewhere, as an acknowledgment of his services from Government or certain individuals having great interest in it. The enemies of Sir R. Bourke (whose enemy Mr. Mudie certainly is to all intents and purposes,) may be influential, wealthy, and *could* repay "one good turn by another." Sir Ralph Darling is propitiated by jars, and jars of honeyed flattery, for something or other. He cannot possibly misunderstand his friend's ardent wish that he (Sir Ralph) may be re-appointed; and thence comes Mr. Mudie's reward—something very handsome too we should think.

"The Felonry of New South Wales," if not a profound, if not, indeed, an honest work, is, at any rate, a very interesting one. It is full of anecdote, and contains much racy humour. Besides, the subject is singularly novel. Few or no productions have issued from the press expressly purporting to describe the condition of the convicts of New South Wales, and to notice their amazing influence in the colony. The colony itself has had its historian, in Dr. Lang, but he has only drawn the outline of the "Felonry," (to use Mr. Mudie's coinage) leaving it to the present writer to colour and finish the picture; and coloured it the latter has, in the most tasteless spirit of the Italian painting school. His colouring is so gaudy, as to make nature look ridiculous.

Still, had this work been respectably "brought out," it would have made more noise than it has, though, like books of similar bowels, it would as quickly have been found out to consist of little more than froth. The very sediment, however, of Mr. Mudie's production, shews that a poison has long been injected into the society of New South Wales.

The same fact applies, more or less, to all our colonial

possessions; society in them is vitiated, and consists of but two peculiar classes—the oppressors and the slaves.

Mr. Mudie, in his small 8vo. volume of 400 pages, has managed to survey the different New South Wales' Governments, from Governor Phillip's dynasty to that of Sir R. Bourke, (who, by the way, is now either returned home, or on his passage.) It is plain from what the author has, with evident care, collected, that not one of the many Governors of the colony has proved competent to the required duties. The *morale* of the society is vicious in the extreme. There is, what is called, the Factory at Parramatta, a Government establishment, a kind of Penitentiary, but conducted on just such a system as our own Milbank Penitentiary in London, *would be*, if its conductors were Mother H. of Covent Garden, or Goodered, of the Saloon, in Piccadilly. The very clerks in the colonial Government, connive at defeating the object of the home authorities, by rescuing convicts from their imprisonment, and actually bartering with them for the sale of official colonial situations. A convict, whose name is Watt, (who robbed Morrison, of Fore Street, to a large amount, some years ago) is—start, reader, at the enormity!—Watt is the Editor of the official newspaper, the "*Sydney Government Gazette*." One, Luke Dillon, sent from England, as a being too monstrous for home society, struts about Sydney, with spurs on his heels, and dashes away to the annual races in his curricule! Judge, jury, counsellors, solicitors, and clients, are, "*mirabile dictu*," all either descendants of felons, or felons *de facto*. In short, the majority of New South Wales' society consists of the Felonry—*Id-genus amne*!

The early chapters of the above work describe, as we have said, the careers of all the past Governors. The remainder of the volume enters minutely upon an examination of the system of Government pursued under Sir R. Bourke. The writer launches forth in unqualified invectives against Sir Richard and his apathetic administration. It would seem, that Sir R. Bourke is but a willing fool in the hands of as corrupt a set of Tory subordinates in the present administration of New South Wales, as one may well conceive.

But, in the course of our remarks, the reader will be fully made acquainted with the social, moral, and political condition of this, as it appears to us, shamefully neglected settlement.

After communicating the plan of his book, as above, Mr.

Mudie explains a portion of its title in the following startling and amusing remarks:—

“The author has ventured to coin the word, “Felonry,” as the appellative of an order or class of persons in New South Wales. The major part of the inhabitants of the colony are felons undergoing, or who have undergone, their sentences. They occupy, not only the station of the peasantry and labourers in other civilized communities, but very many of them are also, as respects their wealth or pursuits, in the condition of gentry, or of merchants, lawyers, &c. “The single term, the Felonry, is evidently,” adds Mr. Mudie, “as legitimate as the terms peasantry, gentry, &c.” He assumes, that the term, “absentee,” applied by the authorities of New South Wales to run-away convicts, is a ridiculously soft and gentle appellation.

On the new measures and principles of Government, acted upon by the present Governor, Mr. Mudie observes:—

“From measures which are advocated and maintained, and legally enforced, by the chief justice of the colony, by a portion of the Governor’s council, and by a servile police magistracy, there is, more than ever, reason to dread that the penalty of transportation to New South Wales will altogether cease to operate as a preventive of crime in the mother country, as the same principles and measures have already loosened the bonds of subordination within the colony itself, and have inflamed the malignant feelings of the convicts against the laws and the peaceful settlers who are their immediate employers, and against all that is praiseworthy, independent and virtuous, in the land which is doomed to be the scene of the difficult and dangerous experiment of their mingled punishment and reformation.

“The writer of these pages emigrated with his family to New South Wales in 1822, and remained in the colony till March, 1836. It is after a residence of fourteen years, therefore, in a colony established within the last half century, that he presumes himself competent to throw some light upon its internal polity and management. It is after having established and successfully conducted one of the largest agricultural concerns in the country, under all the trying difficulties and incalculable disadvantages of the first settlers on the river Hunter, at a distance of one hundred and forty miles from, and with more than one hundred miles of the trackless bush or forest wild interposed between his allotted dwelling-place and the seat of the colonial government, that he thinks he is capable

of advising the measures best calculated to insure the security and promote the prosperity of the free settlers, and consequently to facilitate the accomplishment of all the objects and purposes for which the colony was founded. It is after having been one of the most extensive employers of convict labourers in the colony and after having been in the commission of the peace during several years as a magistrate for the territory, that he considers he is bound to state his knowledge of the nature and character of the convict population, and fearlessly to express his opinions as to the treatment to which they should be subjected, with the view of accomplishing the threefold object of their transportation, namely, a sufficient degree of strictness of discipline (if severity be too harsh a word) to render the sentence of transportation rather a punishment than a reward for the perpetration of the crimes of which they have been convicted; a sufficient degree of subjection to the will and power of their immediate masters, and of the laws, to enable them to be coerced to the performance of an amount of labour adequate to their own maintenance, and to a reasonable profit upon their employment, for the benefit of their employers and of the colony at large; and, a sufficient amount of moral restraint and religious impression to afford a prospect of reclaiming them from the depraved appetites and vicious courses, the indulgence and pursuit of which are the sole causes of their being subjected to the extraordinary circumstances in which they are placed. It is after having suffered most seriously in his own pecuniary interests, and after having been deeply wounded as an employer of convicts, as a magistrate for the colony, and as a gentleman, through the mistaken views and fatal acts and measures of the present colonial government as affecting the convict population; and its oppression of the independent magistrates who dared to differ from its ruinous and anarchical policy, that the author has returned to England not alone to complain at the bar of public opinion of his own wrongs and grievances, but to denounce to the British people, the parliament, and the King, with a warning and prophetic voice, the anti-penal, anti-social, and anti-political system now practised in New South Wales, and which, if persisted in, must inevitably reduce that valuable and important colony to the wretchedness of unbridled crime and lawless anarchy, and result, sooner or later, in its violent and sanguinary separation from the empire."

Looking back to the condition of the colony during the time of Governor Phillip, it is observed:—

“The colonial government had no other materials than the felony, out of which to endeavour to form the elements of a future orderly and moral people ! So very limited, indeed, was the number of free emigrants, that the first governors had no choice, but that of appointing convicts having some of the requisite qualifications, to be the clerks in the government offices, and to hold other situations and appointments of trust under the government.

“Amongst the inevitable results of this employment of convicts and emancipated convicts in the offices of the government the colonial government itself was in every way deceived, defrauded and plundered.

“In the office of the Colonial Secretary, in particular, in which the records were kept, even recorded sentences were surreptitiously altered; tickets of leave and conditional pardons were obtained in the most corrupt way ; and grants of land were procured for some of the very worst characters in the settlement ;—the motives for all this, on the part of the convict government *employees*, being either a pecuniary bribe, or a spirit of favoritism for some *socius criminis*, or criminal confederate, while in England.

“The author of this work received an account of the manner in which a conditional pardon had been obtained, from the mouth of the emancipated convict himself. The fellow is still, after the lapse of so many years, far from being morally reformed ; as he lives by the keeping of a very improper house in Parramatta, and the selling of ardent spirits to the lowest class of the population.

“Having understood, he said, that a conditional pardon might be obtained for money, he applied to a convict government clerk, who undertook to procure the pardon for the consideration of twenty pounds. As soon as he was ready to comply with the pecuniary condition, he wrote to his friend the government clerk at Sydney, requesting him to procure the pardon. The letter was entrusted to a convict proceeding to Sydney, who, having characteristically opened the packet to ascertain its contents, thought fit to suppress it, and give information of the job to another convict clerk of government, a friend of his own. The latter being thus ‘put upon the scent,’ wrote to the applicant, and offered to procure him a conditional pardon for ten pounds. The convict of-course allowed the first negotiation to drop, and, for the smaller bribe, was shortly afterwards gratified the object of his wish.”

"Every species of falsification of documents," continues Mr. Mudie, and of treachery, fraud, and plunder, was of constant occurrence under the early Governors.

We must pass over a great deal of historical matter by merely observing, that there is much detailed that "smells rank" of deplorably bad management.

In approaching the section upon the extant Government of the colony, we find many pages of twaddle and back-biting, which we deem "little-minded" in the extreme. "But let this pass." The error is counterbalanced in what follows.

We must recount the following fact as evidencing a lax system, in a remarkable light:—

A liberally-paid officer, (Mr. Commissioner Therry) under Sir R. Bourke, not long since wrote a pamphlet, crammed with fulsome praise of the Governor's administration, and in avowed contempt of the past Darling one. Such a pamphlet was actually addressed to the Colonial Secretary at home: its author wearing the mask of '*An Unpaid Magistrate.*' Here then, was one of the King's own servants practising deceit and delusion upon the Government that paid him so handsomely for his rascally services.

"An assigned convict, who had taken to the bush, by absconding from his master, (the author) travelled 140 miles, and, assured of a gracious reception, presented himself at Government House with a petition to the Governor, charging his master with some alleged act of oppression. Instead of this fellow being immediately taken into custody and transmitted to the nearest magistrate for commitment to take his trial as a bush-ranger, he is *listened to, comforted, and advised*, by Mr. Richard Bourke, the *Private Secretary* to the Governor, and his Excellency's son."

The above may be a fact, and reprehensible; but we believe it to be the exception rather than the rule in the Governor's conduct. Such things might admit of palliation once in a way, but not so, if often repeated. The following very peculiar document results from the bush-ranger's application to the Governor. There can be no doubt of its authenticity. Certainly, no old man in his dotage could pen a more silly letter.—
Per se:—

To JAMES MUDIE, Esq., *Castle Forbes.*

My dear Sir,

The bearer of this is an *assigned servant* of yours, who has absconded from your place with a petition. Of course this is not the proper quarter to bring a memorial of the nature of his, and I have, therefore, returned it to him, and

advised him (!!) to proceed without delay to his work, (!!) by which means you perhaps would look over his fault (!!)—if the man's character is not otherwise bad (!!)—he *seems* sorry for his *misconduct* in this instance, and will perhaps mend!

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

R. BOURKE.

To which Mr. Mudie ejaculates—“ ‘ If the man's character is not *otherwise* bad !’ — Otherwise bad ! Why, here was a transported *felon*, sent to Governor Bourke for the purpose of being punished. And he stood confessed a *convict run-away*, and *colonial bush ranger* !”

The case of the convict, Watt, deserves lengthened mention. But, really, we cannot concur with the contempt Mr. Mudie shews towards this individual. A decided rogue he is, there is no question—but we cannot, like Mr. Mudie, deny him the talents he is allowed to possess by the Governor himself. We do not mean altogether literary talent,—Watt's conduct, in some instances, proves him to be a consummate man of the world.—To use a common phrase,—“ One who could turn his hand to anything ;”—Mr. Mudie thus details the history of this man :—

“ Now, let us, as *one* instance of the Governor's cognizance of and connivance at improper doings, fairly state and candidly consider the case of the infamous convict and ticket-of-leave man, Watt.

“ Watt was originally a clerk in the office of a writer to the signet in Scotland; and having been charged with some serious delinquencies there, he fled from justice to England, and was consequently proclaimed an outlaw by the law of Scotland.

“ Being, however, a young man of plausible address, and the cause of his flight from Scotland not being generally known in London, he succeeded in getting into the employment of the great commercial house of Todd, Morrison, and Co., in Fore Street; and he was eventually promoted by that house to a confidential situation in their service, with a liberal salary, sufficient to support him rather as a gentleman than as a respectable clerk. In *gratitude* for this confidence and kindness, so little to be expected by him after his villanies in Scotland, he at different times purloined such large sums of money from Messrs. Todd and Co., that on his eventual detection and consequent flight, a second time from justice, a reward of some hundreds of pounds was offered for his apprehension.

“ By the sagacity and extraordinary perseverance of an officer of one of the London police offices, who for weeks watched the movements of a female with whom it became known Watt had cohabited, he was at length traced to Edinburgh, where his

pursuer apprehended him in a public street, though not till after a very desperate resistance.

" He was then brought prisoner to London, and committed to take his trial at the Old Baily, previous to which it was ascertained that he had been leading a very profligate and abandoned life while he was in the service of Messrs. Todd and Co. and while he was perpetrating his robberies of their property.

" Having been found guilty of the offences charged in his indictment, he was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and was sent out to Botany Bay with an export of felons in the Marquis of Hastings transport.

" After having been some time in the colony, the same plausibility of address and manners which had gained his admission into Messrs Todd and Morrison's, procured for Watt a recommendation to the colonial government as a fit person to receive the indulgence of a ticket-of-leave, which was accordingly granted to him.

" The favor shewn to him, however, did not stop here ; unworthy as he was of even this amount of favor, as is amply proved by his own subsequent conduct.

" In pursuance of the lax and unwise policy of the government, in continuing to employ convicts and emancipated felons, even after there were in the colony abundant persons of unblemished character from whom the government could have selected all its own officers and servants, Watt was for a length of time employed to bring up the accounts of some of the public offices which had fallen into arrears.

" He was afterwards translated into the *Sydney Gazette* office, in which he was associated in the editorship with the emancipated convict O'Shaughnessy.

" With the imprudence and recklessness so characteristic of the class of degraded persons to which Watt belongs, he availed himself of his new situation to broach doctrines calculated to excite the minds and to inflame the passions of the felonry, and utterly subversive of convict discipline and amobordination.

" These doctrines were accompanied by atrocious libels on many of the most upright and independent magistrates in the territory and other reputable colonists, and by the manifestation of a spirit of malignant hatred of every thing virtuous and respectable in the colonial society.

" But they were also accompanied by articles of most fulsome adulation of the Governor, and by thick-and-thin advocacy of all and sundry the acts of his government.

" Governor Bourke, innocent soul! remained ignorant of all this, did he?

" Why, the colony was thrown into a ferment by the infamous and libellous writings of this scoundrel and his associates, O'Shaughnessy and Therry. The whole territory resounded with cries of "shame" at the Governor for permitting it to go on. The columns of the colonial newspapers attached to the cause of good order and public decency, were loaded with accounts of the crimes and immoralities of the wretch, and with the complaints of the respectable inhabitants against the government for suffering him, as a ticket-of-leave man, to continue his career of iniquity. The editors of the independent newspapers denounced his connection with the colonial press, not only as being an act in itself highly immoral and disgraceful, but as entailing infamy upon their order in particular, as well as generally upon the government and upon the colonial public at large.

" Watt, however, was not to be driven from his lucrative post by the voice of thunder in which the indignation and horror of the public were expressed; nor was the Governor to be moved to the exertion of his authority for the suppression of a public nuisance, which, how offensive soever it might be to the respectable portion of the colony, presented to his Excellency only the sweet odour of adulation.

" Commissioner Therry furnished the *Sydney Gazette* with "*reports courtoises*" to the epithets applied to his convict associates and fellow-labourers in the cause of misrule and insubordination, and by his "*Letter of an Unpaid Magistrate*," and other writings, at once, assisted to villify and bespatter the respectable free colonists, and to vindicate and eulogize, even to nausea, every thing that was unprincipled, unwise, and unjust, in the conduct and proceedings of the colonial government.

" More than one of the gentlemen who had become marks at which Watt shot his venom, and whom he endeavoured to besmeer with the disgusting slime of his malignant calumnies, finding that neither the Governor nor the paid police magistrates of Sydney, were likely to perform their duty by curbing the licentiousness of Watt, as a ticket-of-leave man, resolved to free the colony from the disgrace of his being connected with its press, by bringing him to justice for the habitual violation of the colonial laws in* which he lived.

* Mudie is often ridiculously ungrammatical, and shews an ignorance of next rules of orthography.

" But these gentlemen ' reckoned without their host,' when they relied on the law for the punishment of an offender; for, an appeal to the law, in the case of this notorious offender, was authoritatively denied them; and they soon found, that the Governor and his paid functionaries not only silently connived at Watt's misconduct, but that they were resolved upon openly protecting him in its perpetration.

" By the colonial law, a convict only holds his ticket-of-leave during " good behaviour." For any irregular, immoral, or unlawful conduct, his ticket-of-leave ought to be taken from him, and he is subjected to such further punishment as the summary tribunal before which he is tried may apportion to his offence.

" Independently of the gross public immorality and indecency of Watt being at all connected with the *Sydney Gazette*, and independently of the infamous purposes to which he prostituted that government journal, he was at the time living in open contempt of a colonial regulation whereby he was bound to attend a general muster of all the ticket-of-leave men, at stated periods, within the district of Sydney; he was at the same time leading a life of profligacy; he was known to be habitually a liar in private, as he was a traducer and a libeller in public; he was living in open adultery with a female runaway convict, transported for life, who bore two children to him, and whom he had the audacity to send to the factory, that her lyings-in might be defrayed at the public expence; and that the offspring of his adulterous, and (in other respects by the colonial law) peculiarly criminal intercourse, might be maintained at the expense of the same public, whom he was daily demoralizing and endangering by his pestilent and atrocious writings."

It appears, however, that such was Watt's influence in the colony, that the most strenuous applications for his punishment were entirely disregarded for a time; and, when ultimately the charges were put in a proper shape, and properly entertained, the result was a mockery of justice. Watt was sentenced to a banishment he was particularly anxious for: he was allowed to take his mistress, and his goods and chattels with him, and now lives in the style of a gentleman, some miles from Sydney, but near enough to pay an occasional visit to town, in the season!

We have too much matter in store, to allow of further progress, in this subject, at present. We are under the necessity, therefore, of delaying its conclusion, till the appearance of a forthcoming number.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

For the purpose of aiding a comparison between the external trade of Calcutta and that of Bombay, a memorandum has been kindly furnished to us by a mercantile friend, shewing, by estimate, the extent to which the former is undervalued in the official returns in three articles exported—Indigo, Raw Silk, and Cotton. The statement (which we subjoin) has reference to the years 1834-5, and 1835-6, and to six months of 1836-7, ending on the 31st January.

Indigo—avrg. value 130 Rs. per maund.
official do. 100

Mds 80,994 at 80 Sa. Rs. = 24,29,820

Silk—average value 10-8 p. r.
official do. 7

Mds 6,179 at 3-8 p. r. = 8,65,060

Cotton—avrg. value 12-8 p. md.
official do. about 10

Mds 336,827 at 2-8 = 8,42,067

Difference in 1834-35 Sa. Rs. 41,36,947

Indigo—avrg. value 150
official do. 100

Mds 128,191 at 50 Sa. Rs. = 65,09,550

Silk—average value 19
official do. 7

Mds 10,494 at 5 = 20,96,800

Cotton—avrg. value 14
official do. 10

Mds. 583,762 at 4 = 23,35,048

Difference in 1835-6 Sa. Rs. 108,43,398

Indigo—avrg. value 200
official do. 100

Mds 69,105 at 100 Sa. Rs. = 69,10,500

Cotton—avrg. value 13
official do. 10

Mds 230,487 at = 6,91,461

Difference in six mths of 1836-7
Sa. Rs. = 76,01,961

General Summary. Sa. Rs.

Imports—Official value, . . . 279,83,962

Exports—ditto 423,09,867

Short valuation 41,36,947
464,46,814

Total in merchandize, 1834-5 744,30,776

Imports—Official value, . . . 315,32,804

Exports—ditto 573,87,757

Short valuation 108,43,898
682,31,155

Total in 1835-6 997,63,959

Imports—Official value, . . . 202,17,584

Exports—ditto 392,19,334

Short valuation 76,01,961
468,21,295

Total in six months of 1836-7 6,70,38,879

Average amount per annum 9,64,93,445

But with reference to the vast increase in the amount of the opium exports, and the demand now created for Bengal sugar in England, and the still increasing amount of other branches of our export trade, the present average annual amount of the aggregate exports and imports of Calcutta, in merchandize, may fairly be estimated at full eleven crore of Company's Rupees, being the currency corresponding with that in which the Bombay statements are made out.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.*

We will now perform a promise, given in our last Number, that we would take into consideration the ingenious propositions on the Steam Communication question which have lately emanated from a Mr. Fairbairn. We believe, no one of the many pamphlets that have recently appeared on the subject, has created so earnest and general an interest as the one before us. It has not been thrust into notice by sheer perseverance, whether deserving it or not. On the contrary, no little work of the kind could be more quietly published. It lay on the counters of the publishers, unsuspected of any value, for some days, until it happened to be casually glanced at by one or two competent judges of its subject. Then it was that the mind was gradually discovered and opened up—and it soon became the fashion, in the city, to talk about the new route by steam to India, by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. The great attention this writer has thus fairly received, he has honestly earned. Mr. Waghorn himself, will not deny it him. However, Columbus wore out his existence before he saw his wondrous scheme of communication with the new world entirely accomplished—and so it may be with Mr. Fairbairn; although his propositions are not, to appearance, so chimerical as were those of Columbus in the eyes of the ignorant Spaniards.

Mr. Fairbairn boldly expands the project of Steam Communication with India. His proposition is,—to pass to the East Indies by way of the Azores, Bermuda, and the City of Havannah to Vera Cruz; thence, across the land to Acapulco, —onward to the Sandwich Islands and Ladrones, and from the Ladrones to China, British India, the Colonies of Holland and New South Wales. He supports his plan by some remarkably judicious arguments and remarks, which will be presently introduced to our readers. The distance, to be overcome by this writer's course of Steam Communication from England to Calcutta, is estimated at 13,700 miles. The distance, by way of the Red Sea, is certainly less than 9000 miles; but Mr. Fairbairn weighs his reasons in favour of the western, or more circuitous course, with impartiality, and the result is favorable to him, inasmuch, that he plausibly assumes that the greater

* A letter to Lord W. Bentinck, M. P., on the Superior Advantages of a Steam Passage to the East Indies by the Gulph of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, &c.; By H. Fairbairn.—Smith and Elder. 1837.

* distance may be accomplished in the same *time* allowed to the lesser. With our still unshaken trust in the Communication *via* the Red Sea, we cannot but listen to him with respectful attention.

Mr. Fairbairn's pamphlet goes far to convince us that fewer difficulties lie in the way of a Steam Communication by his route than by any other that has been proposed. We do not, however, conjecture with all the ease he appears to do so, that because his route offers the best facilities, it must become infinitely preferable to the shorter (if more difficult) course by the Red Sea. Nor does the writer's estimate of the expenses of his route, altogether wean us from the acknowledged course.—The advantages to be derived from the use of anthracite coal we have no means of deciding upon save by the really very intelligent and scientific remarks of Mr. Fairbairn himself upon this point. But we cannot be convinced of the superiority of the anthracite over every other coal by the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Fairbairn alone. Its utility is by no means universally acknowledged, and it would be ill-judged to risk the success of a great measure by its immediate application. It might, however, be tried eventually. Mr. Fairbairn's project will not materially suffer by disallowing, for the present, the utility of the particular kind of coal he proposes the use of.

Whilst carefully examining this pamphlet in juxta position with that of Dr. Lardner, we were startled by many facts powerfully supporting Mr. Fairbairn's view of the great question at issue. And others have been as much startled by his ingenious propositions. Already, a very respectable clique who are prosecuting an Inland Communication with India, have bestowed upon this writer unconditional approbation, and have taken up his project with a *spirit* and assiduity for which they deserve infinite credit.

Yet, it is not to be denied that this writer, in an overweening trust in his own plan, has looked with dim eyes upon the proposed Red Sea Communication. He has endeavoured to refute (but vainly) some of the best arguments of Lardner, Waghorn, and Col. Chesney. If he stood upon this ground, only, in the combat, he would be signally defeated; but without the aid of any sophistry, his plans offers so many prospective advantages too palpable to be overlooked by the most hood-winked partisans of the Red Sea route.

The following is Mr. Fairbairn's plan at length, to which we subjoin the arguments adduced in its favor, in contradistinction

to those already advanced by the friends of the (*pro. tem* :) popular route by the Red Sea :—

“ My Lord,—Perceiving that the Parliamentary Committee for inquiring into the practicability of a Steam Communication from England to the East Indies has its powers limited to the course by the Red and Mediterranean seas, but being of opinion that a more advantageous route can be pointed out across the seas of the opposite hemisphere, I take the liberty of addressing this pamphlet to your Lordship, as the party now most conspicuous in the general proceedings relative to the passage to the East.

“ Without, then, dwelling upon the general, and almost unimaginable, consequences which must arise from the establishment of a rapid communication with the East Indies, by whatever route this purpose may be gained, or saying more at the present time than that the difficulties and expenses of the route by the Red Sea are apparently too great for the permanent and profitable establishment of a line of Steam Communication over that portion of the world, I will proceed at once to the westward, for the purpose of tracing out the true, natural, secure, speedy, economical, and profitable route to the various nations of the east.

“ In doing this, let it be premised, however, that there is nothing very novel in such a proposition, for we shall only then be travelling in the wake of Columbus himself, whose principal purpose it was to discover a passage to the East Indies upon the route which now it is proposed to be pursued; and who, indeed, supposed that the West Indies were no other than a continuation of the then known islands of the eastern seas. And the Spaniards for centuries have conducted their commerce with China, the Philippine and other islands across the Pacific Ocean to Acapulco, and thence to Vera Cruz, the Atlantic Ocean, and the ports of Spain. Therefore, in offering the following propositions for a passage to the East Indies, it sets out with that advantage over the public immobility which arises from the certainty that the project is not new.

“ In outline, the present proposition is, to pass to the East Indies by way of the Azores, Bermuda, and the city of Havannah, to Vera Cruz; from Vera Cruz across the land to Acapulco; from Acapulco to the Sandwich islands and Ladrões; and from the Ladrões to China, British India, the colonies of Holland, and New South Wales.

“ Thus would the passage to the East Indies be divided into

two parts; and of the first, or the passage from England to Mexico, it is proposed to speak first:—

“ By turning to a terrestrial globe of moderate dimensions, it will be seen, that upon the course from England to Vera Cruz, there are two resting places, so very happily situated in the Azores and the Bermuda islands, that, even apart from the further division of the voyage to the East Indies, there are transcendent advantages for the establishment of a line of Steam Communication from England to Mexico alone. The Azores, at the island of Flores, are at a distance of 1,150 miles from the Land’s End of England; the Bermudas are about 1,550 miles from the Azores and from Vera Cruz; both of these stations being also exactly in the line from Falmouth to Vera Cruz. The time occupied in the passage would therefore be, about five days from Falmouth to the Azores, seven from the Azores to Bermuda, and seven from the Bermudas to Mexico; being an average period of nineteen days for the performance of the passage from Falmouth to Vera Cruz.

“ The supplies of coals to be taken in the Azores and the Bermudas would also be very cheaply obtained; for both of those positions are in the route of shipping to the West Indies, the Mississippi river, and various other great trading countries and places of the western world; and as these vessels go in ballast, it would be very profitable to leave coals at the Azores and Bermudas at a very trifling charge per ton. To the Azores, coals would be conveyed by the fruit vessels, of which so many hundreds go annually from England in ballast, which is obliged to be purchased for the purpose, and by which coals could be conveyed without charge of any kind. Nor does the tariff of Portugal operate at these islands, and the charges for shipping have not been increased by the general Portuguese decree, of the month of November last.

“ Then, in addition to these great advantages in the convenience of the distances and cheapness of the fuel to be taken in, there follows the great combination of commercial advantages which arise from the numerous sources of passengers and traffic which present themselves upon the route from England to Vera Cruz.

“ First, to the Azores themselves, the trade would be very largely increased if there existed a regular communication by means of steam. These islands are all very fertile, and produce the finest fruits in the world; the wine also is capable of being much improved; and the climate is so mild in the winter

months as to render the Azores perhaps the very best place for English invalids; cooler than Madeira, and the winter resembling the fine October month of England, there is no doubt that these islands would become much frequented by the English, and that the number of passengers would be a very considerable addition to the profits of this navigation from England to Mexico by steam.

“ At the Bermudas, as a rendezvous from the southern states of America, this station would contribute much to the profits of the line. From Charleston in South Carolina is less than 600 miles in a line due west from the Bermudas; and Charleston is the great metropolis of the southern states, and sends out great numbers of passengers to Europe, now principally by way of New York. But if there were steam ships from Bermuda to England in twelve days, and the passage only 56 hours from Charleston to Bermuda, it is probable that this would become the route to Europe from Charleston and the whole of the cities and seaports of the southern and south-western states.

“ The number of passengers will be very largely increased by the completion of the great line of railway which is in the act of being constructed for a distance of 700 miles, through the most fertile of the western states, to the Mississippi river; which great chain of inland communication, added to a steam communication with England in twelve days by way of the Bermudas, would probably determine to Charleston the greater proportion of the whole trade of the United States. There is also to the southward, the important city of Savannah, and the wealthy state of which it is the capital, with the adjoining Floridas, which are daily rising into consequence, and from all which the passage to Bermuda is little more than about sixty hours by steam.

“ Passing on from the Bermudas, the city of Havannah is exactly on the route to Vera Cruz, and without passing one mile from the direct line it would be convenient to put into this great port for passengers, of whom considerable numbers could be readily obtained both to and from England, and between the Havannah and Vera Cruz. Passengers for England would also assemble here from New Orleans, Mobile, the ports of Texas, and the west of Florida, and from Honduras, Jamaica, and the Bahama islands, from the whole of which the average passage would not be more than thirty-six hours to the Havannah by steam.

" Onwards to Vera Cruz are conveyed the whole of the passengers, mails, and merchandize, from England, to all Mexico and the western coasts of North and South America, as to the cities of Lima and Truxillo, whence the passage to England will not then exceed a period of about thirty days. Mexico alone contains eight millions of inhabitants, and is a country so teeming with fertility, and abounding in metallic riches, that the commerce of such a nation must become of extraordinary extent when the revolutionary troubles may have been brought to a close. Therefore, amidst the numerous advantages here exhibited, in the shortness of the distance from the stations, the cheapness of the fuel, and the many countries and islands which would contribute passengers and mails on the way, there cannot remain a doubt that, at least one line of steam ships may forthwith be very profitably established from England to Mexico alone.

" Proceeding towards the East Indies, it is now supposed that the passengers, mails, and certain light and valuable articles of merchandize, shall be conveyed across Mexico from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, for the present, upon the existing road. Owing to the prohibitory policy of the ancient government of Spain, by which the two ports of Acapulco and Vera Cruz were alone open to foreign trade, and the capital rendered every thing, amidst the system of centralization which prevailed, there is not to the present time any very direct road from Acapulco to Vera Cruz or Alvarado; although to pass by way of the city of Mexico is almost to double distance from sea to sea, and is not less than 360 miles. But from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, in a direct line, the distance is only about 225 miles, and the country much more favorable for the formation of a road; for it lies across the table land of Mexico, has several considerable towns upon the way, and passes through some of the most fertile provinces in the new world. Should the route from Europe to the East Indies be through Mexico, it would follow that a road would be formed across the country in a direct line, and in the style which is conformable to the improvements of modern times; but at present, the calculations must be formed upon the supposition that the road is through the city of Mexico, and the distance 360 miles between Acapulco, to Vera Cruz.

" On the table land of Mexico, travelling is unusually cheap. Even upon the circuitous road by the capital, with English arrangements, the passage could be made in three or four days, from sea to sea.

“ On the opposite route to the East Indies, the crossing of the Isthmus of Suez is attended with much greater difficulties, expense, fatigue, and delay. From the Red to the Mediterranean seas is a distance of 170 miles, but the country a desert, and not a house to be seen upon the way; and, owing to the absence of water, travelling can only be accomplished by means of camels, at the rate of about thirty miles a day, or full five days to be passed upon that shadeless desert of burning sand. The water, provisions, and bedding of the passengers must all be carried by the camels at the same time; and it is therefore clear, that to pass over so beautiful a country as Mexico must be an infinitely preferable, though certainly a more circuitous, route, without reflecting that it may be shortened to one-half of the present distance, or that a granite road, or an iron railway, over all or the greater part of the line may be very profitably made, or that, apart from Vera Cruz, there is a more southern division of Mexico, in which the country is little more than one hundred miles wide between the Gulphs of Mexico and Tehantepec.

“ Nor are there any political obstacles to be apprehended here. By a perpetual treaty with the republic of Mexico (Art. 6.) British vessels and subjects are admitted upon the same terms with the subjects of the country; and the right of passing across Mexico could not therefore be restrained. But there is little doubt that the authorities of that country would be too eager to facilitate a project which would give them a Steam Communication with all the nations to the east and to the west, with the carrying trade of tens of thousands of passengers and tons of goods in the year, and which would pour wealth into Mexico in the countless modes which are apparent from its having then become one of the greatest highways in the whole world.

“ Arrived, then, at Acapulco, arrangements are supposed to be made for another line of steam ships upon the Pacific Ocean, to the various quarters of the east.

“ First, the course from Acapulco to China is by the Sandwich islands at Owhyhee, which is a distance of rather less than 3000 miles; from the Sandwich islands to the Ladrões, at the Tinian of Lord Anson, or the larger island of Saypan, which is about 3100 miles; and from the Ladrões to China at Macao, which is a further distance of about 1600 miles; the entire distance between Mexico and China being thus about 7,600 miles. There are other islands along the course, as Santa Rosa, which

is 750 miles from Acapulco; Halcyon island, about 1000 miles from the Ladrões, and Lucon, the largest of the Phillippine islands, between the Ladrões and Macao; all places of resort in the event of distress.

“ There are accordingly four places of deposit for coals upon this line.—Acapulco, the Sandwich islands, the Ladrões, and Macao,—all in the exact track of the American vessels which pass round Cape Horn to the north-west coast of America, and thence to the Chinese seas. In this trade a large amount of tonnage is employed along the coast, from California to the Columbia river, where furs are obtained in barter with the Indian tribes, and carried to China by way of the Sandwich islands; and thence I propose that coal of the kind called anthracite should be used in steam navigation from Acapulco to Macao, and that this coal should be carried as ballast by the American traders to China from Philadelphia and New York. To both of those cities this coal is conveyed from the great Pennsylvanian field; and as nearly all the East Indiamen from the United States sail from those ports, there is little doubt that the fuel required at the stations on the Pacific Ocean could thus be obtained at the low rate which is implied by substituting it for the ballast which now is so extensively used in that important branch of trade.

“ Then, besides the advantage of obtaining anthracite coal in so convenient a manner from the United States, there is the very extensive saving in the consumption of fuel which is created by its use; for anthracite coal is more durable by twenty-five per cent. than any of the descriptions of bituminous coal, as proved by repeated trials in the steam vessels of the United States, and in one passage of an English steam boat from the Thames to St. Petersburg with the anthracite coal of Wales. Indeed, upon the whole of the voyage from England to the East Indies, this description of fuel should be used, for it abounds in Ireland and in Wales, and could be delivered at the Azores or the Bermudas by the West Indiamen from Bristol or from Cork, or at the Bermudas and Vera Cruz by the traders from Philadelphia and New York. By the use of this substance as fuel, it results that the quantity to be conveyed will be twenty-five per cent. less than the quantity of any ordinary coal—a change which will reduce in practice the length of the stages on the Pacific Ocean from 3000 to 2350 miles; saving also one quarter of the space required for the fuel of the kinds now in use, as anthracite is of a greater specific gravity than

ordinary coal in the proportion of 2 to 1-450, and thence the stages become comparatively very much diminished in distance, as to the calculations for the capacity of a profitable conveyance of coal.

" I also should propose to adopt steam engines of the most approved construction, to be of low pressure, and upon the principle of external condensation, which has lately been invented, and which promises to be of the highest possible utility in lengthened voyages by steam. By this principle no saline deposit is created in the boiler, and thence is removed the delay now created by opening the boilers for the purpose of clearing out the sediment, whilst the consumption of fuel is considerably decreased by the absence of the intervening saline incrustation which now is so great an impediment to the generation of steam. The metal of the boilers is also greatly preserved, and the danger from explosion is diminished, by the use of low pressure engines of a construction by which distilled water alone is used,—a circumstance of importance where the voyages are long, and accidents more fatal when happening at considerable distances from land. This invention is therefore one of the most remarkable and valuable which has appeared in the whole history of steam.

" But, besides the great advantages to be obtained by the use of anthracite coal, and the cheap rate at which it can be supplied at the stations on both oceans, there is the still more important superiority of the seas for steam navigation upon the western route.

" From England to the Azores the sea is remarkable for no violence of character of any kind, the Bay of Biscay being passed to the westward, and the weather usually favorable for steam. From the Azores to the Bermudas, and onwards to the entrance of the Gulph of Mexico, a distance of more than 2000 miles, there is an almost eternal calm, or gales so gentle, that I have ever thought with what truth Columbus described this part of his voyage, as wanting only the voice of the nightingale to be a perfect picture of an Andalusian spring. Along the Gulph of Mexico there are occasional interruptions to the calms which even there prevail throughout the greater portion of the year; but these occasional storms are of less importance in these calculations, inasmuch as the Gulph of Mexico does not measure altogether a distance of more than about 600 miles. Then, on the outward passage there is some assistance to be derived from the equinoctial current and the north-east trade wind, whilst in the

return passage there is a much more considerable impetus received from the Gulph stream, which, from the Havannah to the island of Abaco, has a strength of full five miles an hour, and in that degree will add to the speed of the vessel in a part of the sea over which it is usually desirable rapidly to pass. With these advantages in both passages, it becomes apparent that the voyage to and from Mexico will frequently be made in fifteen or sixteen days, although the average is given at about eighteen.

“ But on the Pacific Ocean still greater advantages appear ; for the Pacific Ocean, throughout all its vast expanse, is the most tranquil of all the waters of the world ; storms within the tropics are almost unknown beyond a few miles from the islands where the land may be high ; and through one hundred and fifty degrees of longitude, the sky is scarcely for ages darkened by a cloud. Upon the tranquil character of this ocean the success of steam navigation to the East Indies must be acknowledged, indeed, principally to depend, for the distance is greater than by the Red Sea, to some of the countries to which a passage is now sought to be obtained, this difference in distance being argued to be far outweighed by the more favorable character of the seas to be passed.

“ For, upon the supposition that the weather will be almost always equal to a calm from Acapulco to China, I propose that the vessels should be built of much less draught of water, and therefore capable of being driven at a much greater speed than those which may be fitted for the navigation of the Bay of Biscay and the eastern seas to Bengal. With the perfect machinery proposed to be used, the short time required for remaining at the stations, when the boilers shall not require to be opened, and the quantity of fuel to be taken in be diminished by the use of anthracite coal, and the diminished quantity required for engines of the description proposed, I do not hesitate to estimate the speed of the vessels to be upwards of twelve miles an hour, or at the rate of three hundred miles per day, or ten days to be the time from Acapulco to the Sandwich islands, and fifteen from the Sandwich islands to Macao, or from Acapulco to China, the passage, even inclusive of stoppages, to be regularly accomplished in a period of twenty-five days.

“ Thus will the voyage to and from England and China be accomplished in about forty-five days, the passage being cheap pleasant, and secure,—through tranquil latitudes, and amongst countries and islands the most interesting and beautiful in the

world. The Pacific Ocean, hitherto almost unnavigable from the calmness of its winds, may thus be destined to become the great highway from the east and from the west, and the greatest theatre of the future triumphs of steam.

“ The commercial advantages of the western course are likewise extremely great, for the number of passengers and mails will be increased at every stage.

“ From Acapulco to Canton the number of passengers and letters would be doubled from the United States alone; for Vera Cruz, is within five days from New York by steam navigation, and thence the passengers and correspondence between the United States and China could be conveyed from New York to Macao in a period of about thirty-two days, whereas the time now occupied in passing round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope is full four months, from the United States; and that country is, moreover, too distant from the Mediterranean for a profitable passage by the route of the Red Sea. Therefore, the establishment of steam navigation across the Pacific Ocean would be attended with extreme advantages to our transatlantic friends; and, by way of Mexico, there is no doubt whatever that the whole stream of passengers would be secured forthwith, with all the correspondence to and fro, with a great mass of merchandize, and all the specie, of which as great an annual amount is transmitted to China from the various parts of the United States. For the Americans, being not a manufacturing nation, have no commodity which usually serves for exportation to China in return for the silk and tea which they so largely import from that country; and thence the voyages round Cape Horn in search of the furs spoken of before; but the balance of payment being still very largely against the United States, this balance is therefore compelled to be transmitted to the Chinese in silver or gold; an operation which has contributed much to the impoverishment of the Americans by the drains of the specie of the country which thus are required for the Chinese trade. Then all this specie is now fully four months on the way to China in sailing vessels; whereas, by way of Mexico, the same amount of money would be only one month detained upon the sea, because the specie would be purchased in Mexico itself, and shipped from Acapulco to Canton direct, which would create a saving of the interest of the money for three months, and of two-thirds of the insurance upon it,—advantages so great as to secure the whole of the traffic for the steam vessels from Acapulco to Macao. Then there is the

return cargo for the United States, of manufactured silks from China, with perhaps some of the more valuable qualities of tea, and sundry other articles of value in a small weight and space. All this trade to and from the United States to China may be estimated as equal in amount to the whole trade from England itself, since the American merchants supply the whole of Mexico and South America with the teas and other commodities from China, and would still more largely extend this trade when conducted from so central a position as Vera Cruz, and under all the advantages which this new route to China brings into view. The number of passengers, letters, and packages may therefore be taken as doubled by means of the addition which at Mexico falls into the stream; and with the passengers, mails, and other traffic to and from England, and from Holland, France, and the rest of the European States, there is no doubt whatsoever that one or more lines of packets could be very profitably maintained between Mexico and China, in the manner which here is proposed.

"It must not be omitted to mention the great return cargo of raw silk which would arise from China to England, upon the establishment of this communication. The quantity of raw silk exported from China is about 12,000 bales per year; and as this is a valuable commodity, in a small space, it will abundantly repay, in the saving of interest of money and insurance, the superior charges of conveyance to England by the nearer route. One thousand bales of silk per month would thus be obtained for England alone, with all the manufactured silks for the United States, Mexico, and the South American States, some of the finer qualities of teas for all these nations and for the European States, with all the valuable commodities of camphor, benzoin, ivory, toys, gold-dust, carpets of eastern manufacture, and other varieties of valuable merchandize, which appear to have been regularly brought from Manilla to Acapulco by the Spanish galleons of former times.

"Numerous valuable manufactured articles from England would repay the expense of exportation to China by the same course,—as tools, fine woollen cloths, and, perhaps, even the finer varieties of cotton twist would repay this expense.

"The whole coast of China lies open to Mexico and Europe, at equal distances, and equally with Macao accessible from the station at the Ladrones. The exclusive policy of the Chinese, it is now clear, cannot be enforced, and a very extensive trade may, therefore, be opened with the whole of the Chinese coast.

“ The isles of Japan will also be brought within an equal distance by way of the Ladrões. These large islands possess twenty millions of an industrious and ingenious population, and will be brought virtually nearer to Europe by a distance of more than ten thousand miles.

“ The cheapness and speed of steam conveyance will again bring out a population from China to the Philippine islands, the Ladrões, the Sandwich islands, and even to Mexico and surrounding South American states.

“ The Sandwich islands already belong to England. The whole of the Polynesian Archipelago belongs also to England, by the priority of the discoveries of Captain Cook and the other English navigators; and these, with the whole of the volcanic islands of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Archipelago, are fertile to the greatest degree, and destined to become most important possessions under the new empire of steam.

“ To avoid the encumberment of these propositions, with too minute descriptions of the fancied consequences to arise from the changes which the steam engine has so peculiarly the power to create in that quarter of the world, and without further defending these views than by pointing to the miracles which steam navigation has effected upon the banks of the western rivers of the United States of America, where magnificent cities are rising in wildernesses—I shall pass on to the next division of these propositions, and that which is more immediately interesting.

“ The route to British India is, therefore, upon the foregoing track, from England to Mexico, and from Mexico to the station at the Ladrões; or, for a distance of more than ten thousand miles upon the same course, and in the same vessel, if so it be required, from England to the Ladrões. From the Ladrões the course is to the south-west, through the straits of Suragoa, by the northern side of the islands of Mindanao and Borneo, and thence to the island of Singapore, or a distance of 2,300 miles from the Ladrões. Singapore is supposed to be a station for coals, to be conveyed from England or the United States as ballast in the ships which now so numerously frequent that important place.

“ From Singapore, the distance to Calcutta is 1,200 miles; to Madras, about 1,100; and Ceylon, 950; the distance from the Ladrões to Calcutta being 3,500 miles: from Acapulco, 9,500; and the entire distance from England to Calcutta, by this course, is, therefore, about 13,700 miles.

" On the other hand, the distance by way of the Red and Mediterranean seas is less than 9,000 miles; and, therefore, to weigh the reasons in favour of the western, or more circuitous course, is the next business to be done.

" First, there is the wide difference in the nature of the seas to be crossed. On the route by the Red Sea, the Bay of Biscay is to be passed—a sea always one of great difficulties; and from Socotra to Calcutta there is the whole expanse of the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Bay of Bengal—seas at all times uncertain in their character, and utterly unnavigable by steam vessels during the south west monsoon, or for more than one-third portion of the year. For, during those months, from March to October, it is certain that no Steam Communication can be maintained across those seas; since if it be allowed to be not impracticable, it will not be profitable, amidst the excessive consumption of fuel arising from the longer time which the vessel will be at sea, with the greatly increased wear and tear of the machinery in struggling through those stormy seas; and this without profit from passengers, of whom a very small number would hazard their lives at that season of the year; or of cargo, since no underwriter would insure the goods. Even during the north-east monsoon, the wind is directly foul from Ceylon to Calcutta; and on the return passage is too directly after the vessel; for, in the event of a stormy time, and the swell which so frequently prevails in the Bay of Bengal, no such a craft as a steam vessel, with its encumbrance of paddle-boxes and wheels, could possibly keep before the sea.

" But, on the opposite course, the wind from Calcutta to and from Singapore, will be at all times fair. The current is about south-south-east, and north-north-west to and from Calcutta and Singapore; and, therefore, the wind will be three points free in both monsoons. The course, also, will be under the lee of the land on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, where the sea will be much more favorable for steam navigation than down the centre of the bay, which is the course to Madras and Ceylon; and, moreover, to the eastward of the straits of Malacca, the monsoons are due north and south, and, therefore, the wind through the sea of China will be at all times free.

" I, therefore, estimate the time of the passage between England and Bengal to be about the same by way of Mexico as by the Red and Mediterranean seas. For the time required from England to Mexico being eighteen days, and three days for the

land passage to Acapulco, the Pacific Ocean is thus reached in about twenty-one days; and the passage being then ten days to the Sandwich Islands, ten from the Sandwich Islands to the Ladrões, eight from the Ladrões to Sincapore, and six from Sincapore to Calcutta, the full time would be fifty-five days from England to Calcutta, or one day more than the estimate of the time by the writers in favor of the route by the Red Sea. But, reflecting that the passage from England to Mexico will frequently be made in fifteen or sixteen days, and that the progress of improvements in roads and travelling arrangements may render it usual to cross from Vera Cruz to Acapulco in a single day, it becomes clear that, to estimate the time as equal only on the two routes, is a very subdued estimate indeed, in favor of the western course.

"There is an isthmus at Tenasserim, between the Bay of Bengal and the Gulph of Siam, about seventy miles wide, to pass across which, by railway or a granite road, would cut off about 600 miles of the passage through the straits of Malacca, and thus shorten the passage to Europe by at least two days. Tenasserim is in the territory conquered from the Burmese, and, therefore, may be thought of as a point for the formation of a most important pass, for this would equally shorten the passage to the Presidencies of Ceylon and Madras; and the departure of the main steam vessel being then from the eastern side of the isthmus, this would form a most central point of rendezvous for passengers, not only from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, but from Rangoon, Cambodia, Siam, and the other principal English and Native dominions in that quarter of the east.

"Supposing this to be the course, the isthmus abreast of Domel Island would be equidistant, and about three days' run from Calcutta, Ceylon, and Madras, whence branch steam vessels must be supposed to be maintained to the various Presidencies, or one steam vessel for Ceylon and Madras, and one for Calcutta, which vessels may be otherwise employed for the remainder of the time. From Calcutta there is even a clearland passage through the Burmese country to Rangoon, and the port of departure here supposed to be in view. Should the passage be still through the straits of Malacca, and by way of Sincapore, then the point of rendezvous, from Madras and Ceylon, may be the island of Andaman, which is abreast of Madras, and exactly in the track of the main steam vessel from Calcutta to Sincapore.

The Presidency of Bombay cannot be included in these ar-

rangements, nor is it of much importance alone ; and, moreover, that part of the East Indies, is already within less than sixty days' sail from England, by sailing vessels to Suez, and by the line of Steam Communication, existing already upon the Mediterranean sea.

" Then, in estimating the advantages and disadvantages of the two courses towards England, it is to be borne in mind, that so many important countries will lie upon the Mexican route, that the speculation will be very profitable in a mercantile point of view. The whole of the passengers and mails from Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, from Siam, Cambodia, Singapore, the Dutch Colonies, and the Philippian islands would here be collected into one steam vessel, if required ; and, moreover, the passengers and mails from China to Mexico, might be transferred to the same large vessel, at the station at the Ladrões ; or even to render one vessel sufficient between Acapulco and Calcutta, by carrying the passengers and correspondence by way of Macao and thence to Singapore, would not lengthen the passage by more than two or three days.

THE LATE BISHOP CORRIE.

The revered and beloved Bishop Corrie is no more. He died on Sunday, Feb. 12.

The stroke which cut him off, was an attack on the brain, terminating in paralysis. For some months past, he had suffered severely from acute pain in the right temple, and headaches ; but so patiently did he bear all, that few knew how much he suffered, and little thought of the extent of disease gaining upon him. When at Hyderabad, on his visitation, the disease seems to have been formed and partially developed ; and on the morning of Tuesday, the last day of January, he was suddenly seized in the Vestry-room of St. Mary's Church, and, in the course of an hour, was in a state of insensibility and torpor, from which he had but few intervals of relief during the five remaining days of his life.

The name of Corrie is associated with the best benefactors of India. Buchanan, who labored till he made the woes and wants of India pierce the ear of England, was his friend. The humble, laborious, and spiritual-minded Brown, loved him tenderly.

Bishop Heber was the friend of Corrie. Bishop Turner, a profound theologian, and elegant scholar, of enlarged mind for the

and most spiritual in his affections, and possessing, in a high degree, discrimination of character, entertained for Archdeacon Corrie a warm attachment, which was most cordially returned by Corrie's tender heart and devoted spirit. Brown and Turner were his first and last, and most beloved friends.

The Rev. Daniel Corrie, having been nominated a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, came to India towards the close of the year 1806, in the 29th year of his age, entirely devoted to his ministerial duties.

For a few months after Mr. Corrie's arrival in India, he continued in Calcutta, rejoicing many hearts by the evangelical plainness and purity of his sermons. His first station up the country was at Chunar, where he soon was able to speak to the natives in Hindoostani, of which he had acquired the rudiments in his voyage out. He engaged a native Christian to teach and catechize, and established schools to instruct native children in the truths of the gospel. Benares had also the benefit of his visits and ministrations. By the assistance of friends, of whom one of the foremost was Dr. J. Robinson, brother of our late Archdeacon, he raised a small church at Secrôle, soon after, another at Benares, and, in 1818, the beautiful church at Chunar, together with a small chapel at Buxar, to the poor invalids and native Christians of which place he extended his compassion and his labors of love.

At Chunar, the Chaplain remained (having paid one visit to Calcutta meanwhile, to meet his sister on her arrival from England) until 1810, when he was removed to Cawnpore. Here he continued not much more than one year, being forced by a severe attack on the liver to abandon his duties for a season, and proceed to Calcutta, and soon as possible to sea. Tempestuous weather drove the ship back almost a wreck. Mr. Corrie soon after embarked on a ship bound to the Mauritius, but again a storm arose, and the vessel was obliged to put in at Vizagapatam. His health having improved, he prosecuted his voyage no farther, but returned to Calcutta before the close of the year.

This was an important period in his life; in November 1812, he married Miss Myers, daughter of Mrs. Ellerton. Her mind was strong, her judgment excellent, her natural talents cultivated with great care, and her affections purified and regulated. After 24 years of happy union, Mrs. Corrie died in Dec. 1836,

to be followed in six short weeks by him whose removal we now deplore.

Mr. Corrie was appointed to Agra in the beginning of 1813. A native congregation was soon formed at Agra, and soon counted fifty members. But, within two years, a dangerous attack on the liver drove Mr. Corrie from India for a season, to visit his native land. During a stay of about two years in England, he was much engaged in preaching for the Church Missionary Society, and in turning the hearts of British Christians to the spiritual destitution of their fellow-men in Hindoostan.

On his return from England, along with Mrs. Corrie and an infant daughter, in the middle of 1817, Benares became the scene of his ministrations and devoted labors. It was while here that he raised, through the help of friends, the fine church at Chunar (his first station) and the chapel at Buxar. At this time, he devoted much of his care and thoughts to the Church Missionary Society, by establishing schools in connection with the Society, for the Christian education of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

In 1819, he became Presidency Chaplain. While filling this important office he pursued his plans and exertions in the cause of education,—and with great cordiality welcomed and aided that excellent and indefatigable lady, Mrs. Wilson, in her arduous efforts to promote native female education.

The gifted Bishop Heber conferred on Mr. Corrie the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta, in 1823, on the death of Dr. Loring; an appointment which reflected high credit on that amiable Prelate's judgment, and associated the weight of responsibility and high office, with the meekness, humility, experience, fervent piety, and talent of Corrie—thus, making them all more influential for the promotion of pure religion, and the good of the church.

His appointment to the Archdeaconry did not entirely prevent him from doing something, personally, for the native congregations. Besides the addresses which he never failed to deliver to them on a fit opportunity, he translated "Sellon's Abridgment of Scripture," the prayer-book, and many of the homilies, into Hindoostani. He likewise drew up "Outlines of Ancient History" in English, for the benefit of Hindoostani youth. The third edition of that simple and excellent work is now issuing from the Madras press, and will soon be in the hands of hundreds of the rising generation. Its great value consists in the tone of pure Christian principle which pervades it.

The interest which Archdeacon Corrie took in the cause of sound education may be seen in the establishment of the Calcutta High School, which valuable institution was organized and established by the judicious and holy Bishop Turner, mainly through the advice and counsel of the Archdeacon.

In 1834, after a sojourn of nearly 29 years in India, Archdeacon Corrie was called to England to be raised to a high station in the church. His natural powers and qualifications, a humble view of himself, simplicity of heart and purpose, unbounded benevolence, and a calm sound judgment, rendered him the object on which all eyes looked, and many hopes rested, when Madras was erected into a Bishopric. His striking ~~humility~~, his eminent zeal, his devoted fidelity to the cause of simple evangelical truth, his transparent purity of character, and spirituality of mind; his calm judgment, his firmness in essentials, and his liberal views, were the religious and intellectual endowments which raised high hopes of his being a truly eminent Bishop.

On Trinity Sunday, 14th June, 1835, Archdeacon Corrie was consecrated Bishop of Madras, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Litchfield, Carlisle, and Bangor. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D. On the 24th October, his Lordship landed at Madras, and, on the 28th of the same month, was installed in St. George's Cathedral.

The Bishop brought the christian experience, and the fruits of a thirty years' ministry in India, to bear upon all that came before him.

The Madras Grammar School, Vepery School, and Vepery Seminary, all of which he fostered, mourn his death. Only one week before the Bishop was laid on his death-bed, he had examined the students in Vepery Seminary in the Greek New Testament, and on the "Evidences of Christianity," and addressed them in a strain of wisdom, piety, and affection, which, it is to be hoped, they will never forget while memory retains its powers. Vepery Seminary was his care and his hope.

The native Christians, from Agra to Cape Comorin, have lost, in Bishop Corrie, the mild ruler, the affectionate pastor, and the friend, who, with the fullest christian sympathy, acknowledged them as brethren, and loved them as such. In him they have lost the friend who could fully enter into all their difficulties, sympathize with all their sorrows, make allowance for all their weaknesses, and appreciate their real faith and real christian character.

SUMMER AND WINTER.

[WRITTEN IN INDIA IN THE COLD SEASON.]

At this season of the year, in dear Old England, how exquisite is the enjoyment of a brisk morning walk and the social evening fire. Though a cold day in Calcutta is not exactly like a cold day in London, perhaps few of our countrymen experience the one without its sometimes suggesting a remembrance of the other. An Indian winter is less agreeable than an English winter, but it is not without its pleasures. The mornings and evenings are sometimes truly delightful.

Still, however, who would not prefer the more wholesome frigidity of England? There, the external gloom and bleakness enhance our in-door comforts, and we do not miss sunny skies when greeted with sunny looks. If we see no blooming gardens, we see blooming faces. But as we have few domestic enjoyments in this country, and as our houses are as open as bird-cages, we have little comfort when compelled to remain at home on a cold day, with a sharp easterly wind whistling through every room. In our dear native country each season has its peculiar moral or physical attractions. It is not easy to say which is the most agreeable—its summer or its winter. Perhaps I must decide in favor of the former. The memory of many a smiling summer day still flashes upon my soul! If the whole of human life were like a fine day in June, we should cease to wish for "another and a better world." From dawn to sunset it is one revel of delight. How pleasantly, from the first break of day, have I lain wide awake, and traced the approach of the breakfast hour by the increasing notes of birds, and the advancing sunlight on my curtains! A summer feeling, at such a time, would steal upon my spirit, as I thought of the long, cheerful day before me, and planned some rural walk, or rustic entertainment. The ills that flesh is heir to, if they occurred for a moment to my mind, appeared like idle visions. They were inconceivable as real things. As I heard the lark singing in "a glorious privacy of light," and saw the boughs of the green and gold laburnum at my window, and had my fancy filled with images of natural beauty, I felt a glow of fresh life in my veins, and my heart was almost inebriated with pleasure. It is difficult, amidst such exhilarating influences, to entertain those melancholy ideas which sometimes crowd upon us, and appear so natural, at a less happy hour. Even actual misfortune comes in a questionable shape, when our physical con-

stitution is in perfect health, and the flowers are in full bloom, and the streams are glittering in the sun. So powerfully does the light of external nature sometimes act upon the moral system, that a sweet sensation steals gradually over the heart, even when we think we have reason to be sorrowful, and while we almost accuse ourselves of a want of feeling. The fretful hypochondriac would do well to bear this in mind, and not take it for granted that all are cold and selfish who fail to sympathize in his fantastic cares. He should remember that men are sometimes so buoyed up by the sense of corporeal power, and a communion with nature, in her cheerful moods, that things connected with their own personal interest, which at other times would irritate them to madness, pass by them like the wind. He himself must have had his intervals of comparative happiness, in which the causes of his present afflictions would have appeared trivial and absurd. He should not then, expect persons whose blood is warm in their veins, and whose eyes are open to the blessed sun in heaven, to think more of his sorrows than he would himself were his mind and body in a healthful state.

With what a light heart and eager appetite did I enter the little breakfast parlour, whose glass-doors opened upon a bed of flowers! The table was spread with dewy and delicious fruits from our own garden, and gathered by fair and friendly hands. Sweet and luscious as were these natural dainties to the sight and taste, they were of small account in comparison with the fresh cheeks and cherry lips that so frankly accepted the wonted early greeting. Alas! how that dear, domestic circle is now divided, and what a change has since come over the spirit of our dreams! Yet still I cherish boyish feelings, and the past is sometimes present. As I give an imaginary kiss to an "old familiar face," and catch myself almost unconsciously, yet, literally, returning imaginary smiles, my heart is as fresh and fervid as of yore. Fifteen years and fifteen thousand miles do not change or separate faithful spirits, nor annihilate early associations. Parted friends may still share the light of love, as severed clouds are equally kindled by the same sun.

I must not be too egotistically garrulous in print, or I would now describe the various ways in which I have spent a summer's day in England. I would dilate upon my noon-day loiterings amidst wild ruins and thick forests, and on the shaded banks of rivers,—the pic-nic parties—the gypsy prophecies—the twilight homeward walk—the social tea drinking, and the

last scene of all, the "rosy dreams and slumber's light," induced any wholesome exercise and placid thoughts. But, perhaps, these few simple allusions are sufficient to awaken a train of kindred associations in the reader's mind, and he will thank me for those words and images that are like the keys of memory, and "open all her cells with easy force."

If a summer's day be thus rife with pleasure, scarcely less so is a day in winter, though with some little drawbacks, that give by contrast, a zest to its enjoyments. It is difficult to leave the warm morning bed and brave the external air. The fireless grate and frosted windows may well make the stoutest shudder. But when we have once screwed our courage to the sticking point, and with a single jerk of the clothes, and a brisk jump from the bed, have commenced the operations of the toilet, the battle is nearly over. The teeth chatter for a while, and the limbs shiver, and we do not feel particularly comfortable whilst breaking the ice in our jugs, and performing our cold ablutions amidst the sharp, glass-like fragments, and wiping our faces with a frozen towel. But these petty evils are quickly vanquished, and as we rush out of the house, and tread briskly and firmly on the hard ringing earth, and breathe our visible breath in the clear air, our strength and self-importance miraculously increase, and the whole frame begins to glow. The warmth and vigour thus acquired are inexpressibly delightful. As we re-enter the house, we are proud of our intrepidity and vigour, and pity the effeminacy of our less enterprising friends, who though huddled together round the fire, like flies upon a sunny wall, still complain of cold, and instead of the bloom of health and animation, exhibit pale and pinched cheeks, blue noses, and hands cold, rigid, and of a deadly hue. Those who rise with spirit on a winter morning, and stir and thrill themselves with early exercise, are indifferent to the cold for the rest of the day, and feel a confidence in their corporeal energies, and a lightness of heart that are experienced at no other season. But even the timid and luxurious are not without their pleasures. As the shades of evening draw in, the parlour twilight—the closed curtains—and the cheerful fire, make home a little paradise to all!

The warm and cold seasons of India have no charms like these, but yet people who are guiltless of what Milton so finely calls a "sullenness against nature," and who are willing in a spirit of true philosophy and piety to extract good from everything, may make themselves happy even in this land of exile

"The mind is its own place." While I am writing this paragraph, a little bird in my room, who is as much a foreigner here as I am, is pouring out his soul in a flood of song. His notes breathe of joy. He pines not for an English meadow—he cares not for his wiry bars—he envies not the little denizens of air that sometimes flutter past my window, nor imagines, for a moment, that they come to mock him with their freedom. He is contented with his present enjoyments, because they are utterly undisturbed by idle comparisons with those experienced in the past or anticipated in the future. He has no thankless repinings, and no vain desires. Is superior intellect then so fatal, though sublime a gift, that we cannot possess it without the poisonous alloy of care? Must grief and ingratitude inevitably find entrance into the heart, in proportion to the loftiness and number of our mental endowments? Are we to seek for happiness in ignorance? To these questions the reply is obvious. Every good quality may be abused, and the greatest, most; and he who perversely employs his powers of thought and imagination to a wrong purpose, deserves the misery that he gains. Were we honestly to deduct from the ills of life all those of our own creation, how trifling the amount that would remain! We seem to invite and encourage sorrow, while happiness is as it were, forced upon us against our will. It is wonderful how some men pertinaciously cling to care, and argue themselves into a dissatisfaction with their lot. Thus it is really a matter of little moment whether fortune smile or frown, for it is in vain to look for superior felicity amongst those who have more "appliances and means to boot," than their fellow men. Wealth, rank, and reputation, do not secure their possessors from the misery of discontent.

As happiness then depends upon the right direction and employment of our faculties and not on worldly goods or mere localities, our countrymen might be cheerful enough even in this foreign land, if they would only accustom themselves to a proper train of thinking, and be ready on every occasion to look on the brighter side of all things.* In reverting to home scenes we should regard them for their intrinsic charms, and not turn them into a source of disquiet by mournfully comparing them with those around us. India, let Englishmen murmur as they will, has many attractions and enjoyments. The princely and

* "I was ever more disposed" says Hume, "to see the favorable than the unfavorable side of things; a turn of mind which it is more happy to possess, than to be born to an estate of ten thousand a year."

generous style in which we live in this country, the frank and familiar tone of our little society, and the general mildness and equality of the climate, can hardly be denied by the most determined malcontent. It is true that the weather is often, in the summer months, a great deal warmer than we like it; but if "the extreme heat" did not form a convenient subject for complaint and conversation, it is perhaps doubtful if it would so often be thought of or alluded to. And what climate is without its evils? The mornings and evenings of India are always cool enough for a drive, and the rest of the day is rarely so intolerable within doors as it is sometimes pathetically described. At the cold season a walk either in the morning or evening is delightful, and I am rejoiced to see many distinguished personages paying the climate the compliment of treating it like that of England. It is now fashionable to use our limbs in the ordinary way, and the Calcutta Strand has become a favorable promenade. It is not to be denied, that besides the mere exercise, pedestrians at home have great advantages over those who are too aristocratic to leave their equipages, because they can cut across green and quiet fields, enter upon rural by-ways, and enjoy a thousand little patches of lovely scenery that are secrets to the high-road traveller. But still the Calcutta pedestrian has also his peculiar gratifications. It is true that he can enjoy no exclusive prospects, but he comes in more immediate contact with the rank, beauty and fashion of the place, and, if like the writer of this article, he is fond of children, he will be delighted with the numberless pretty and happy little faces that crowd about him, and awaken a tone of tender sentiment in his mind, and rekindle many sweet associations.—*Lit. Leaves by D. L. Richardson, Esq.*

LETTERS FROM MR. HUME AND FROM INDIA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir, Permit me to solicit your insertion in your next Number of a brief communication respecting the Criminal Laws, rectifying an error of a correspondent last month, whose mind is tenderly alive to the sufferings of humanity. The extract of a recent letter from the Madras Presidency will shew the noble conduct of one who views British patronage of Idolatry and Mahomedanism derogatory to his dignity as a Briton, and to his conscience as a sincere Christian. It may be exclaimed in reference to all whose consistency of principle is similarly tested—*O si omnia!* When will the British Government, both in

Britain and in India, act worthy of its high character and destiny, at least to—let Idolatry alone. Awaiting, anxiously the arrival of that auspicious period, am yours, &c., FIDELITAS.

L———. Aug. 18, 1837.

LETTER FROM J. HUME, ESQ., M. P.

Sir,—Your fears are not well founded as to the bill respecting the Criminal Court. The bill in question did no more than place the reports of trials at the Central Criminal Court, on the same footing as the reports from the rest of the country, that is, not to require the Recorder to attend the Queen. I have sent the paper [the circular on the decrease of capital punishment] to the *Morning Advertiser*, and I hope it will appear. I congratulate you on the progress made in the amelioration of the Criminal Laws, and remain yours sincerely, JOSEPH HUME.

June 23, 1837.

RECENT LETTER FROM INDIA.

B———, Feb. 27, 1837.

My dear Sir,

The first name J. G. Casamajor, Esq., is that of a gentleman who by his unshrinking adherence to Christian principle, and refusing to collect or take any management of a tax of a kind essentially of the same nature with the Pilgrim Tax, has exposed himself to the indignation of the Madras Government, and has been deprived of his office as principal Collector of the Cuddapah district. I need not, of course, enter into any details of his case, as it will, no doubt, before this, have been made fully known to the friends in England, who are interested in such subjects, and must call for some decided measure on the general question.

I would only express my delight, that it should have fallen on one, whose character is so well known in India,—whose long tried and valuable services of a public nature—whose high integrity of principle, as well as prudential wisdom (which are equally prominent and characteristic traits of his character,) and whose decided and zealous attachment to the interest of religion, render him in a very high degree a distinguished person. He is also placed in circumstances of independence, so as not to suffer any material inconvenience from the change of his appointment. It could not have fallen upon another person so well qualified to sustain the trial, nor upon one on whose behalf so general a feeling of interest, will be experienced. Providence will thus overrule this event, I feel confident, for the good of the cause for which our friend is called to suffer.

Yours, &c., ———.

ADVICE TO TRAVELLERS ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA *VIA* EGYPT.

The following suggestions, and estimate of expenses, have lately been made by a correspondent of an Indian journal. In addition to the advice on this topic which has already appeared in this Magazine, our readers will be glad to avail themselves (most particularly such as are about to proceed to India) of the subjoined useful information. A careful perusal will prepare the traveller for the avoidance of much discomfort and expense.

As the route between England and India by Egypt, is now becoming more general than it was, perhaps I can say a few words upon the subject, which may prove of some use to future travellers.

I shall follow my own route, and suppose the traveller safely arrived at Alexandria. The first Egyptians who will present themselves to his view on landing, indeed before he is fairly landed, are a number of ragged urchins, shoving miserable donkies into the water towards your boat, displaying their whole knowledge of our language in bawling out, "very good jackass, very fine jackass." Upon one of these said very fine animals, I recommend him to take a seat, as there is no other mode of conveyance (unless he prefers walking through the dusty streets) and proceeding immediately to the Consul, Mr. Shoane, who is very obliging and polite, and will give the aid of the English Jannissary Selim, to whom I advise the baggage to be made over; he will have it passed through the custom house, and carried to the inn, at a most reasonable charge. I paid him for mine one dollar." There is a hotel in the middle of the town, kept by an Italian, which is somewhat hot from its situation, and another by Mrs. Hume, in a pleasant enough quarter, though dust exists in abundance in all parts of Alexandria. The accommodation in Mrs. Hume's house is not good; the food worse, and one is absolutely devoured by flies. I have seen the food black from them. The charges too are high, two and a half dollars, or five rupees a day, per head, for food and lodging,—wine and beer extra. Little need be said of Alexandria,—there are only two streets that can be so called, in the modern town. The remainder of the ancient city consists of vast mounds of rubbish; and fragments of walls are visible to the depth of thirty feet where people have been digging for bricks and stones.

From Alexandria the traveller goes by the canal to Atfee, on

the bank of the Nile. The canal, at present, is separated from the river by an embankment, to prevent its being choked by the mud and sand of the Nile, which would otherwise rush into it, so one must move into another boat in order to proceed up the Nile to Cairo. I was just twenty-four hours from Alexandria to Atsee, where I had a note to an Italian employer styled *Illustissimo*, who spoke a little English, which he immediately put into practice, by asking me if I had brought my "woman" with me. I started next morning and arrived at Cairo on the third day, though we did not sail at night. These boats are not unlike beauleas, having little cabins, but so low that one cannot stand upright in them; indeed, in many of them it is not possible to sit in a chair. They have generally two masts, sometimes three, furnished with immense lateen sails, and sail beautifully. As in India, they are sometimes tracked up the stream; but, alas! the dirt and vermin in them are beyond description; even sinking the boat does not always dislodge the enemy, and the boatmen too are covered with them, as their blue shirts are never washed, and their bodies very rarely.

The place of disembarkation is at Boolak, which may be called a suburb of new Cairo, though the landing place is about two and a half miles from the gate of the city. Here the services of the English Janissary must again be put in requisition, to pass the baggage through the custom house, also to obtain permission for any milk-goat or cow to pass in, as no female animals are permitted to enter the city without a pass, upon pretence that they may be killed and eaten, and thereby endanger the health of the Pasha's liege subjects. Of course the pass money paid on such occasions has no influence in causing this sage Hygeian enactment. My goat was detained three days, and a friend of mine lost his altogether. After the miserable villages in Egypt and on the Arabian coast, no wonder the Natives talk in raptures of Grand Cairo; but to those who have seen Europe or India, it appears a wretched place. The streets or rather lanes, are very narrow, like those at Benares (with the exception of one or two) unpaved, thronged with camels, donkies and water carriers. The shops are little, open, raised places, exactly like those in India, and in many of the bazars planks or mats are laid across from roof to roof, to shade from the sun the street below. The houses have a dismal appearance, as glazed windows are not in general use, but wooden shutters pierced in different patterns admit light and air. The roofs are flat and covered with mud, so when rain falls, of which there is a little three or four times in the year, about November, they are perfect sieves.

I lodged with an English widow, Mrs. Vasilikee, a perfect cockney, whose long sojourn in this land of dust of flies had in no way diminished her truly English tastes, for cleanliness and order, for I witnessed the phenomenon, which it is in this country, of her daily scrubbing and washing the stone floors of her house. The poor old lady's recollections of home must however, have become somewhat faded by long absence, for she told me she was very partial to her house, because it was so cottage-like. Her cottage was a flat-roofed sombre place, with small latticed windows in the widest part of the widest street in Cairo, about 20 feet across, not a bush or a tree near, and, altogether as unlike as possible to an English cottage. Of course, I expatiated upon its rural qualities, at which her eyes brightened, and next morning her darling abode was scrubbed and washed with more assiduity than ever. I was expressing to her what I thought of Egypt's capital, and launching out upon its melancholy look, when she said, "Why, Sir, so I once thought, for when I first came here with my poor husband, I did nothing but cry and ask him why he had brought me to such a dust hole." Nothing can be more true or graphic than Mrs. Vasilikee's description of this famous city.

We left Cairo on the 20th June, 1836, and reached Thebes on the 27th, having had all the way strong northerly winds, which prevail at that season, and sailing day and night. The course of the Nile is between hills, which appear to be of sandstone. Those on the east side are generally near the river, in some places close to the edge; on the west side they are generally at the distance of some miles, all the intermediate flat lands cultivated.

The distance from Thebes to Kosseir is about 110 miles, which journey we performed in six marches. The road looks like a river of sand winding between bare rocky hills, which come down abruptly into it. The sand is intermixed with small stones, which make it hard and firm. A buggy may be driven the whole way. The trip may be performed on camels, donkeys, or horses; but the two latter are not procurable either at Thebes or Kosseir: of camels there are plenty. A small tent is requisite, and, if the traveller has not a tent-pitcher, he must pitch it himself, as I did, for the Arabs know nothing about the matter. Water from the Nile is requisite, for that in the desert is bad, and at Kosseir, worse.

At Kosseir, English travellers go to the house of our Agent, who is a tolerably decent sort of man in his way, far superior

to any of the others, both for honesty and civility : his father at Genneh, is a sad old rogue. Bugalos are procurable either to Jambo or Jedda, and, sometimes, to Mochia ; the Reis, however, gives nothing but fire and water. The cabins of these boats are comfortable in one respect, they are free from vermin ; some of them you can even stand upright in, and they sail well. At Jambo and Jedda, excellent water is procurable, but one cannot calculate upon other supplies than rice, flour, and a few fowls. Passages, in good vessels, are always procurable at Jedda, from March to July, either to Bombay or Calcutta. *

I have frequently been asked, if I found it very expensive coming from England to India by Egypt. Now, saying it is, or it is not so, is no distinct answer to the question, as ideas of expense vary ; but, by telling the number of the party, how we travelled, what fare we had, what time was occupied in the trip, and the amount of pounds, shillings, and pence spent, a definite idea may be formed upon the subject. I shall, therefore, detail my expenses on the journey. As I had been travelling on the continent for a year, before I came to Alexandria, I must commence from that place, merely premising, that Government steamers start from Falmouth the 2d of every month, for Malta, where another is ready to proceed immediately on to Egypt. The whole passage from Falmouth to Alexandria, *via* Malta, will take about 20 or 22 days, and costs £40 each. From Malta to Alexandria it costs £10, and three-fourths of the sum for a female servant.

Our party consisted of my wife, a child, not a year old, a female servant, and myself. At Alexandria I hired two Arab servants, one, who understood next to nothing, for six dollars a month, as cook and as khansama ; the other, who spoke a little Italian, and who was considered one of the choicest servants of Cairo, (but, in truth, a lazy rascal) for 25 dollars the trip to Jedda ; both were fed by me, the Mussulmen there, having no silly Indian ideas of caste, but eating after their masters without scruple, unless perk should be one of the dishes. I arrived at Alexandria without any thing except my clothes, and had, consequently, to supply myself with a few cooking utensils, plates, wine, beer, &c, from an English shop, of course, paying very dear for the same. Accounts are kept in piastres :—40 paras=1 piastre ; 20 piastres=1 Austrian dollar ; 1 piastre is worth about 2½ English ; 1 dollar=4 shillings ; 6 dollars=1 sovereign. For pots, pans, wine, &c, at Alexandria, paid

1,562 piastres. Mrs. Hume's bill for lodging and living for nine days, 1,192 piastres, 12 paras.

Arrived at Alexandria on May 28, 1836, and at Bombay Sept. 4, being a period of 3 months and 7 days, during which time we spent 13,000 piastres f.c. 520 dollars or Ra. 1,804 and 1000 more to get to Calcutta; in all 2,304 rupees.

Boat-hire to Atfee, 40 piastres.
Ditto from Atfee to Cairo, 100 piastres.
Paid Mrs. Vasilikee for lodging and living at Cairo, for 12 days, 520 piastres.
Boat from Cairo to Thebes 670 piastres.
Hire of ten camels from Thebes to Kossier, 340 piastres.
Three rugs for beds, 400 piastres.
Passage from Kossier to Jedda, 800 piastres.
Ditto from Jedda, to Mocha, 1,050 piastres.
Ditto from Mocha to Bombay, including living 2,000 piastres.
Expenses throughout Egypt, of servants, food, washing, &c.: also supplies on board ship, till we came to Mocha, 4,875 piastres, 28 paras.
Living and expenses at Bombay for a fortnight, 320 rupées.
Passage to Calcutta, 700 rupees. In calculating expenses it must be recollected, that the hire of the cabins of boats and bugalos is the same for one person as for half a dozen.

At Cairo, we lodged at Vasilikee's, and had we done so at the hotel, our expenses would have been more than doubled. Here, people ought to provide biscuit, and either barrels or skins for water, to cross the desert with; I prefer the former, as they are cleaner, and do not give the water a bad taste. Ten camels carried ourselves and baggage across the desert from Thebes to Kossier, each person riding on one upon a sort of rude charpee, with the sides raised a little to prevent one's falling out, and in which we had to sleep on the march, nicely jolted, as the heat of the weather obliged us to travel at night. We stayed three days at Kossier, and, on our passage to Jedda, touched at Jambo. At Jedda we were detained twenty-four miserable days, living on the top of our agent Malloom Yoo-suff's house, in two little apartments that were more like ovens than any thing else. I would advise travellers to hire a house for themselves, if possible; where they will be infinitely more comfortable, live more in their own way, and not spend more than with Malloom Yoo-suff, though they are his guests. From Mocha to Bombay we proceeded in an English vessel.

We travelled under every disadvantage, and with every discomfort, from the circumstance of having been so long absent from England, previous to going to Alexandria; but, I believe, the trip may be made by those starting direct from England to India, and *vice versa*, with perfect ease and comfort. If travellers arrive at Alexandria or Jedda, as the case may be, with supplies, *whisky*, beer, tea, sugar, cooking utensils, &c., *sufficient for the whole of their sojourn in Egypt*, however long it may be, and *if* a small tent, I cannot imagine how they can be otherwise

than perfectly comfortable. Coarse bread, in the shape of flattened rolls, may be had at every village, also vegetables, fowls, and coarse rice.* Fruit, too, occasionally,—melons, figs, fine water melons, and grapes, which are abundant, though not of high flavor. Besides these, in Arabia, excellent pomegranates, and some poor peaches. All these were ripe at the time we went through the country. To one thing I would particularly call the attention of travellers, as the point seems not to have been alluded to by any one that I am aware of. On the banks of the Nile there are but few places where donkeys are procurable for hire, and, even those, are wretched animals; and the curious traveller will desire to and frequently and make little excursions, which, if performed on foot, will so tire him as to render him incapable of fully enjoying and appreciating the different curiosities and places worth noting in his route; I would, therefore, strongly recommend his purchasing at Cairo, and carrying in a boat with him, a good donkey and saddle; the same advice I would offer to the voyager coming from India; he can procure his donkey or horse at Jedda, and carry it on with him to Kosseir. For my own part, I would never think of travelling in Egypt without either a horse or donkey.

I shall conclude by a necessary piece of advice to travellers; wear arms, and beware of our wukkeels, who are fond of styling themselves consuls. Those at Genneh, Kosseir, and Jedda, seem to have been carefully selected for their utter ignorance of all languages excepting Arabic, and two or three words of Hindooatanees, not enough to explain what bread and water mean. There is, perhaps, no danger of attack, but the appearance of arms often suppresses insolence, and always gives one a feeling of security. Our consul at Cairo, Mr. Piozin, will be found by every one most kind and attentive, and Dr. Wanle and Mr. Leeder will give more information about Egypt than any other persons can do.

G. R. C.

River Ganges, Feb. 5, 1837.

* Why not avail oneself, also, of the means of making one's own bread? The utensils might be easily made portable, and half or a quarter sack of flour, divided into small bags, would not prove so much an incumbrance, when its utility is considered. The flour would not spoil if carefully kept.—Ed., E. J. M.

**DISASTROUS WRECK OF THE SHIP "STIRLING CASTLE," BOUND
FROM SYDNEY, N. S. W., TO SINGAPORE.**

The attention of the chief magistrate in the city has been during the last month occupied in examining the deplorable case of Mrs. Fraser and others, who have miraculously survived an awful shipwreck, and the cruelties practised on them by the savages of New South Wales, amongst whom they were thrown, and by whom the majority of the ship's crew have been enslaved in lowest bondage, and in short tortured to death, by means at which the old Inquisition of Spain might blush "*Truth is stranger than fiction*," observes one of our poets, and there are circumstances related in the following narrative, which no human imagination could depict, and yet Providence has willed that such extraordinary and romantic events should actually take place, as it were, to teach mortality, that there are indeed things in "heaven and earth," beyond the reach of human "philosophy" or anticipation. We observe, that through the instrumentality of the Lord Mayor and the Press, a general sympathy is being created for the surviving sufferers, viz., Mrs. Fraser, the widow of the late Captain of the *Stirling Castle*, and the 2d mate, Baxter. We willingly lend our assistance to this praiseworthy object, in detailing the facts of the statements that have appeared, describing in plain but faithful colours the shipwreck of the *Stirling Castle*, and the adventures which in consequence resulted to the crew.

It appears, from the second mate, Baxter's account, that the vessel struck some few days after leaving port, on a reef of coral, and the consequence was, that she was forced to be deprived of her masts; but the brig soon becoming a total wreck, the crew took to the boats; but, after enduring together many privations, parted on the open sea, and it is supposed that the missing boat's crew have met with a watery grave; or, possibly, such a death as occurred to most of their unfortunate companions, whose miserable story is related in Mrs. Fraser's narrative, as follows;—

"On the 15th of May, 1836, the *Stirling Castle* left Sydney, for the purpose of going to Singapore. On the 23d, when they were approaching Torres Straits, it blew very fresh, and there being a current near the Eliza coral-reefs, which the vessel was unable to resist, she struck on the reefs at about nine o'clock at night, when the Captain was incapable, on account of the hazy weather, of making observations. There

were about eighteen men on board, two boys, and Mrs. Fraser, the Captain's wife, who was far advanced in pregnancy. Two of the men, who were labouring at the wheel, were killed when the ship struck, and the cabins were dashed into the hold, together with all the bread, beef, pork, and other provisions. The crew, when the tempest ceased, contrived to cut away the masts in the expectation that the ship would right herself by turning up her beam-ends, and she did in some degree change her position, but not to any serviceable extent. They, therefore, determined to get away as well as they could, in the long-boat and the pinnace, which they had contrived to keep secure, the two other boats which were attached to the ship having been swept away by the fury of the elements. They knew that they were to the northward of Moreton-bay, a portion of the settlements of the English Crown, and they determined to make for that place with as much expedition as possible. Accordingly, having worked with most desperate industry until four o'clock on Sunday, they disembarked from the vessel, and took to the boats. The ship's carpenter, the cook, the cook's mate, John Fraser, the Captain's nephew, the boatswain, Edward Stone, and Bill Lorton, a seaman, took to the pinnace, while the Captain, his wife, the chief mate, and second mate, the two boys, and the rest of the crew took to the long-boat. Four days after they committed themselves to the care of Providence, Mrs. Fraser was delivered of a child, while up to her waist in water, in the long-boat. The infant was born alive, but, after a few gasps, was drowned, and the first mate wrapped up the body in a part of his shirt, which he tore from his back for the purpose, and let it go along with the tide. The poor mother could not account for the extraordinary vigour with which she was able to bear up against this calamity, added to the other calamities to which she was doomed to be exposed. Fortunately, she was for some time in a state of insensibility, and was not, until a considerable time after the child was consigned to the deep, aware that it was brought into a world from which it was so rapidly hurried away. For a great many days they endeavoured in vain to reach Moreton-bay, being all the time without any food except a small quantity of the lees of hops which they had found in a cask. They suffered dreadfully from thirst, as well as hunger, while in this awful situation. At last they reached a large rock, to which they fastened their boats, and they went in quest of oysters and water; but their

disappointments multiplied upon them, and they stretched themselves along in expectation of a speedy release from their sufferings by the interposition of another tempest. In the morning, those who belonged to the long-boat were astonished to find that the pinnace, and the men who had occupied her, had altogether disappeared. Those unfortunate fellows were never heard of more, and their comrades in calamity could not conjecture what their motive could be for making an experiment by themselves, without the aid of the experience of the Captain and his mates, whom they left behind. The Captain's aim was, all along, after they had been obliged to quit the ship, to reach Moreton-bay; but finding that the wind and current were dead against his object, and his companions being reduced to the extremity of lying on their backs in the boat, with their tongues out, to catch the damp of the dews that fell, he resolved to make for the nearest land. It was a choice of most awful evils, for he knew that the shore, which it was probable they would reach, was visited by tribes of savages. They bore away before the wind, prepared to meet death in whatever shape it might present itself, and so exhausted with suffering as to be careless whether they were to die by the hands of the natives or to be overwhelmed in the waves. At last, they came within sight of land, and, soon afterwards, their boat ran into and landed in a place called Wide-bay. They were now within about hundred miles to the north of Moreton-bay, which is the principal of the penal settlements to which the incorrigible convicts are sent to pass the remainder of their days in unintermitted labour, and just as they touched the land, they caught a sight of a vast crowd of naked savages, who soon approached the beach, evidently delighted with the prize that presented itself. The savages surrounded the boat, and, running it up, carried it from the beach to the bush with its crew, just as they were. The moment they laid the boat on the ground, they began to strip the men of their clothes, commencing with the Captain and chief officers. John Baxter, the second mate, endeavoured to hide a shirt ornament, in which his aunt's hair was contained, having willingly yielded up every thing else, but the savages became infuriated at the attempt at concealment, and beat him dreadfully. It is unnecessary to say that they tore the trinket away from him. They broke in pieces the watches and chronometers, and each took a portion of the machinery to stick in their noses and ears, and after they had divided amongst themselves the various portions of apparel of

which they had stripped their captives, they threw to them to appease their hunger the heads and guts of the fish upon which they had been lately making their meal. The savages, after having detained them two days took them further up into the bush and drove them onward, that they might, as they soon ascertained, fall into the hands of other tribes, by whom an ingenious variety was to be given to their sufferings. The Captain endeavoured to prevail upon them to accept the services of the crew for a longer time, being apprehensive that any change amongst the natives would be for the worse, but they beat all the now naked whites on before them, until fresh tribes came up and took each of them a prisoner, and set him to work in carrying pieces of trees, and toiling in other exhausting ways. Mrs. Fraser, being the only woman, was not selected by any of the tribes, but was left by herself while they all went onward, but her husband got an opportunity to mention to her not to stir from the place in which she was at the moment, and that he would contrive to see her in a few hours. During that night she lay in the cleft of the rock, and in the morning, after looking about without seeing a creature, she determined to follow some foot-marks, and after having proceeded to some distance, she saw a crowd of black women approach. These women belonged to the tribe of savages by whom her husband had been taken up the bush on the preceding day; and they set her to work in trailing wood, and lighting fires.— Being quite naked, and presenting a contrast in her skin which the women did not like, she was compelled by them to rub herself all over with gum and herbs, which had the effect of making her nearly as dark as themselves. They likewise tattooed her all over, and having pulled her hair out, covered her head with a sort of gum, and stuck the feathers of parrots and other birds all over it. One of the women having two children obliged her to nurse one of them, notwithstanding the severe labour she had to perform; and if the child was out of temper the nurse was kicked and scratched, and thumped, for its peevishness. At the expiration of four days Mrs. Fraser saw her husband for the first time since their separation. He was dragging along a tree, and was greatly fatigued. She had just begun to inquire how it happened that he did not manage to let her know where he was, to which he was replying that he dared not look for her, when his tribe suddenly appeared. One of them having seen them together made a push at the Captain with a spear, and pierced him right through the body, and he was a corpse in an instant.

Mrs. Fraser ran to her husband, cried out "Jesus of Nazareth, I can endure this no longer," and pulled the spear out of the body, but the breath was gone for ever; she then fell senseless and remained so for a considerable time, and when she recovered her senses, she found herself along with the tribe, which she was obliged to serve, but what became of the body of Captain Fraser she never could learn, and, of course, the barbarous region in which she was enslaved was no place for sympathy. Shortly after this catastrophe, the first officer of the ship, having been informed that the Captain had been murdered by one of the tribes, formed in a fit of desperation, a plan of revenge, fettered and exhausted with labour as he was. His intention was, however, discovered, and horrible was his punishment. Mrs. Fraser had just lighted a fire by order of her tribe, and the unfortunate man's legs were thrust into it and consumed, while he by the violence of his contortions actually worked for the rest of his body a grave in the sand, in which it was embedded. Two days after this horrible event, a fine-looking young man, named James Major, was disposed of. Captain Fraser, who knew a good deal of the character and habits of the savages on this coast, had mentioned to Major that the savages would take off his head for a figure bust for one of their canoes. It seemed too, that it was usual for the savage who contemplated that sort of execution to smile in the face of his victim immediately before he struck him to the earth. While Major was at work the chief of the tribe approached him smiling and tapped him on the shoulder. At that instant the poor fellow received a blow at the back of the neck from a waddie or crooked stick, which stunned him. He fell to the ground, and a couple of savages set to work, and by means of sharpened shells severed the head from the body with frightful lacerations. They then ate parts of the body, and preserved the head with certain gums of extraordinary efficacy and affixed it as a figure bust to one of their canoes. The rest of the crew, of course, expected nothing less than death. Their apprehension appeared to relate rather to the mode of inflicting the extreme penalty than to the fact that they must prematurely die. Two of the seaman, named Doyle and Big Ben, contrived to steal a canoe, and endeavoured to cross an inland lake, but were drowned in the attempt to escape from, perhaps, a more painful death. There was a black man, named Joseph, who had been steward on board the *Stirling Castle*. When the savages seized the long-boat in which the

crew had entered Wide Bay, they stripped this Joseph as well as the rest, but as he was of their own colour they inflicted no punishment upon him, and he had the privilege of going about, which was denied to any other of the wretched strangers. This man, who was constantly watching for an opportunity to escape, had assured Mrs. Fraser, that if he could get away, the first life he should think of saving should be that of his mistress. He succeeded in stealing a canoe, in which he rowed off, and in six weeks he reached Moreton Bay, where he informed the commandant of the penal settlement of the horrible circumstances which had taken place at Wide Bay, and of the servitude in which the survivors of the crew were detained. By this time Mrs. Fraser was separated, and at a considerable distance from the different members of the crew, and she had given up all hopes of ever being liberated from the frightful bondage in which she was detained. The Moreton Bay Commander immediately upon hearing it, inquired in the barracks whether any of the military would volunteer to save a lady and several of the crew of a wrecked vessel from the savages in the bush, and a number offered themselves at a moment's notice. By a system of manœuvring, entered into by a convict who had been for some years in the bush amongst the savages, the object was effected. All the survivors were, to the best of Mrs. Fraser's belief, rescued from the savages. At the Camp, the Commandant and the Commissary, and, in fact, all the individuals who were in the service of the Government, treated Mrs. Fraser and her companions in misfortune with a degree of kindness which it was evident the former has a very warm recollection of. She was placed under medical care immediately, and every thing that was considered likely to abate the sense of what she had undergone in witnessing the murder of her husband and the other persons with which she had been surrounded was done.

The Captain of the Mediterranean packet in which Mrs. Fraser arrived from Sydney at Liverpool, stated, that he was at Sydney at the time of the arrival of that lady, and that the circumstances detailed caused the greatest excitement there. The convict, to whose extraordinary exertions Mrs. Fraser owed her escape, obtained a free pardon from the Government there, and a reward of 30 guineas.

The Captain also said, that the unfortunate lady was not mistress of a farthing. The clothes on her back had been given to her by the Commandant's wife, and Captain Fraser had been

the sole support of her and three children, who were in the Orkney Islands, to which she was anxious to go as soon as possible. She was lame, and had almost lost the use of one arm and the sight of one eye by the severity of the inflictions to which she had been subjected,

WARREN HASTINGS A POET.

In 1785, when returning home in the *Barington*, Warren Hastings amused himself with Horace, and the imitation of "Otium Divos," which he addressed to his friend Mr. Shore (the late Lord Teignmouth) might have been acknowledged without any discredit by his school-fellow, Cowper.

Otium Divos rogat in patenti, &c.

"For ease the harassed seaman prays,
When equinoctial tempests raise
The Cape's surrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears
The cracking mast, and sees or fears,
Beneath his wat'ry grave.
For ease the slow Mahratta spoils;
And hardier Seik erratic toils,
While both their ease forego;
For ease which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems, which oft bely
The cover'd heart bestow.
For neither gold nor gems combin'd
Can heal the soul or suffering mind,
Lo! where their owner lies:
Perched on his couch, Distemper breathes,
And Care, like smoke, in turbid wreaths,
Round the gay ceiling flies.
He who enjoys, nor covets more;
The lands his father held before,
Is of true bliss possess'd,
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wise, as well as blest.
No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Lest printed lies his fame destroy,
Which labour'd years have won;
Nor pack'd committees break his rest,
Nor avarice sends him forth in quest,
Of climes beneath the sun.
Short is our span; then why engage
In schemes for which man's transient age
Was ne'er by fate design'd?
Why fight the gifts of Nature's hand?
What wanderer from his native land
E'er left himself behind?
The restless thought and wayward will,
And discontent, attend him still,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At sea, Care follows in the wind;
At land, it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the post-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day,
Must laugh the present ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will or soon or late,
Since mix'd at best is man's estate,
By Heav'n's eternal doom.
To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With lakhs enrich'd with honors crown'd,
His valour's well-earn'd meed.
Too long, alas! he liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppression freed.
An early death was Elliott's* doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom,
And manly sense unfold.
Too soon to fade. I bade the stone
Record his name, midst Hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told.
To thee, perhaps, the Fates may give,
I wish they may, in health to live,
Herds, flocks, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to shine;
With these the Muse, already thine,
Her present bounties yields.
For me, O Shore, I only claim,
To merit, not to seek for, fame.
The good and just to please;
A state above the fear of want,
Domestic love, Heaven's choicest grant,
Health, leisure, peace, and ease."

THE DRAMA.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."—*Shakspeare.*

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Besides a constant succession of new pieces which have been presented to crowded audiences at this *now* successfully managed little theatre, a "New Comedy" by Buckstone was produced with success a few evenings since. Although called in the bills "A Comedy," Mr. Buckstone will, no doubt, allow us to term it as broad a Farce as we ever saw, without, indeed, a single ingredient of legitimate comic writing in it. However, as it was well cast, and as it evidenced much of this clever dramatist's *tact*, it went off with eclat, and will, of course, have ~~run~~ when lopped of certain luxuriations. The "Young King," another new drama, followed "Love and Murder." It is a common place, but an amusing translation from the French. We attended on another occasion to witness the representation of "still another" new piece, "A Tale of a

* Mr. Elliott (the brother of Sir Gilbert Elliott) died in October 1778, on his way to Nagpore, the capital of Moodjee Boosla's dominions, being deputed on an embassy to that prince by the Governor General and Council. A monument was erected to his memory on the spot where he was buried; and the Mahrattas have since built a town there, which is called Elliott's Gunge, or Elliott's Town.

Tub," by Mrs. Gore ; but we found more indelicacy than wit about it, and thought it unsuccessful ; Mr. Webster having withdrawn the affair confirms our opinion. The enterprising manager of this theatre well deserves the success he has reaped. He has revived its reputation, which has for some seasons been lost in a great measure.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—The *Mountain Sylph* has been the opening opera. Fraser and Duruset were the *rivals* ; Seguin, the *Wizard* ; Miss Romer, the *Sylph* ; and Miss Poole, *Jessie* ; which she plays delightfully. A new opera, by J. Barnett, entitled, *Blanche of Jersey*, has been produced, and has become very popular, but principally in consequence of its merit as a drama ; the music is unassuming and pretty. The *libretto* is by Peake, one of the most versatile and talented of the D. A. S. (Dramatic Author's Society.) We perceive a number of novelties are in preparation, which we may have occasion to report upon next month.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.—The standing novelty is the "Pickwick peregrinations," a kind of new *Tom and Jerry*, embellished with the humour and wit of the inimitable "Boz." *Alexander the Great*, IN LITTLE, is an extravaganza of little merit, and such pieces are now tiresome after the very popular "Othello," late of this theatre. We hope to see Mr. Jerrold in the field ; a really "Nell Gwynne" kind of comedy by him, would produce "golden opinions" for the management, if such a piece and the "Pickwick" were played "first and last" together.

SURREY THEATRE.—*The Law of the Land*, founded on Dr. Dodd's life, with Mr. Cooper of "Drury" for its hero, has just been produced here with *colat*. It is an excellent "Surrey Melodrame." Mr. Davidge has appeared in this drama, after a long secession from his duties as an actor. He is, however, quite as good a comedian as ever.

VAUXHALL.—A gala, on an extended scale of magnificence has been given at these gardens, to commemorate the fact of the Queen having graciously been pleased to signify her pleasure that the "Royal property" should be considered under her direct patronage, and to do honour to her accession to the throne. The amusements were numerous and diversified, and the illuminations more than usually superb. The fireworks were, in the words of the almost interminable list of amusements, "magnificent, novel, and appropriate."

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta,

SUPREME COURT.—March 7.

Dwarkanauth Tagore v. Assignees of Fergusson and Co.—Mr. Osborne opened the pleadings.—Mr. Advocate General stated the case for the plaintiff. The Court were aware that there formerly existed in this town certain societies formed for the purpose of insuring the lives of persons, and more particularly for the purpose of insuring the lives of persons in debt to the agency houses, and that these societies were chiefly composed of the agents themselves. One of these, the Oriental, is the subject of the present enquiry. It was the practice of these societies to lend money to the different firms on the security of the firm's promissory note. The firm of Fergusson and Co. were holders of a great number of policies on which they paid the premiums, amongst others a policy for Rs. 24,000 on the life of the Hon. Captain Sinclair; a policy on the life of Mr. McKnight for Rs. 60,000, and one on the life of Mr. James Smith for Rs. 60,000. The note on which Fergusson and Co. borrowed the money was payable to the secretaries of the Oriental, or order, and it was endorsed over by the then secretaries, Mackintosh and Co., to Dwarkanauth Tagore. These were preliminary matters of which it was necessary the court should be informed to come at the gist of the present case. After the failure of Fergusson and Co., it was thought expedient to carry on the factories, and money being required for this purpose, the assignee applied to the Society for the payment of policies on lapsed lives. Dwarkanauth Tagore, to whom the promissory note for the lakh of rupees borrowed from the society by Fergusson and Co. had been endorsed, opposed the claim, and it was agreed between him and the assignees to submit a special case for the decision of this court. Dwarkanauth Tagore agreeing to pay over the money in the mean time to the assignees, who also agreed that this act of his should not be prejudicial to his right. Two years have elapsed since the date of this agreement but no case had been submitted for the decision of the court, and the action is now brought to recover back the amount of the policies paid under this agreement. The learned counsel understood that there would be set up two grounds of defence; one a set-off, but as far as he was instructed he knew not of the existence of any debt due to the assignees by the

plaintiff. The second ground was that the plaintiff had prevented the defendants from bringing their suit. Prevented them, forsooth! The learned counsel thought that a court of law was open to all who chose to come into it.—Mr. T. Hyde Gardner, examined by Mr. Clarke.—Witness is in the employ of defendants, and was formerly in the employ of Fergusson and Co., knows the Oriental Life Insurance Society, the firm of R. C. Jenkins and Co. Before the failure of Mackintosh and Co. they were secretaries to the Oriental, subsequently Mr. R. C. Jenkins was the secretary. Proves Mr. McNaghten's signature to exhibit A. the body of exhibit, written by witness from a draft written by Mr. Macnaghten. Interlineations in exhibit are Mr. Macnaghten's. Proves the signature of Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. W. F. Fergusson to B. and C. and D. Proves signatures to various other exhibits, including the note given by the firm of Fergusson and Co. to the Oriental, and the indorsement of the secretaries of the time to plaintiff. Mr. Jenkins was secretary to the Oriental before his firm was established, afterwards the firm became secretary.—Cross examined by Mr. Prinsep. Policies in the Oriental were not held by the firm, but by the individual members of Fergusson and Co. The shareholders in the Oriental are not now the same as they were before the failure. It is now called the New Oriental, I do not know if there has been a new deed. I have never conversed with plaintiff on the subject. I drew A. out from a draft by Mr. Turton, he was then acting as mutual counsel,—acting for both parties. Proves the signatures of Mr. A. F. Smith and Mr. Low to endorsements of premiums paid, Mr. Smith and Low were clerks in the house of Fergusson and Co. After the failure of the different agency houses, I understand the Oriental vested in Dwarkanauth alone. I do not know that he bought up the insolvents' shares and formed a new society. I do not know if he purchased Fergusson and Co's shares.—Mr. Henry Holroyd deposed to several documents. Witness was cross examined by Mr. Prinsep as to the formation of a new Oriental Life Insurance Office, but knew nothing of the Society as far as his own knowledge went.—Mr. Gardner was recalled and deposed that there was an agreement between plaintiff and defendants, that the payment of the policies should not prejudice plaintiff's claim of

the promissory note.—Mr. T. J. Phillips, examined by the Advocate General. Proved Mr. Calder's handwriting on exhibit C. (the endorsement.)—Cross-examined by Mr. Sandes: Witness did not know plaintiff was sole proprietor of the Oriental after the failure of the agency houses.—This was the case for the plaintiff.—Mr. Prinsep spoke to a nonsuit, on the ground of variance in the agreement as set forth in the declaration and the agreement as proved. 2dly, no consideration proved to have been given by plaintiff for the note. But the court thought the grounds were not sufficient to stop the case.—Mr. Prinsep took two grounds for the defence. First, that the time in which it was agreed that a special case should be submitted for the decision of the court was suffered to elapse by the plaintiff; and secondly, that the plaintiff's only claim to the promissory note endorsed by Mackintosh and Co. was as sole member of the Oriental Life Assurance Society, and therefore the note was liable to the set off for the amount of the lapsed policies.—Mr. G. J. Gordon examined by Mr. Sandes: Witness was a member of the firm of Mackintosh and Co. who acted as secretaries to the Oriental, till Jan. 1833, the date of their insolvency. Does not recollect the circumstances of the endorsement of the note, to whom it was endorsed, or when it was endorsed. It is in Mr. Calder's handwriting. Knows the note was held by the firm as agents to the Oriental, for a loan to Fergusson and Co. for one lakh of rupees, under the authority of the proprietors. The note went into the hands of the succeeding Secretary, as part of the assets of the Society. I know it was not delivered over to any one previous to our insolvency. It may have been indorsed before our failure. I infer it was given over to the succeeding secretary. There was a new partnership formed under the style of "The New Oriental," &c. Mr. Tuiton and Dwarkanauth Tagore were members. I have heard plaintiff say he was the last partner in the former Oriental. I was present when the formation of the new Society was discussed. It was agreed that the new Society should be liable for the policies of the old Society for a consideration. All remaining assets of the old Society should belong to Dwarkanauth Tagore, as the remaining partner of the former firm. I cannot say if Fergusson and Co.'s note remained in the hands of Mr. R. C. Jenkins or of Dwarkanauth Tagore, but it was considered part of the assets of the Society. Witness attended the Adv.-Genl's chamber about Sept.

1836, for the purpose of attending a discussion regarding the plaintiff's claim against the late firm of Fergusson and Co. A paper purporting to be a promise by Mr. Macnaghten to refund, was produced. Plaintiff, Mr. Macnaghten, and Mr. Jenkins were present. I cannot say if Mr. Carr was there. I wrote a memorandum of what passed. Mr. Jenkins also wrote a memorandum. I saw my memorandum last in Mr. Macnaghten's hands; he was then in the room where we met.—Cross-examined by the Advocate-General. The note bears Mackintosh and Co.'s endorsement. It could not have been endorsed after we applied to the Insolvent Court, though it might have been after we had stopped payment. When we stopped payment, Fergusson and Co., and Rutten and Co., were solvent members of the Oriental. In reply to the Court. I cannot say that plaintiff was the last surviving member of the Oriental at the time of failure. In reply to Advocate-General.—Mr. Bruce, Mr. Allan, Mr. Hurry, were members of the Oriental at the time we stopped payment. In reply to Mr. Sandes.—Plaintiff informed me that he purchased the remaining member's shares.—Mr. W. F. Fergusson was called but the Advocate-General objected to his evidence. If the estate of Fergusson and Co. pays sixteen annas in the rupee, witness will have a direct interest in the note which is the subject of the present trial. Mr. J. P. McKilligan, examined by Mr. Prinsep.—Plaintiff was a member of the old Society and of the new Society. Witness remained in the employ of the assignees of Fergusson & Co. till sometime in 1836. Remembers the formation of the "New Oriental," attended one meeting before it was formed, Dwarkanauth Tagore was present. He took very little part in the proceedings, the state of the Society was discussed, but he had no distinct recollection of what was said.—Mr. T. Sandes examined by Mr. Prinsep.—The witness detailed various meetings with Mr. Judge, when it was intended to bring this forward as a special case. A special case was drawn and sent to counsel on 27th April, received back 18th May, some alterations made on the 29th May, and sent to Mr. Judge, with whom it remained till the 3d of March following. This is the special case. There were two of them, the latter was kept from July 1835 till March 1836. I have Mr. Judge's letters. [Correspondence put in.]—At the conclusion of the defence, the Court, without calling on the Adv.-Genl., gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

INSOLVENT COURT, Feb. 20.

The Insolvent Court was occupied for two hours and a half, with the case of Mr. Stocqueler, on whose behalf Mr. Strettell made an eloquent address of more than an hour. Mr. Strettell argued that the letter of "A Creditor," the publication of which in the *Englishman* was the ground of proceeding against his client, should be regarded as a communication made by the author to a number of persons spread over the country, not with any malicious or improper motive, but to let them know the result of the evidence adduced in a case pending, in which they were much interested; that the counsel on the other side had not put in a denial of the allegations in it on affidavit; that some allowance should be made for the feelings of creditors under disappointment; that the charge against Mr. Cullen was put hypothetically and founded in truth, inasmuch, as it was true that he had (however justified in so doing) recently refused to make use of the power of attorney left with him by Mr. James Mackillop on his retirement in 1822, to execute conveyances in his name, unless the assignee admitted Mr. Mackillop's claim as a creditor of the estate; that the publication of this letter could not prejudice Mr. Mackillop, on whose behalf the Court had been appealed to; that it was an act done by Mr. Stocqueler inadvertently and without evil intention, and that he had offered to publish an explanation to satisfy Mr. Cullen. Mr. Strettell then read an affidavit of Mr. Stocqueler, stating that Mr. J. Mackillop was now in London; that Sir Benjamin Malkin was not a subscriber to the *Englishman and Military Chronicle*, (a laugh) and that no copy of the paper was sent to him; that the letter signed "A Creditor" was not read by Mr. Stocqueler when received; but, being in the hand-writing of a person from whom several letters had before been received, to the publication of which no objection had been taken, he had handed it over to the printer for insertion, without reading it; that, on the 21st January, (we believe) he received a letter from Messrs. Waddington and Wilson on the subject of that letter, which he put into the compositors' hands, for insertion on the following Monday, with an editorial explanation to call attention to the refutations it contained, but was prevented from publishing, either by a letter from Mr. Thomas Holroyd, the assignee for Cruttenden and Co. s estate, addressed to Mr. Rush-ton; that Mr. Leighton afterwards called

upon him and was told by him that he was ready to publish any explanation to satisfy Mr. Cullen; that he had not believed the letter to be injurious to Mr. Cullen; that it was his practice to have all letters (sent for the *Englishman*) destroyed immediately after insertion; that he had made search for the manuscript of the letter in question and could not find it.—After reading this affidavit, Mr. Strettell argued against the power of the Court to punish for a contempt persons that were not before it as plaintiffs, or defendants, or witnesses, founding his objection on a limitation in the powers given by the English Insolvent Act; but this exception was overruled.—The Advocate-General shortly replied, and was followed by Mr. Clarke, both arguing that the nature of the defence had made the case worse than before, and dwelling much upon the *animus* of the passage in the letter affecting Mr. Cullen, and the absence of any voluntary atonement by spontaneous explanation from Mr. Stocqueler. Mr. Justice Malkin said that, but for the course of defence set up, he might have treated the case as not calling for the particular notice of the Court; that now the most favorable view he could take of the offence was to take up Mr. Stocqueler's own affidavit, from which it was clear that he *knew* the author though the manuscript had been destroyed, and that, in offering to publish an explanation to satisfy Mr. Cullen, he had not taken any notice of the impropriety of publishing at all on a subject pending before the Court. He did not, however, think it a case for a heavy fine, and, considering the circumstances, he would put it in a shape which would enable the concealed author of the letter to indemnify his publisher if he chose to do so, and, accordingly he would only fine Mr. Stocqueler in the sum of 500 Rupees.—The crowd in the court dispersed on the termination of this case—when Mr. Leith put in seven or eight affidavits in connection with the objections he had taken to Mr. James Mackillop's claim as a creditor upon the estate of Cruttenden and Co. These were admitted to be filed, and time was given to the counsel on the other side till Monday next, to examine them, till which day further proceedings are postponed.—We understood that no further examination of witnesses would take place.

March 1.—The Chief Justice after hearing Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith for the assignees of the insolvent firms, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Prinsep for the Bank, ordered the Bank to be

admitted to receive dividends from each of the three estates; namely, Fergusson and Co., Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., Mackintosh and Co., upon the whole of its claim consisting of the balance (nearly six lakhs of rupees) of the transaction of the 27 Bills for which those firms made themselves jointly responsible with Alexander and Co., striking off from the claim only about 8,000 Rupees, for costs which the Bank agreed to abandon.

SUMMARY.

A Meeting at the Bengal Bank on Feb. 25, to consider the overtures of the Bank of India, attracted a large attendance of proprietors, and occupied a good deal of time. The feeling entertained among the proprietary about the London project will be sufficiently understood by the following abstract of the proceedings:—“Read a letter from Government, accompanying copy of a despatch from the Court of Directors, and of the prospectus of the Bank of India, and also of the reply to Government by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal—ordered to be printed.—Moved by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. Pattle, and resolved,—‘That although the proprietors, assembled at the meeting, see with approbation any project calculated to afford to India the benefit to be derived from the employment of the capital of England, and will be prepared to reciprocate credit and accommodation with any institution established for that purpose, they do not consider it to be for their interest to convert their independent institution into a branch concern under the control of any other body.’—Amendment moved by Mr. T. Bracken, seconded by Mr. Bagshaw:—‘That the consideration of the question be postponed till the papers be printed for circulation, and absent proprietors be afforded an opportunity of declaring their opinions.’ (This amendment having only three votes, was lost, and the original resolution carried.)—Moved by Mr. H. T. Prinsep, seconded by Mr. E. Macnaghten, and resolved:—‘That the further consideration of all questions, concerning the proposed Bank of India, be postponed to a meeting to be called by the directors after the papers have been printed and circulated.’—Moved by Mr. Mangles, seconded by Colonel Caulfield, and resolved:—‘That the directors of the Bank of Bengal be requested to consider and report for the consideration of the proprietors at the meeting appointed to be held on the ———, in what manner the business of the Bank may most profitably be extended; whether larger capital could be

advantageously employed, and whether either the present charter or that now under the consideration of the authorities cramps injuriously the operations of the institution, and might not be enlarged without hazard and with general benefit.’

—Moved by Mr. Mangles, seconded by Baboo Russomoy Dutt, and resolved:—‘That the directors be requested to print and circulate, for the information of the proprietors, before the meeting to be held on the ———, all proceedings that have been held connected with the proposition that the Bank should advance money upon foreign Bills of Exchange for the purchase of bullion in foreign countries, and regarding likewise the establishment of Branch Banks or Agencies.’”

Extract from the Bank Letter to Government, dated 15th Dec., 1836.—“In conclusion, we have only to observe, that we deem the Bank of Bengal, as at present constituted sufficiently extensive for any objects which we can contemplate as proper for such an establishment to be engaged in: and if new objects be added, requiring fresh capital, we doubt not that the community of the Presidency have the means, and would have the desire, to make the addition. Although very solicitous, therefore, to see the capital of England brought to aid the resources and commerce of India, we cannot believe that it is wanted for this particular branch of operations; and, although willing to give our consideration to any well-digested scheme that may promise advantages beyond those which our institution can, under its present Charter, offer, we are inclined at present to believe that our aid will best be afforded as an independent Bank working with its own capital and dividing its own profit; and that any institution that may be established in England will best accomplish its ends by association with different institutions of the same kind at the principal marts of the commerce of the East, deriving from each the benefit which its means and credit may enable it to afford, and tendering to it reciprocal advantages for the accommodation it may offer.”

New Observatory in Chow Ingher.—We, on Saturday, visited the new observatory erected under the superintendence of the Engineer Department on the ground at the east of the Sudder Board. The building is rectangular; standing north and south, the dimensions are 40 by 32 feet, and the extreme height from the ground to the top of the dome, is 33 feet. It has a triangular staircase, in front with the year 1837 in stone figures,

—On entering, two piers are seen rising from the foundation through the second floor, and on the wings two instruments are placed for observations. On the upper floor, the two piers alluded to, support the altitude, azimuth circle, and the transit instrument. Over the azimuth circle a moveable circular dome is fixed, which works round, and opens conveniently for the purposes of observation. Mean time will now be regularly shewn, as a post has been erected to signalize with the telegraph at the Fort.—*Bengal Herald, Feb. 26.*

India Bank—A special meeting was held on 22d Feb. at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the Bank of India. A copy of a letter to the Secy. of the projected Bank, signed by the Solicitors, Messrs. Oliverson, Denby and Lavie, and dated 17th Sept., was produced, in which details were given of the general objects of the Bank, and of the proceedings taken up to that date towards its establishment. It is stated in this letter (which we presume to have been written for the purpose of circulation) that the project has been favorably viewed by both branches of the Home Government of India, although "no positive decision will be given by them in regard to the charters asked for from the Indian Governments," until an answer shall have been received to a reference made to this country "in regard to the probable effect of the Bank in India, and to the situation in which the Bank of Bengal is placed." It is further mentioned, that "application for Charters from the Crown has been made and is now before the proper authorities, who have expressed themselves favorable to the measure, but time has not yet been afforded for any more decided expression to be given, though no doubt is entertained that the Crown will in due time grant the charter, and afford every reasonable facility to the success of the measure." As far as the declaration of the Solicitors, an interested party of course, may be trusted, it would seem that the establishment of the new Bank is not to be prevented by the failure of the negotiation for a coalition with the Bank of Bengal.—"With regard to the Bank of Bengal, in which many parties in India are deeply interested, future arrangements must be made which may either unite that establishment with the Bank of India, or allow them both to proceed as separate and independent concerns." It may, however, be that these "future arrangements" contemplate equal privileges of circulation, which privileges the Directors and Pro-

prietors of the Bank of Bengal will naturally endeavour to keep to themselves as long as they can. A resolution was proposed at the meeting by Mr. Wm. Fergusson, expressing a desire to encourage the establishment of the new Bank, and the members present, we are informed, appeared to be pretty equally divided upon it. The following amendment, however, proposed by Mr. Hurry, and seconded by Mr. Colvin, was carried by a small majority: "That although the meeting are fully aware of the benefit that would accrue to the country by a large influx of capital, yet having just begun to feel the effects of the abolition of one great monopoly, they cannot approve of the establishment of an institution, which must create another monopoly of at least equal power."—It occurs to us that many would vote for this amendment who would still wish to see the Bank established, but upon more restricted principles, and who would as merchants be very glad to avail themselves of any increased facilities its capital and credit might afford them. Mr. T. Bracken then proposed a resolution, seconded by Mr. Syers, which was also adopted:—"That it is not expedient to establish any bank which combines the issue of notes payable on demand, with foreign exchange and remittance operations."—In the opinion above expressed we by no means concur, except to the extent of regarding the security of the notes and providing for their being cashed on demand as the first object of attention, and therefore, perhaps, requiring some limit to the power of giving credits and negotiating and purchasing bills. It has never yet been shewn or pretended that the United States Bank injured its credit or its means, or injured the public interests, by the facilities it afforded to the merchants engaged in external trade, and by the example it set of extending its paper circulation all over the world.

The Agra Bank.—As a further proof that the finances of the Mofussilites are improving, we will mention, that in addition to the sums invested in the capital of the Bank, there are no less than Rs. 8,19,312 8 1/4 deposited at different rates of interest. The following is as near as we can make it, a correct classification of the shareholders:—

Civilians	28
Military	81
Mercantile	10
Natives	6
Sundry, (chiefly ladies and minors)	35
Total	160

Giving to each shareholder an average of 25 shares.

Accounts received from Rangoon communicate the intelligence of the death of the King of Ava. The event is said to have been followed by civil commotions, and the country is represented to be in a most disturbed state. Trade was stopped, and all communications between the capital and Rangoon were entirely suspended. The British and Foreign merchants were seized with consternation and dismay at the imminent danger, which threatened an immediate alienation of their property. Were it not for the powerful influence of the British Resident they would have been deprived of all that they had earned during many years of toil and trouble. Col. Burney's name is a sufficient passport for protection, both of life and property, in these eventful days of anarchy and confusion.—April 16.

The Bengal Government have at length intimated their intention of establishing at Madras an office for the receipt of bullion, instead of restoring the Mint. The only coinage that will hereafter be carried on at Madras, will be the manufacture of copper pieces. Mr. Bannister, the late talented assay-master, is to resume his office, and is on his way to Madras in the ship *Botton*.—April 16.

Lieut. F. Hughes, of the 7th L. C., had a narrow escape from a tiger on the 23d March, between the stations of Jubbulpore and Kamptee. He was in the act of stooping to get a flower from the jungle, about 200 yards from the road-side, when he heard a rustling noise behind him. He immediately turned his head to see what it was, when he beheld a huge tiger within a few yards of him. In the fright and hurry of the moment, when endeavouring to rise, he trod on the skirts of his dressing-gown and fell backwards. He was at the same moment seized by the brute, which caught him over the waistband of his trousers in its mouth. In this position the beast was dragging him, when he got his hand into his pocket, and drew a small double-barrelled pistol, which he placed as direct for the animal's mouth as the position in which he lay would admit, fired, and in an instant he was free; for the tiger made a tremendous spring forward, carrying with it the clothes which he grasped. Lt. Hughes was raised from off the ground before the cloth gave way.

The monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society on 1st March, did not elicit any thing worthy of particular notice; unless perhaps we may, except a letter from Mr. Dyce Sombre, presenting a manu-

script copy of the *Gulistan* and a small sabre of very good steel and in fine order, which had the honor of being attached to the person of the late Begum from a very distant date up to the time of her death; and a letter from Government communicating the desire of the Court of Directors that copies of all Oriental works of the late College Library, of which the Society should be in possession of more than two copies, should be sent home to be deposited in the Company's Library, and also copies of the works which the Society had undertaken to print.

Cawnpore.—Mr. Adam Maxwell, of the late house of Maxwell, Burnett and Co., and his accomplice Oomra Ali, having been tried before the Sessions Court of Cawnpore for swindling 11,500 rupees from the Peishwa at Bitoor, the former has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in the jail of Cawnpore, and to pay a fine to Government 1,000 rupees, or in default to three months further imprisonment, and to the latter, five months imprisonment has been awarded.

We hear that a writ was executed at a late hour on Saturday evening upon Mr. Dyce Sombre, at the suit of his father Colonel Dyce for some twenty lakhs of rupees and upwards, but notwithstanding the largeness of the amount and the inconvenient time at which the arrest took place, Mr. Sombre was enabled to put in bail, having then at the Treasury Company's paper to the amount of nearly 10 lakhs of rupees.

In a previous column will be found the proceedings of a meeting held last Saturday at the Old Church to do honor to the memory of the late Bishop Corrie. The resolutions are similar in their nature to those adopted at Madras. A subscription has been set on foot for a marble slab in the Old Church, and another in the Cathedral, and also for a picture to be hung up in the Old Church rooms, and any surplus is to be appropriated to scholarships in the Calcutta High School.

India Bank.—We lately brought to notice a pamphlet of "Reasons for the Establishment of a New Bank in India." We have now before us reasons against it in another pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on the proposed Bank of India, its principles and practical working; by an India Merchant." The first we should probably have perused with more attention had we been aware at the time that it was from the pen of Mr. McCulloch. The postscript is said to be intended as a reply to the pamphlet. In one respect the India Merchant has a great advantage

over his antagonist: he is practically acquainted with his subject; and though he may have treated it with some bias of self-interest, perhaps, he has pretty correctly described the existing state of things, of which the other pamphleteer has apparently no more correct notion than he had about Ceylon when he published his *status* of the commerce and agriculture and finances of that island a few years ago which a writer in the colony convicted of many gross errors; and has also pretty correctly pointed out the tendencies of the projected Bank, exaggerating the evils, however, and per contra taking a very narrow view of the field for capital which India offers. It is undeniable indeed, that "nearly all of the European Houses of Agency in India are more or less of a banking character," "issuing notes payable on demand excepted." Also that the country possesses within her native community a very numerous and influential, immensely wealthy class of bankers, called shroffs, banians, &c. who afford extensive facilities to the Native land-owners, farmers, merchants, and tradesmen." Also, that the government has borrowed at 4 per cent., and that its loans at that rate of interest are not now at a very high discount in the market. But these facts do not prove abundance of capital, especially the last of them, the Company's loans having been contracted at the most favorable terms in the period of the greatest commercial distress, before mercantile capital from England had begun to fill up the chasm occasioned by the great failures. At the very same period too money could be put out on the best mortgages in Calcutta at 8, 9, and even 10 per cent. If the shroffs and banians employed their money in the same enterprising way, and with the same confidence in scientific and other improvements, as bankers and other capitalists do in Europe, there would be something in the argument that capital does exist to a large extent, and that the uses of it might be multiplied by a local paper currency almost *ad libitum*. But the rich Baboo who will subscribe 10 lakhs to a government loan bearing 4 per cent. interest, or who would make a foolish purchase at an opium sale, or who would follow up a hoodean trade with acuteness enough, would turn a very deaf ear to any proposition of a European to lay out his money in setting up a manufactory, in improving the staple of cotton or of sugar, or in any project whatever founded upon science—and very naturally so, because he has not the educa-

tion, nor the experience of effects elsewhere, nor the intelligence necessary to give him confidence. If, therefore, the country were overflowing with capital, still it might be said to be wanting for the most useful purposes—improvements under European direction. Capital has of late years to some extent been sent out from England through mercantile channels for such objects, and has been so employed; but there is room for more, very much more, and if obtainable through cheaper channels, such as the bank of India, there is no denying that the country will benefit still the more by the influx.

Mr. Osborne and Mr. Stocqueler.—In consequence of an offensive paragraph in the *Oriental Observer* of Saturday last, of which Mr. Stocqueler admitted himself to be the author to Mr. Osborne, that gentleman yesterday sent his friend Mr. Barwell, the barrister, to demand satisfaction. This, we are informed, was declined by Mr. Stocqueler, on the ground that he had not exceeded that license which the freedom of criticism allowed; but having also resorted to language in regard to Mr. Osborne, which Mr. Barwell considered insulting to himself, as bearing the message of his friend, that gentleman after informing Mr. Stocqueler that he must be prepared for personal chastisement from Mr. Osborne, sent his own friend, Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, to demand satisfaction for the insult to himself. This was also refused, and it appears that Mr. Stocqueler immediately applied to the chief Magistrate for protection. Mr. Osborne was arrested near the *Englishman* office with a horsewhip in his hand, but having pledged his honor to Mr. McFarlane that the matter should stop there, and that he would appear at the Police office to-day, he was set at liberty. Mr. Barwell, against whom a warrant has been issued, has not yet been taken.—*Hurt.*, Feb. 27. No. 1. Sir,—You are, I believe, the writer of the criticism on *The Critic* in the *Oriental Observer*, which I have just read—I know your style. The phrase "Mr. Sner had not the wit to conceal his imperfections," &c., is, I conceive, a personal liberty, and one which I should not permit to any brother amateur, who was in the position of a gentleman. Indeed neither T—, B—, S—, nor any of us would or could suffer such a phrase passing from one to another to go unnoticed. Favor me with a line in answer to this query; is the phrase yours? My motive in troubling you with this question is obvious enough. I shall,

should your answer be in the affirmative, put the case in the hands of a friend. Your obedient servant, F. OSBORNE — Sunday morning, 12 o'clock. — To J. H. STOCQUELER, Esq.

No. 2. Sir, — I am the author of the criticism in the *Oriental Observer*. — Your obedient Servant, (Signed) J. H. STOCQUELER. — To F. OSBORNE, Esq. 26th Feb. 1837.

We were accordingly waited on by Mr. E. Barwell, junior, on the part of Mr Osborne, when in reply to the usual request of pistols for two and coffee for the survivor, we delivered the following to the former gentleman:—No 3. The remark objected to by Mr. F. Osborne, the representative of *Sneer*, is entirely within the limits of fair dramatic criticism, and I consider Mr. Osborne's request, under all circumstances, perfectly preposterous. (Signed) J. H. STOCQUELER.

This was followed by a peremptory demand for a meeting or an apology. We of course, refused to give either. Mr. E. Barwell then warned us to prepare for personal chastisement at the hands of Mr Osborne, following up the warning with a challenge from himself, conveyed through Mr. Sandes, for presuming to doubt the eligibility of Mr. *Sneer*. This, as a matter of course, was also refused, and we were then told to prepare for the consequence! We have accordingly made the only rational preparation, which suggested itself, by swearing the peace against the valiant *Sneer* and his friend. *Englishman*, Feb. 27. — In the same day's *Englishman* appears the following advertisement. "Wanted.—An Irishman six feet high, and rather broad in the shoulders. His business will be to answer in person impertinent notes addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman*. Salary 400 rupees per mensem, and find his own shillelaghs.

Union Bank.—At a meeting of directors, on 21st March, it was determined to call a general meeting for the purpose of augmenting the capital stock of the Bank, by 600 additional shares of 1,000 Company's Rupees each, besides filling up the original bank shares of 2,700 Co.'s Rs. to 3,000 Co.'s Rs.; and the supplementary shares of 900 to 1,000 Co.'s Rs., which will give, in the whole, an addition to the capital stock of about eight lacs of rupees.—All the shares are to be equalized, or, rather, split into shares of 1,000 each, with a vote attached. *The Army Retiring Fund*.—With the view of giving a clear idea of the present aspect of the question, we insert the different propositions which have

been submitted to the Court of Directors, or are in course of preparation. — all tending to one end—to shew that more must be done to satisfy the army.—1st. There was a memorial to the Court, praying the enforcement of the regulations against the system of buying out.—2d. A counter-memorial from the Bengal Artillery.—3d. A memorial from Col. Raper, supported by many signatures, praying that three years should be struck off the periods fixed for pensions by the boon.—4th. A memorial praying the Court to sanction a fund for the Infantry of the Bombay Army, which, we are assured, is not generally satisfactory to those for whom it is intended.—5th. A memorial from the Sirhind Division of this army, praying the court to cancel its orders relative to the purchase of Regimental steps.—6th. A memorial from a division of the Madras Army, praying that the Bombay plan may be extended to themselves, which memorial, we observe, is dissented from (and justly) by another portion of that army.—Lastly. The memorial from the 58th and another from the 55th regiments of the Presidency Division, apparently got up independently of each other, praying the Court to re-consider and adopt Mr. Curnin's plan, as the only one calculated to meet the exact wishes of the army, and capable of extension to the whole British army.—From this glance at what has been done, and is doing on the question, no doubt can be entertained, that the Court and the authorities at home will be perfectly convinced that more is expected from them, and thence the question arises—Which of all these schemes is the most likely to be crowned with success?—The second and fifth memorials may be considered as one; and as we have been given to understand that an intimation has recently arrived from an influential source in the India House, that the buying out system, although connived at, would not be sanctioned, we can easily anticipate the decision of the Court on these petitions.—As the Court had intended that the pensions should be for three years less in each case, and this was objected to by the Board of Control on account of the heavy expense it would entail, we can easily perceive that the fate of Colonel Raper's Memorial is fixed: for, if the want of funds was a sufficient reason to reject the proposal when it emanated from the court, the same argument will, we think, be sufficient for Colonel Raper. The question is therefore reduced to this—will the Court adopt the Bombay plan,

adapted to only a part of the army? or will they set forth another plan of their own or lastly, will they adopt Mr. Curnin's plan—with modifications, if such should be necessary? In order to arrive at a correct conclusion on this head, it is necessary to bear in mind that, when Mr. Curnin got home, his plan was not understood, and that while he was there he explained the principles of it to those who will have the greatest weight in the final decision; and that he had removed erroneous impressions, as to the expensiveness, which all who are not professional actuaries are liable to entertain. From these considerations, and from the fact already announced by him,

that he had been informed by the gentleman who will be chairman next month, only the day previous to his departure from London, that if the plan should be again referred by this Government for their consideration they would adopt it,—we entertain a confident persuasion of its final success. The Indian army are deeply indebted to the officers of the 58th and 55th for their sensible and manly conduct, and entertain the hope that their example will (with the view of putting an end to the cruel injury which the agitation of this question is inflicting) be immediately and unanimously adopted.

Course of Exchange; April 15, 1837.

Treasury Bills at 30 days' sight	2s. 1½d.	Sa. Rupee.
Insurance Bills	2s. 3d. to 2s. 3½d.	do.
First-rate House Bills	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.	do.
Speculative and American Bills	2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d.	do.

At the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce, Government has re-opened the Treasury for the purpose of making advances on Bills on England, secured on produce, at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee. The sum appropriated to the purpose will amount to 70 lacs in Bengal—20 lacs in Bombay—10 lacs in Madras and 50 lacs in China:

State of the Market.—Indigo.—The accounts received of the weather during the week have been favorable.—The following is a note of export:—

	1836-7	1835-6
Great Britain Fy. mds	59,616	55,197
Foreign Europe - - -	19,978	22,896
North America - - -	3,543	6,441
Persian Gulph, &c. - -	2,389	6,021

Fy. mds. 85,526 90,555

Saltpetre.—About 5,000 maunds are reported as having been disposed of during the week, to buyers for England, at the currency of several weeks' past—say, as follows:—Furruckabad, 437 mds. at 6-2 per fy. md.—Gudna, 2,000 ditto, at 6-10—1,000 ditto, at 6-8—Ghazepore 1,000 ditto, at 6-1—Chuprah, 400 bags, at 6-1, two months ten per cent.—*Sugar.*—No sales noted for the past week.—*Silk Goods.*—Purchases are freely going on of Raw Silk and Corahs—in Printed Goods, little doing. *Shell Lac and Lac Dye.*—The demand for the former is not quite so ready as it was, and prices barely so high—the latter has not experienced any change. The week's transactions are as below; viz.—Shell Lac, 70 maunds at 29 per b. md.—15 boxes at 32—46 mds. at 30—Lac Dye, 30 ditto, at 34-8—60 ditto at 40—28 ditto, at 36, cash. *Cotton.*—At present, nothing of consequence doing, the news from China being very unfavorable.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 20, Mr T. B. Swinhoe to be Solicitor to the E. I. Co.—Lieut-colonel Stewart, Resident at Hyderabad, made over charge of that Office to Captain Cameron on 31st Jan.—Lieut J. D. Macnaghten to officiate as Supert. of Ajmere during the absence of Mr N. B. Edmonstone or until further orders.—Captain H. W. Trevelyan to officiate as Political Agent at Kotah during the absence of Major Ross, or until further orders.—Captain J. Ludlow, 4th Asst. to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, to take charge of the Sambhur Lake.—Lieut R. Morrison, 52d regt N I, to officiate until further orders as an Asst to the Agent to the Governor Genl in Rajpootana: These appointments are to have effect from the date on which the above mentioned Officers received charge respectively of their officiating duties under the orders of the Lieut Governor—21, Mr J. W. Templer to be civil and session Judge of Patna, vice G. J. Morris to England—Mr T. Bruce to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly, vice C. C. Jackson to England—Mr A. C. Bidwell to be deputy collector for the investigation of Titles to hold land free from the payment of revenue in Zillah Tipperah, including the mainland of Balloosh—22, Mr C. Tucker to officiate as member of the Sadar Board of Revenue in the room of Mr C. W. Smith pro-

ceeded to the Cape on medical certificate—Mr C. Harding to officiate as a *Temp. Judge* of the courts of *Sudder Dewanny* and *Nizamut Adawlut* in the room of Mr Tucker—Mr E. R. Barwell to officiate until further orders as *special commissioner* under regulation 3 of 1828 for the division of Calcutta—Mr H. P. Russell to officiate until further orders as *civil Judge* of *Zillah Burdwan*, including the superintendence of all the subordinate courts—Mr A. P. Donnelly is appointed collector of *Midnapore* and *Hidgelles* as one district—Mr M. S. Gilmore to be *magistrate* of ditto ditto as ditto—The following Officers now severally employed in the conduct of *Revenue Surveys*, to be *deputy collectors* under regulation 9 of 1833 for the special and exclusive duty of deciding *Boundary disputes* within the limits of their operations as *Surveyors* as specified opposite to their names respectively, viz.: Lieut H. Siddons, *Zillah Chittagong*—Lieut J. S. Phillips, *Pergunnah Buldakhal, Zillah Tipperah*—Lieut J. F. Egerton, *Pergunnah Furkeeah, Zillahs Bhaugleporc and Monghyr*—Lt G. Ellis, *Pergunnahs Rajgeer and Ameerthoo, Zillahs Monghyr and Behar*—Lieut H. E. L. Thaulfier, the *Jynteah territory* attached to *Zillah Sylhet* and *Cachar*—Lieut E. P. Lynch, 15th regt Bombay N.I. to do duty with the British detachment serving in *Persia*—March 6, Lieutenant N. Macleod of *Engineers* is appointed 2d Asst to the *Supert.* of canals, west of the *Jamna*.—7, Captain H. M. Ramsay, Asst to General Superintendent for *Suppression of Thuggeries* to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in *Zillahs Bhaugleporc, Purnea, and Malda*, in addition to his present charge—Captain N. Lewis, Asst to ditto, to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in *Zillahs Hooghly, Jessore, Backergunge, 24 Pergunnahs, and Manbhoom*, in addition to his present charge—Lieut J. Sleeman, Asst to ditto to exercise powers of joint magistrate in *Zillahs Dinapore, Rungpore, Rajshahye, Pubna, Furreedpore, Dacca, Sylhet, Mymensing, North East Rungpore, Tipperah, and Chittagong*—11, Mr R. Barlow, civil and session Judge of *Rajshahye*, to take charge of current duties of *Office of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit* of 13th *Bhauleah division*, until further orders, in consequence of Mr Hawkins's illness; to take charge at the same time of *Office*—14, Mr R. Hampton to relieve Mr G. U. Tule deputed to performance of a special duty from charge of joint magistracy and deputy collector-

ship of *Bogra*, and to continue to conduct the duties thereof until further orders—Mr J. F. G. Cooke to officiate until further orders as civil and session Judge of *Dacca*—Mr R. B. W. Ramsay, Asst under Commissioner of *Revenue and Circuit* of 19th or *Cuttack division*, transferred under Commissionership of 12th or *Bhaugleporc division*—Mr G. F. Boulton to officiate as collector of *Zillah Behar*, and Mr J. S. Dumergue to officiate as magistrate of ditto until Mr R. Trotter shall be able to resume charge—17, Mr J. W. Alexander to be 3d Commissioner of *Court of Requests*, vice G. J. Gordon resigned—22, Mr H. Moore to be civil and session Judge of *Chittagong* from 1st March, being date of Mr C. Smith's resignation of service—28, Mr E. E. H. Repton to be special deputy Collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue throughout the provinces of *Cuttack*—Mr R. Mopstoun to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of 24 *Pergunnahs*—Mr J. G. Campbell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of *Tirhoot*—Mr G. Loch to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in *Zillah Sylhet*—Mr J. A. Pontet to be deputy collector in district of *Bhaugleporc*—April 3, Mr H. P. Russell to officiate as 1st additional Judge of *Burdwan* during the absence of Mr R. Macan—5, Asst Surg J. Jackson to be *Opium Examiner* and 1st Asst to *Opium Agent* at *Benares*—Mr. Rennil to be deputy Postmaster at *Raepore*—10, Mr. H. Stainforth to officiate as civil and session Judge of *Sylhet* retaining charge of his present appointment until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AGRA.—Feb 6, 1837, Mr R. Cathcart to be civil and session Judge of *Juanpore*—8, Mr C. Fraser to officiate as Commr. in the *Saugor and Nerbudda Territory*—13, Mr H. Armstrong to be magistrate and collector of *Futtehpore*—Mr W. S. Donnithorne to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of *Futtehpore*—Mr G. Mackenzie to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of *Agra*—Mr W. P. Mason to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector of *Banda*—Mr J. A. Craigie to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of *Sahaswan*—Mr W. Crawford to officiate as magistrate and collector of *Mosuffernuggur*—18, Surgeon H. Guthrie, M.D. to medical charge of civil station of *Bareilly*, in succession to Surg. Cooper (on furlough)—21, Mr C. W. Truscott to be civil and session Judge of *Azimghur*—Mr C. Mackenzie to officiate as magis-

trate and collector of Agra—Mr A. Cumming to be magistrate and collector of Allyghur—Mr. W. H. Woodcock to be magistrate and collector of Mirzapore—Mr P. C. Trench to be joint magistrate and dep. collr. of Mirzapore—Mr R. J. Taylor to act as civil and session Judge of Goruckpore—Mr R. B. Morgan to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore—Mr C. G. Mansel to take charge (till further orders) of the offices of Secretary to the Lieut-Governor in the Pol. and Gen. Departm. and Sec. to Lt-Gov. in Judicial and Rev. Depart—25, Mr R. H. Scott to act as Secretary to the Lieut-Governor, N. W. P. in the Political and General Departments; Mr. C. G. Mansell retains charge, till relieved by Mr Scott—27, Mr C. Allan to officiate as magistrate and collector of N. Div. of Moradabad—Mr R. Money to officiate as deputy collector for settlements in Southern Div. of Moradabad—Mr C. W. Fagan to separate charge of Pergunnahs Kasheepore and Thakoordwarra in N. Division of Moradabad, and to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector—Mr W. Hunter to exercise powers of joint magistrate and dep. collector of Seharunpore—March 2, Mr. J. Thomason to officiate as Secretary to Lieut-Governor of North W. Provinces in Judicial and Revenue Departments—Mr R. Montgomery to officiate as magis. and collector of Azimghur—Mr H. C. Tucker to perform duties of joint magis. and deputy collector of Azimghur—Mr C. R. Cartwright to officiate as magist. and collector of Allahabad—9, Mr R. N. C. Hamilton to officiate as Commis. of revenue and circuit of 2d or Agra Div.—Mr C. Lindsay to officiate as civil and session Judge of Delhee—Mr Lindsay to continue in charge of his present office till further orders—11, Mr T. J. Turner to officiate as Commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Bareilly Division—Mr R. Lowther to officiate as Commr. of revenue and circuit to 4th or Allahabad Division—16, Mr W. R. Kennaway to be magistrate and collector of Humeerpore—Mr A. P. Currie to be magistrate and collector of Ghazeepore—Mr J. Lean to officiate as magistrate and collector of Humeerpore—Mr C. W. Kinloch to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of claims to exemption from payment of land revenue in 2d or Agra Division—Mr T. Ft. Symson to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in North Moradabad—18, Mr R. N. C. Hamilton to be civil and session Judge of Delhee—Mr G. F. Brown to be magist. and Collector of Suhaswan—Mr C. R.

Tulloch to be magistrate and collector of Jaunpore—Mr H. B. Harrington to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jaunpore—Mr R. H. Scott to be Commr. of revenue and circuit of 3d or Bareilly Division—Mr R. C. Glyn to be civil and session Judge of Meerut—Mr G. F. Franco to be magistrate and collector of Meerut—Mr W. Crawford to be magist. and collector of Mozuffernuggur—Mr W. P. Masson to be joint magistrate and dep. collector of Banda—20, Ensign S. A. Abbott authorised to conduct duties of revenue survey, Eastern Div. Goruckpore, during absence of Lieut Lawrence on sick leave—Mr E. Willmot to officiate as Collector of Customs, N. W. Frontier, Delhee, in room of Mr G. H. Smith (on sick leave)—23, Mr R. Alexander to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Mozuffernuggur—27, Major P. L. Paw, Art., to officiate as dep. Postmaster at Delhie—29, Mr P. C. Trench to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhee—Mr T. K. Lloyd to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore—Mr W. S. Donithorne to officiate as magistrate and collector of Banda—Mr S. J. Becher to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collr. of Futtehpore—30, Mr M. Smith to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of claims to exemption from payment of land revenue in Allahabad div.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Mr S. M. Boulderson upon an annuity of 1836—Mr J. Carter upon ditto—Mr C. Smith from 1st March, upon ditto—Mr G. R. Campbell upon the retiring annuity for a junior servant—Mr G. Ted from 31st March.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr R. Bell for 12 months, to the Hills—Mr W. Ewer for ditto to ditto—Mr G. A. Bushby three months, to Calcutta—Mr Jas. Shaw to Mauritius, eight months—Mr H. W. Deane 12 months, to the Hills—Hon. F. J. Shore ten months, to sea—Mr W. Money six months, to Singapore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 22d Feb., to 12th April 1837—The Necmuck station order appointing Asst Surgeon M. Grierson, attached to 23d to med charge of 49th N I, confirmed—3d brigade 13 A. Brevet Captain F. Brind to be Adjt and Quarterm, vice Alexander promoted—The Allahabad garrison orders directing Asst Surgeon W. Shirreff doing duty with 65th regt, to relieve Surgeon G. Francis from medical charge 43d N I, and proceed with it to Cawnpore; Surg Francis to join 17th N I, at Barrackpore. and Garrison Surgeon W. Watson to re-

ceivè medical charge 65th N I, till the arrival of Asst Surgeon W. Bogie, M D confirmed.—The Cawnpore station order directing 2d Lieut H. A. Carleton 5th batt Artillery, at the conclusion of the practice season, to proceed to Allahabad in command of 4th company 6th batt Artillery confirmed.—The regimental order directing Captain R. Garrett to continue to act as Interp and Quarterm. to 69th N I, till further orders confirmed.—The appointment of Lieut J. Shaw as Interp and Quarterm to 2d N I, is cancelled.—2d regt N I, Ens T. F. Patterson to be Interp and Quarterm.—44th regt N I, Brevet Captain J. Bartleman to be Captain of a company, Ensign R. Grange to be Lieut, vice Captain R. Mc Mullin, with rank from 25th Jan. 1837 vice Captain T. des Vœux retired.—48th regt N I, Ensign H. J. Blunt *dec.* to be Lieut, vice Lieut G. Greens retired.—Ensign H. D. Van Homrigh to be Lieut, vice Lt H. J. Blunt *dec.*—49th regt N I, Ensign G. J. Brietzke to be Lieut, vice Lieut J. T. Wilcox discharged.—Mr D. Clark admitted and promoted to rank of Ensign on this establishment, date of commission unsettled.—The following regimental and division orders confirmed.—Lieut J. W. H. Jamieson to act as Adjt to 52d N I, during the indisposition of Lieut and Adjt T. H. Shulldham.—The Presidency division order directing Super 2d Lieut W. E. Rees, Engineers, (lately admitted) to proceed and do duty with Sappers and Miners.—The regimental order appointing Lieut J. C. Salkeld to act as Adjt to 5th regt N I, vice Birch to Thuggee department.—The district order appointing Lieut and Adjt H. Cotton 67th N I, to the situation of district and station staff in Arracan.—The regimental order appointing Lieut D. Bamfield to act as Interp and Quarterm to 56th regt N I, during the absence on duty of Lieut Younger.—Surgeon J. Griffiths 52d N I, to medical charge of 9th L C, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Dalrymple or till further orders.—1st Lieut B. W. Goldie, Engineers, to be Executive Engr to 2d or Berhampore division of Public Works, vice 1st Lieut H. Goodwyn.—Lt. Goodwyn will perform the duties of Executive Engineer, &c. till relieved.—1st Lt W. H. Graham Executive Engineer Mhow division, to be Exec. Engr of 17th or Burdwan division of Public Works, vice 1st Lieut W. M. Smith, on furlough.—1st Lieut E. H. Duncan, Engineers, in charge of 2d or Bareilly division to be Executive Engineer of Mhow division of Public Works, vice Lieut Graham.—Placed at the disposal of the Commander-

in-chief, Lieut H. T. Tucker 9th regt N I.—To be Captains by brevet, 69th regt N I, Lieut R. Macdonald, date 23d Feb. 1837.—8th N I, Lieut C. J. F. Burnett same date.—22d N I, Lieut N. S. Newbitt ditto.—56th N I, Lieut D. Bamfield 26th Feb. 1837.—In the Political Department, Lieut R. Morrisson 52d N I, to act till further orders as an Asst to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana.—The regtl order directing Capt J. Butler to continue to act as Adjt to 3d N I, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.—Asst Surgeon G. McCurdy to be Civil Asst Surgeon at Cawnpore.—3d N I, Lt W. C. Hicks to be Adjt, vice Butler promoted.—The Cawnpore division order directing Asst Surgeon A. Creighton, M D 5th L C, to receive med. charge of 43d N I, from Asst Surgeon W. Shirreff, till the arrival of Asst Surgeon A. Colquhoun is confirmed.—The services of Asst Surg G. Paton, placed temp. at the disposal of the Lieut Governor N. W. Provinces for civil employ.—The regtl order appointing Lieut J. W. H. Jamieson to act as Adjt to 52d N I, vice Shulldham promoted is confirmed.—The following division orders confirmed: Asst Surgeon D. Mac Nab, 3d N I, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Mynpoorie during the absence of Asst Surgeon H. Bousfield on sick leave.—The undermentioned officers to be sub Assts to Commissary Genl, to fill extant vacancies in the department.—Captain H. Johnson 26th regt N I, Lieut J. C. Scott 20th regt N I.—35th regt N I, Ensign J. Towgood to be Lieut, vice Lieut H. Carter *dec.*—Major T. M. Taylor 5th L C, to be a member of the Military Board in room of Lieut-col Craigie, date of appointment 4th March 1837.—Colonel E. Barton dep Quarterm. Genl, to be Town and Fort Major of Fort William, vice Major T. M. Taylor.—26th N I, Lieut R. Spencer to be Adjt, vice Taylor promoted.—Lieut W. Hore 18th N I, to officiate as Interp and Quarterm to 8th L C.—Lieut T. F. Colebrooke Adjt to Hurrianah L I, to act as Station Staff at Hansi on departure of Ensign H. Milne, with detachment of 1st N I, date 10th Dec. 1836.—Surgeon D. Woodburn to receive medical charge of 47th N I, from Asst Surgeon T. B. Hart proceeding on leave, date 16th Feb. 1837.—Ensign C. D. Bailey 56th regt N I, permitted to resign officiating appointment of Interp and Quarterm to 67th regt.—26th N I, Lieut J. Dupcan to be Interp and Quarterm vice Spencer.—52d N I, Lieut J. W. H. Jamieson to be Adjt, vice Shulldham promoted.—The following regtl orders confirmed: Lieut

A. Grant to officiate as Interp and Quarterm. to 36th N I, during the absence on leave of Lieut Lang—Ensign T. F. Pattenson to officiate as Interp and Quarterm to 2d N I, during the absence of Lieut Shaw, date 2d January—25th N I, Ensign A. H. Dyke to be Lieut from 24th Feb. 1837, vice Long *dec*—The following officers promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet;—Lieut Hon. H. Gordon 23d regt—Lieut D. Ross 51st regt—Lieut E. Dupre Townshend 9th regt Lieut J. Dyson 21st from 10th March 1837—European regt right wing, Capt G. Warren to be Major, Lieut A. W. Taylor to be Captain, Ensign A. E. Dick to be Lieut from 25th Feb. 1837, vice Major Carleton retired—Asst Surgeon G. Paton, M. D. temp. appointed to medical charge of civil station of Allypore during the absence of Mr. Tritton on medical certificate—2d Lieut J. A. Mouat to be Executive Engineer of 14th or Saugor division of Public Works, vice Lieut J. W. Robertson—Brevet Captain J. L. Mowat to officiate as a Commissary of Ordnance at Cawnpore during absence of Captain Roberts or until further orders, vice Ewart resigned—Asst Surgeon E. W. Claributt to perform medical duties of civil station of Akyab, vice Wrightson to Europe—Surgeon W. P. Muston under instructions from the Court of Directors re-appointed to situation of Apothecary to E. I. Co—Surgeon J. Grant to be a Super Pres, Surgeon—Lieut G. C. S. Master 4th I. C, to have rank of captain by brevet from 17th March 1837—Asst Surgeon H. Maclean attached to Mhairwarrah local batt permitted to decline his appointment to med. charge of Residency of Indore notified in G. O. of 6th Feb.—Asst Surg M. Richardson M D, in medical charge of civil station of Delhie, at his own request placed at the disposal of Commander-in-chief—The following orders confirmed: Asst Surgeon P. F. H. Baddeley to afford medical aid to detachments of 17th and 20th regts proceeding on escort duty with Commander-in-chief, date Loodianah 25th Feb—Lieut W. Smith, Adj't, 19th N I, to act as Station Staff at Cuttack, date 25th Feb—Lieut R. M. Gurnell, 68th N I, to act as Interp and Quarterm. to 44th ditto, date 7th March—Lieut R. Mathison to act as Adj't to four companies of 6th N. I, on detached duty, date 22d January—Lieut R. S. Trevor permitted to resign acting appointment of Interp and Quarterm. to 3d L C, Lieut G. M. Hill, Interpreter and Quarterm. 17th N I, to be station staff at Loodianah, vice Scott,—Infantry,

—Lieut-colonel E. Wyatt to be Colonel, from 9th March 1837, vice Sir J. W. Adams *dec*—Major J. Taylor to be Lieut-colonel, vice Wyatt promoted—19th regt N I., Captain W. Pasmore to be Major, Lieut J. Drummond to be Captain, Ena. W. K. Wollen to be Lieut, from March 9, 1837, vice Taylor promoted—2d N I, Ensign T. F. Pattenson to be Lieut from 7th March, vice Dyaart *dec*—50th regt N I, Ensign H. M. Becher to be Lieut from 19th Nov. 1835 vice Lieut S. J. Nicolson *dec*—31st regt N I, Lieut W. P. Milner to be Captain, Ensign T. C. Birch to be Lieut. from 27th March, in succession to Captain G. Gillman retired on h. p. of his rank—44th N I, Ensign A. Sanders to be Lieut from 12th March, vice Abbott *dec*.—Asst Surgeon J. MacClelland appointed to medical charge of Lower Orphan School, in room of Asst Surgeon C. C. Egerton resigned—Lieut W. J. B. Knyvett 38th N I, to have rank of Captain by Brevet, from 28th March, 1837.—The following promotions and appointments made to complete Department of Quarter Master General of the Army;—Capt. W. Garden, 1st Asst, to be dep Quarterm. General of Army, with official rank of Major, v. Barton appointed Town and Fort Major of Fort William—Captain R. Becher, 2d Asst, to be 1st Asst Quarterm. General, vice Garden—Captain J. G. Drummond dep Asst of 1st class, to be 2d Asst Quarterm. Gen., vice Becher—Captain H. W. Bellow, dep Asst of 2d class, to be deputy Asst Quarterm. General of 1st class, vice Drummond—Captain R. Codrington, officiating deputy Asst, to be a dep Asst Quarterm. General of 2d class, v. Bellow—Asst Surgeon J. Bruce 28th N I, appointed to medical charge of Residency at Indore, vice Asst Surgeon H. Maclean whose appointment to that situation has been cancelled at his own request—The following promotions made in Army Commissariat and Stud Departments;—Captain W. Burlton, deputy Com. Genl, to be Com. Genl., vice Lieut-colonel W. S. Beaton proceeded to Europe on furlough—Major J. D. Parsons, Asst Com. Genl. of 1st class, and Supervisor of Hissar Stud, to be deputy Com. General, v. Captain W. Burlton—Captain J. Satchwell, Asst Com. General of 2d class, to be an Asst of 1st class, vice Lieut-colonel Taylor, who vacates his appointment on prom. to that grade—Captain W. J. Thompson, Asst Com. Genl. of 2d class, to be an Asst of 1st class, vice Major Parsons—Captain F. T. Boyd, dep. Asst Com. General of 1st class, to be an Asst of 2d class, vice Captain Satchwell—

Captain F. S. Hawkins, deputy Asst Com. General of 1st class, to be an Asst of 2d class, vice Captain Thompson—Capt. A. Watt, deputy Asst Com. General of 2d class, to be deputy Asst of 1st class, v. Captain Boyd—Lieut J. Ramsay, deputy Asst Com. General of 2d class, to be dep. Asst of 1st class, vice Captain Hawkins—Captain R. Woodward, sub Asst, to be deputy Asst Com. General of 2d class, v. Captain Watt—Lieut W. Swatman, sub Asst, to be deputy Asst Com. General of 2d class, vice Lieut Ramsay—Captain J. Hailes 2d Asst of Central Stud, to be Superv. of Hissar Stud, v. Major J. D. Parsons—Captain C. T. Thomas sub Asst in Stud Department, to be 2d Asst, vice Captain Hailes.

Removals and Postings.—Artillery:

—Captain R. G. Roberts (on staff employ) 2d comp. 5th batt to 1st troop 2d brigade—Captain J. Alexander (new promotion) to 2d comp 5th batt—1st Lieut J. D. Shakespear (on staff) 3d comp 4th batt to 4th comp 4th batt—1st Lieut A. Humphreys 1st troop 2d brigade to 1st troop 3d brigade (but to do duty with 1st troop 2d brigade till ordered to the provinces)—1st Lieut R. Walker (new promotion, on staff employ) to 1st troop 2d brigade—2d Lieut D. Reid (on furlough) 4th comp 4th batt to 3d troop 1st Brig—2d Lieut C. Douglas (brought on strength) to 4th comp 4th batt—Asst Surgeon W. Bell, attached to Kemaoon Local Batt, posted to 30th regt N I, at Meerut; to join on being relieved from present charge—Surgeon C. B. Francis 43d to 12th N I—Asst Surgeon G. J. Berwick, M D, (on furlough) 43d to 12th N I—Asst Surgeon A. Colquhoun 12th to 43d N I—Lieut and Adj. A. Campuell 1st L C, having absented himself from his regt four months, without leave, is removed therefrom by order of Com.-in-chief—Lieut-colonel E. Barton 25th to 40th regt N I—Lieut. colonel W. H. Hewitt 40th to 25th N I—Artillery:—Captain T. Timbrell (on staff employ) 4th troop 3d brigade to 4th troop 2d brig. H Art; and Captain H. Timings from latter to former troop, to join without delay—Surgeon W. Dyer (on furlough) 59th to 8th regt N I—Surgeon J. F. Stuart, M D, (new promotion) to 59th regt N I—Surgeon H. Cooper on furl. to 51st regt N I—Asst Surgeon F. Thompson, on furlough, to 27th regt N I—Asst Surgeon C. Finch, on furlough, 13th to 33d N I—Asst Surgeon W. Rait, doing duty with 18th regt N I, posted to that regt—Superintending Surg. D. Renton (on furl.) posted to Benares circle of Superintendence—Lieut. J. Butler 5th

regt N I, to do duty with Assam Subundary corps—Artillery: Lieut-colonels G. E. Gowan, on staff employ, from 4th batt to 3d brigade; J. Tennant, new promotion, to 4th batt—Majors J. C. Hyde, on furl., from 2d brigade to 6th batt; G. N. C. Campbell, on furlough, from 3d to 7th batt; J. J. Farrington, new promotion, to 2d brigade—Capt R. G. Roberts, on staff employ, from 1st troop 2d brigade to 2d comp, 7th batt; R. W. Maidman from 2d comp. 4th batt to 3d troop 3d brigade—D. Ewart from 2d comp. 7th batt to 4th troop 2d brigade; E. G. T. B. Hughes new promotion, to 2d comp. 4th battalion—The following unposted Ensigns appointed to corps, and directed to join:—Ensigns E. Hall with 52d N I; D. C. Scott, 3d ditto; F. Locker 52d do; C. Wright 44th do; G. W. Alexander 69th do; E. Forbes 26th do; J. Montgomery 60th do; A. Cameron 74th do; R. F. Faushawe, right wing European regt, K. A. Smith 19th N I; R. H. Alexander 5th do; W. K. Huxlewood left wing European regt, S. H. J. Davies 51st N I; F. M. Baker 65th do; G. M. Prendergast 3d do.

Furloughs.—Lieut W. P. Milner—Lieut C. Windsor (prep.)—Lieut-col. J. Colvin—Major W. C. Oriel—Lieut A. R. J. Swinton—Captain C. Chester—Captain C. H. Whitfield—Lieut C. E. Burton (to the Cape)—Captain J. T. Boileau—Asst Surgeon J. H. W. Waugh—Lieut H. Lawrell—Cornet V. F. T. Turner—Asst Surgeon R. W. Wrightson—Lieut S. B. Goud—Lieut-colonel W. S. Beaton—Ensign C. D. Bailey—Ensign H. C. Hastings—Lieut W. Hors—Lieut R. H. Mockler via Bombay—To N. S. Wales:—Surg J. Bangstaff—Lieut. D. Ogilvy—To Mauritius:—Lieut V. Eyre—To the Cape:—Ensign A. Gillanders—H. M.'s Troop:—To England:—Captain Walch 54th foot—Captain Fry 63d foot—Capt. Greville 2d foot—Major General Watson—Lieut S. B. Heming 26th foot—Cornet F. Burdett 13th Dragoons—Lieut T. De Havilland 55th foot—Lieut H. Bayley ditto—Brevet Captain W. B. Fairtlough, and Lieut P. Goddard of 64d foot.

Returned to Duty.—Lieut Campbell—Captain A. MacKinnon—Lieut. C. Ekins and C. Atkinson—Asst Surgeon W. Jacob—Surgeon W. P. Muston.

Retired from the Service.—Asst Surg H. Roe—(Captain G. Gillman 31st N I, from 12th March.

Alterations of Rank.—44th N I, Captain R. B. Pemberton, and Lieut T. Goddard, to rank from 21st July 1835, in room of Captain R. MacMullin resigned

GENERAL ORDERS.

Full-Batta to Officers.—Fort William, April 5, 1837.—The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract, paragraphs 6 and 7, of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 20th December last, and to fix the 1st of May proximo, as the date from which the Orders therein conveyed are to have simultaneous effect at the three Presidencies:—Para. 6. We are of opinion that one uniform principle ought to regulate the grant of field allowances at all the Presidencies.—7. We have, therefore, resolved that the European commissioned officers, at all the Presidencies, shall receive full-batta, when posted at any station exceeding 200 miles of direct distance from the seats of their respective Governments, and half-batta (when in garrison or cantonment) within that distance.—2. The only cantonments occupied by Bengal troops at which the allowances of officers will be affected by the rule now laid down, are Dinapore, where full-batta will, in future, be granted, and Midnapore, Dacca, Bancoorah, and Jumaupore, which will become half-batta stations.—3. The officers at Dinapore, will be allowed the benefit of the new arrangement from the 1st proximo; but Midnapore, Dacca, Bancoorah, and Jumaupore, are not to be considered half-batta stations, until the corps now occupying those posts shall have been relieved.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 31, Mr. J. Macnamara to Miss E. Parr—Feb. 7, at Agra, Mr H. Rebello to Miss E. Leslie—13, at Nusseerabad, Lieut W. V. Mitford, 9th L. C. to Anne, 2d daughter of the late C. Wiltshire, Esq.—27, Mr W. Clark to Miss J. Gunning—28, Town Sergt J. Kennedy to Miss S. Adams—March 3, Jungpore, J. C. M. Miller, Esq. to Georgiana, daughter of J. Maseyk, Esq.—4, John Hoiges, Esq. to Flora, youngest daughter of the late C. Wiltshire, Esq.—at Kurnaul, Mr W. Scott of Meerut to Mrs S. Taylor—26, at Monghyr, W. M. Gray, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Marian, relict of the late Mr M. B. Morrison—14, at Calcutta, Mr W. Jones to Mrs M. Chiene—15, Mr J. Curnin to Mary, only daughter of Mr S. Clarke—Lieut J. C. Sage, to Marian, eldest daughter of Captain H. Meithold—16, Mark Jones, Esq. Civil Engineer, to Mrs E. A. Noyes—17, at Goruckpore, J. McCallum, Esq. to Miss Portner—April 5, at Radakissenpore—Captain A. W. Taylor, European regt, to Eliza youngest daughter of the late W. Jones, Esq. of Seebpore—at Cal-

cutta, J. C. Balla, Esq. son of Dr. J. Balla of Suffolk, to Amelia Caroline, 2d daughter of H. G. A. Howe, Esq.—7, C. A. Kresting, Esq. son of the late Colonel Kresting, &c. &c. to Miss A. M. Castello—9, at Sehora, Captain W. Riddell, 60th regt N I. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. Wilkie, Bengal army.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 10, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut J. Richardson. Artillery, of a son—24, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq. of a daughter—Feb. 15, at Meerut, the lady of Lieut D. Shaw, 54th regt, of a daughter—17, the wife of Mr M. Rodrigues of a son—18, at Dinapore, Mrs. W. B. Tytler of a son—19, at Mattra, the lady of J. Woore, 10th L. C. of a son—20, at Saugor, the lady of Lt Anderson, 2d local Horse, of a daughter—21, at Bareilly, the lady of Major H. Mackenzie, 7th regt of a son—23, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq. C. S. of a son—24, the lady of P. G. E. Taylor, Esq. of a daughter still born—25, the lady of Captain R. B. Pemberton of a son—26, the lady of Lieut T. A. Souter, H. M.'s 44th regt, of a daughter—at Benhampore, the lady of Captain H. Sibbald, 41st regt, of a daughter—at Midnapore, Mrs F. H. Souter of a son—27, Mrs E. Gomes of a son—at Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut H. Marsh, 57th N I. of a son still-born—at Benares, the lady of Major W. Martin, 57th regt, of a still-born son—March 1, Mrs J. Bolot of a son—3, at Muttra, the lady of W. H. Tyler, Esq. C. S. of a son—5, the wife of Mr D. M. De Silva of a son—7, at Mussoorie, Mrs Mackinnon of a son—8, at Backrabad Factory, near Jaunpore, Mrs Daniel Tresham of a son—at Gya, the lady of G. D. Wilkins, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—9, at Hazareebaugh, the lady of Captain C. Thomson, Engra. of a daughter—10, at Calcutta, the wife of Nicholas Palologus, Esq. Solicitor, of a daughter—Mrs Geo. Higginson of a son—12, at Agra, the lady of Lieut C. Boulton 47th N I. of a son—14, at Chowringhee, the lady of H. Walters, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—15, at Lucknow, the lady of P. G. Cornish, Esq. 10th N I. of a son—at Saugor, the lady of Captain C. H. Boiregon 72d regt of a daughter—at Bandel, Mrs M. Fernandes of a son—16, at Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut Edmonds H. M.'s 9th foot, of a daughter—at Hameerpore, the lady of Geo. Wood, Esq. of a son—Mrs M. Payne of a son—19, at Dacca, the lady of R. H. Sturt, Esq. C. S. of a daughter; and the lady of Lieut and Adj. Hampton 50th N I. of a son—Mrs R. H. Watling of a son—20, Mrs J. F. Wiche, low of a daughter, still born—the lady of

H. Beétson, Esq. of Cuttack, of a daughter—the lady of Captain Buttanshaw 7th N I, of a son—at Saugor, the lady of Lieut J. Flyter 64th N I, of a daughter—21, at Calcutta, the lady of Captain C. B. McNeale of a daughter—22, at Cawnpore, the lady of G. Reid, Esq. of a daughter—23, at ditto, the lady of Lieut Gascoyne 5th L C, of a son—at Calcutta, Mrs H. M. Smith of a son—21, Mrs L. M. Delanougere of twin daughters—Mrs R. Smith of a son—at Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq. of a son—25, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut W. Ashmore H. M.'s 16th regt. of a daughter—26, at Purneah, Mrs W. Hyle of a son—27, at Chander nagore, Mrs C. J. Hawkesworth of a son—29, at Calcutta, Mrs John Mendes of a son—at Pulsoorah Factory, Rajahahye, Mrs E. S. de Labat of a daughter—31, at Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut G. T. Graham of a son—at Cawnpore, the lady of Captain J. H. Smith 62d N I, of a son—April 1, the lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. of a daughter—at Pousah, Tirhoot, the lady of Captain J. Hailes of a daughter—2, Mrs A. F. Dassier of a daughter—at Agra, Mrs J. Eede of a son—at Gyah, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq. of a son—3, at Buxar, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq. of a son—5, Mrs J. Grief of a daughter—10, at Calcutta, the lady of C. Noyes, Esq. of a daughter—Mrs C. Perry of a son—15, the lady of G. Udney, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Dec. 11, M. S. Shakur, Esq.—Jan. 29, at Lucknow, Louisa, wife of Rev. F. A. Dawson—Feb. 5, at Mhow, the infant daughter of Lieut E. P. Bryant 68th N I.—12, near Monghyr, Augusta, infant daughter of Lieut J. E. Codd 44th regt.—14, at Bandora, Mrs J. de Silva—18, at Chinsurah, Harriett, wife of Lieut W. B. Farant H. M.'s 9th regt. foot—22, at Rungpore, Asst Surgeon W. B. Davies—Mr M. D' Souza—at Boondahuhur, Charles, infant son of M. J. Tierney, Esq. G S.—23, Henry, infant son of Captain F. C. Palmer—24, John, son of Mr J. Rebello—25, at Khyouk Phyouk, Lieut R. Long 25th regt N I—26, at Suk-Saugor, Mr A. H. Quantin—27, Mr G. Graham, Tide-waiter—March 1, Mary, daughter of Lieut Burton—2, Mrs H. Healy, the wife of Mr W. Healy.—Jan. son of Mr J. Bennett, Portrait Painter—Mr C. Manuel—3, Miss E. Torrie—4, Mr G. Barclay—7, Charlotte, wife of Mr J. B. Smart H. Co.'s Marine—8, at Buxar, Mr C. Turner—near Buxar, Asst Surgeon Fender 53d regt. N I—8, Mr Samuel Rose—9, at Sahibpo, Major-General Sir J. W.

Adams, K. C. B.—9, at Boitaconnah R. J. Kiernan, Esq. B. A., Trin. College Dublin—12, at Dacca, Mr A. C. de Fra mond—13, Mr H. C. Uragee—14, a Goalparah, Lieut H. Abbott 44th N I—Mrs C. Haynes—15, on march from Rewah, Mrs Hawkins, wife of Captain E. Hawkins—16, Mr James Blechnynden—17, Mrs T. Lowder—20, at Hansi, John, son of the late Major R. Skinner—Master A. J. Camell—22, Georgiana, infant daughter of the late Mr J. Harris—23, the Rev. Ter Marcar Ter Garapiet, Vicar of the Armenian Church—27, Miss M. Holmes—29, at Delhi, Ensign H. Ralfe 38th regt N I—30, at Khyouk Phyouk, Captain G. Iliffe, 67th N I—at Lahore, E. P. Impey, Esq. 18th N I, son of Edward Impey, Esq. of Cheltenham—31, at Patna, W. R. Jennings, Esq. C S—at Benares, Mr H. T. Stagg—April 1, at Chander nagore, Mr de Vale, an ancient Clerk of Chinsurah Church—4, at Midnapore, Mrs MacDougall—5, at Allahabad, Mrs S. Watson, lady of W. Watson, Esq.—7, at Ghazeepore, C. La Touche, Esq. C S—14, Monsieur M. Guyot.

Madras.

Lord Elphinstone.—An anecdote not generally current, has reached us, its hero being the new Governor of Madras, Lord Elphinstone. This Nobleman, it is said, on the late going out of the Melbourne Ministry, resigned his appointment as Lord of the Bed-Chamber. The King, who liked him, took the trouble to remonstrate with him on the prudence of this step, which, with his Lordship's scanty income, and his troop in the Blues, only by way of preferment, was likely to be productive to him of very considerable inconvenience. It was, moreover, wholly uncalled for, the appointment not being in any degree ministerial. Lord Elphinstone, however, stood his ground firmly, and refused to stay in office—choosing to share in the fortunes of his friends and patrons, if we may be permitted the phrase. He is in consequence now Governor of Madras, with £12,000 a year, instead of the £1000 a year of a Lord of the Bed-Chamber, and the anecdote is doubtless much to his credit—whether his appointment is equally creditable to the Ministry is another question.

Death of George Lys, Esq.—We are sorry to announce the death of George Lys, Esq. late coroner and collector of assessments at Madras, in his 70th year. Mr. Lys was one of our oldest European

inhabitants. He originally held a commission in the King's Army, with which he served many years; and, at a subsequent period, acted as commandant of the Fencible corps raised in Madras. Exchanging the sword for the pen, he was successively a partner in the mercantile establishments of Lys, Satur, and De Monte, and John De Fries and Co. He held several times the office of Sheriff of Madras; and during late years, the two appointments we have above named. Mr. Lys was at the head of the masonic community on the Coromandel Coast, as Deputy Provincial Grand-master, and was throughout his long life zealously and ardently devoted to the interests of the craft.

We understand that Government have taken the unexpired portion of the lease of Cochrane's canal, from the 1st April next, at the yearly rent of 14,000 rupees, which is said to have been the average income for the last ten or eleven years, about the time that the lease has to run. We have also heard that the Board of Revenue have determined on thoroughly investigating the various kinds of traffic on the canal, we take it for granted, with a view to improve the navigation, and, we hope, with the intention of lessening the tolls, which are now very heavy,—being, on some articles of commerce, between thirty and forty per cent. on the original cost.

The subscriptions received on account of the late Bishop Corrie, amounted, on 4th March, to Re. 15,033.—Lord Elphinstone, the new Governor, arrived on 6th March. It was reported that Sir F. Adam, previous to his departure, had appointed Lieut.-colonel Steel to be Adjutant General of the Coast Army, and Colonel Maclean Secretary to Government in the military department v. Conway.—The lighting up by gas, of the Town of Madras, was being discussed by the Madras papers.—It is reported that Lieutenant-colonel David Ross had retired from the Company's Service; this promotes Major P. Cunningham to a Lieut.-colonelcy, giving the Majority in 24th Regt N I, to Captain Hutchinson; Captaincy to Lieut. Dennett; and Lieutenantancy to Ens. Snow.—The head sheristadar of the collectorate of Vizagapatam has been barbarously murdered near a village about 14 or 15 miles from that place.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—March 3, Mr J. Goldingham to be Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Chingleput, vice Morehead to Europe, but to continue to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Nel-

lore—Mr A. J. Cherry to be Cashier to the Govt Bank, and Asst to the Sub-Treasurer—Mr W. Dowdeswell to be Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Rajahmundry, vice Bruere to Europe—Mr H. A. Brett to be Register to the Provincial court of appeal and circuit in the centre division—Mr R. B. Sewell to be deputy Sec. to Govt, in the Departments upon the chief Secretary's immediate charge—Mr A. Purvis to resume the situation of Asst to the principal collector and magistrate of Nellore—Mr G. M. Swinton to be an Asst to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput—Rev. J. McEvoy, A. M., to be Chaplain at Secunderabad—Rev J. Wright, A. M., to act as Garrison Chaplain at Fort St. George, during the absence of Rev Mr Denton sick—7, Mr W. Elliott to be Private Sec. to the Right Hon. the Governor—10, Mr W. Harington to act as 1st Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the southern division, during the absence of Mr Garrow or until further orders—4 Rev M. Bowie to officiate as senior Minister of the Church of Scotland, at this Presidency, during the absence of Rev. G. J. Lawrie, D. D., to England—Mr T. L. Blane took charge of the office of principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, from Mr G. J. Casamajor, on 6th March—Mr W. R. Taylor to act as 2d Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the south division, until further orders—15, Mr W. Elliott to be Canarese Translator to Govt, vice Conolly to England—The appointment of Rev J. Wright, A. M., on 8d March, to act as Garrison Chaplain of Fort St George, cancelled at his own request—Rev H. Gotterill, A. B., to officiate as Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort St. George, during the absence of Rev R. A. Denton, A. B., or until further orders—Rev G. Trevor to act as Chaplain in Vepery, in the absence of Rev G. J. Cubitt, A. M., or until further orders—30, Mr A. D. Campbell to be a member of the mint committee—Mr J. C. Morris to be ditto—Messrs. W. E. Underwood, A. J. Cherry, and R. B. Sewell, to be Commissioners for drawing of Government Lotteries for 1837—Mr W. B. Hawkins to act as Register to the sallah court of Bellary, during absence of Mr Elton, or till further orders—Mr H. Wood to be an Asst to principal collector and magistrate of the S. division of Arcot—Mr W. Elliott to be a member of the College Board—April 3, Mr J. A. R. Stevenson, collector and magistrate of Ganjam, to act also as commr. in Goom-

and Secradah, till further orders—The undermentioned attained rank on dates specified:—Mr J. G. S. Bruere senior merchant, 21st March 1837—Mr W. E. Lockhart, ditto, 1st March 1837.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 2d to 10th April 1837.—40th regt N I, Ensign A. H. A. Hervey to be Lieut, vice Balfour retired, date of comm. 25th Feb.—52d regt, Lieut G. A. Baillie to be Capt—Ensign F. S. Gabb to be Lieut, vice Pace retired, date of commissions 1st March 1837—Captain M. McNeill, 6th regt L C, to be joint Agent for the purchase of Horses for the mounted corps of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, vice Hunter *dec.*—Asst Surgeon T. Key to be Surgeon, vice Searle retired, date of comm. 1st March 1837—The nomination of Brevet Colonel Conway, C. B., to the command as a first class Brigadier of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is confirmed—Captain W. Reece, 10th regt is appointed a Member of the General Invaliding, &c., committee at Fort St. George, of which Lieut-colonel J. W. Cleveland, 38th regt, is President—Captain J. Sheil, 13th N I, to accompany detail of that corps till orders to proceed to regl. H. Q.'s at Moulmein—Asst Surg J. Mathison to afford medical aid to detachment of 12th regt N I, and all authorized public followers proceeding to Penang, per "Thetis," till its arrival at that station—3d L. C., Brevet Captain W. D. Harington to be Captain, and senr. Cornet J. E. Corsar to be Lieut, vice Langley discharged, date of comm. 25th March 1837—34th L. L., senr. Ensign R. Wallace to be Lieut, vice Pearson retired, date of comm. 18th March 1837—Lieut J. Maitland, corps of Art. to be Aide-de-camp to the Governor—Asst Surgeon J. Adams, M. D. to enter on general duties of the army—Captain G. G. Mackenzie, 2d Asst Mil. Aud. Genl. to act as 1st ditto during the absence of Capt H. Power or till further orders—24th N I, senr. R. T. Snow to be Lieut, vice Dennett pensioned, date of comm. 26th March 1837—Captain G. Dods, 18th N I, permitted to resign appointment of Cantonment Adj. at Palaveram, from date of his embarkation to join his regt at Moulmein—Lieut J. J. Losh, 6th N I, to act as 2d Asst to Mil. Aud. Genl. during absence of Captain H. Power (on sick certificate) or till further orders—Asst Surgeon J. Shaw, H. Art. to be in charge of the Governor's body guard—Captain G. J. Richardson, 31st L I, to be Aide-de-camp to Brig. Genl. E. G. A. Taylor, commanding N. div. of

the army, vice Maughan to Europe—Capt A. Fraser, 45th regt N I, to be Cantonment Adj. at Palaveram, vice Captain G. Dods to Moulmein, so long as his corps may form a part of the troops composing that cantonment or till further orders—48th regt N I, Lieut G. Gordon to be Adj. The services of Capt W. P. Macdonald, 41st regt N I, are replaced at disposal of the Commander-in-chief from 31st March 1837—Lieut-colonel J. W. Cleveland relieved from duties of Invaliding committee at the Fort—Capt W. E. A. Elliott to be President of the above committee—Captain A. Mackenzie, 5th regt, to relieve Capt W. Reece, 10th regt, as member of Invaliding committee.

Removals and Postings.—Surgeon J. White, from 27th regt to 4th batt Art—Asst Surgeon Q. Jamieson, M. D., from C troop to B troop Horse Art.—Asst Surgeon W. B. Thompson from B troop H. Art. to 4th batt Art—Asst Surgeon J. Shaw from 2d regt L. C. to C troop H. Art.—Asst Surgeon T. C. Jerdon doing duty with 17th to 2d regt L. C.—Ens W. T. Money doing duty with 14th to do duty with 6th regt N I—Ensign E. J. Yates to do duty with 18th regt N I—Lieut-colonels W. B. Spry, 37th to 42d regt—J. Stewart, 42d to 13th regt—J. Wilson, 13th to 38th regt—J. W. Cleveland, 38th to 37th ditto—Captain C. S. Lynn, 2d to 1st N. V. batt, to join forthwith—Asst Surgeon J. J. Purvis doing duty with 5th regt N I, is posted to that corps—Lieut Cuppage, 21st regt, permitted to resign appointment of acting Quarterm.—Asst Surgeon A. Wight, under the orders of Officer commanding Masulipatam, posted to 43d regt N I—**Artillery:** Lieutenants T. K. B. Timins, 1st batt doing duty with H. B. to H. brigade effective strength—W. C. Gordon, H. B. non effective to 1st batt—N. H. Fiske, 3d batt to 1st batt—2d Lieut B. C. Vardon, 2d batt to 4th ditto—Snper. 2d Lieut A. Foulis, 4th batt to 3d ditto—A. T. Gadell, 3d ditto to 1st ditto—R. McPherson, 2d to 1st ditto.

Returned to Duty.—Captain J. W. Goldaworthy—Cornet W. Vine—Captain R. H. Bingham—Lieuts H. Harriott and D. T. Thomson.

Qualified in the Native Languages.—Lieut H. P. White, 47th regt—Ensign C. H. Roberts, 40th regt—Lieut R. Gordon, 37th regt—Lieut K. E. Money, 4th L. C.—Lieut G. B. Edwards, 2d L. C.

Furloughs.—Asst Surgeon J. Wilkinson—Captain H. Power to sea—Lieut-colonel J. Anderson to N. S. Wales, eventually to Europe—Captain G. Mid-

Meerat—Lieut. R. Gill—Ensign H. P. Keighly—Ensign C. F. Gordon.

Furloughs Cancelled.—That of Major J. Thom s to Europe.

Transferred to Pension Establishment.—Brevet Captain C. Dennett, 24th N I, on furlough.

Retired from the Service.—Mr W. Brown, C S, on 30th June 1837.

Movements of Regiments.—Circumstances having prevented the march in sufficient time this season of the 44th and 39th regts N I, from Goomsoor to the stations, viz. Nagpore and Bangalore, fixed for them in G. O. by Government of the 7th Feb. last.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to direct that those corps, together with the 14th and 38th regts be stationed as follows:—The 43d regt N I, to remain at Goomsoor till the end of the present year—The 40th regt N I, to remain at Berhampoor till the end of the present year—The 38th regt N I, to remain at Kamptee—The 14th regt N I, to remain at Vizianagum till the end of the present year.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Court-Martial on Captain E. A. Langley 3d L.C.—At an European Genl Court-martial held at Fort St. George on the 6th March 1837, Captain E. A. Langley of the 3d regt I. C, was arraigned on the complaint of Captain W. Hyslop commanding the same regt: I charge Captain E. A. Langley 3d regt L C, as follows:—1st charge. With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Bellary, during the period extending from the month of March 1835, to the month of Oct. 1836, inclusive, as Secy of the mess of the 3d L C, misapplied money entrusted to him for the payment of the mess debts, to the amount of Rs 13,974, annas 3, and pice 11, or thereabouts—2d charge. With highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—*First*. For having at Bellary within the above-mentioned period, falsely stated in the mess cash account-current book, that a payment to the amount of Rs 693 1 anna, was paid, in the month of Dec. 1835, to Messrs Gordon and Co. at Madras, no such payment having been made by him until the month of Sept. 1836, and then only by a bill at 90 days' sight—*Second*. For having at the same place, and within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash-account current book for the month of April 1836; that a payment of Rs.

1000 was made to Messrs. Frith and Bomanjee of Bombay, no such payment having been made by him until the month of Sept 1836, and then only by a draft on Messrs Griffiths and Co. of Madras at 90 days' sight—*Third*. For having at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash-account current book for the month of August 1836, that a payment of Rs 1000 was made to Messrs. Frith and Bomanjee, of Bombay, no such payment having been made by him until the month of Oct. 1836, and then only by draft on Messrs Griffiths and Co of Madras at 90 days' sight—*Fourth*. For having at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash-account current book for the month of May 1836, that a payment of Rs. 450 was made to Messrs Delbruck and Co. of Pondicherry, no such payment having been made by him until the month of July 1836, and then only by a draft on Messrs Griffiths and Co. of Madras, at 90 days sight—*Fifth*. For having at the same place, within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash account current book for the month of October 1836, that a payment of Rs. 679, 4 annas, and in the mess cash account current book for the month of Aug. 1836, that a further payment of Rs 375, 2 annas, were made to Messrs Guichard and Co. of Madras, no such payment having been made by him until the month of September, 1836, and then only by a draft at 90 days' sight—*Sixth*. For having at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash account current book for the month Aug. 1836 that a payment of Rs. 508, -13 annas, 4 pice, was made to Messrs Bruce and Co. of Madras, no such payment having been made by him until long after his departure from the regiment—*Seventh*. For having, at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in his cash account current book, for the months of September, October, Nov. and December 1835, and for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June and Aug. 1836, that the sum of Rs 1,800 was lodged as "cash in Arbuthnot and Co." or "Agent's hands"—no such amount being at the credit of the mess in their books.—*Eighth*. For falsely asserting, at the same place, on the about the 36th day of Sept. 1836, before the mess committee, that the above sum of Rs. 1,800 was in Messrs Arbuthnot and Co's hands.—*Ninth*. For falsely asserting at the same place and time last specified, before the mess committee, that his accounts were correct, and that there were no debts

due by the mess, with the exception of those he then made known.—*Tenth.* For solely asserting, at the same place at a mess meeting held on the 1st day of Oct. 1836, that the sum of Rs 1800 was in "Agent's hands" (viz. in Messrs Arbuthnot and Co's) and at interest, and handing that amount over as "cash," no such sum being in their hands, with the exception of Rs. 119-4-3.—*Eleventh.* For solely asserting in the same place and on the same date, before the said meeting that his accounts were all right, and that the debts of the mess were only Rs. 5,130 18 11, or thereabouts, as shown in his clearing statement, he knowing that they amounted in reality to Rs. 19,106-8-8, part of which only he was about that time attempting to settle by bills at 90 days' sight. The whole of such statements and assertions being intended by him to deceive the officers of his regt as to the real state of the mess affairs, and to screen from their knowledge the fact contained in the first charge.—Bellary Jan. 13, 1837.—Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—Finding on all the charges and instances of charges "guilty," with the exception of the eleventh instance of the second charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the eleventh instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words "he knowing."—Sentence. The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent stated, doth sentence him, the said Captain E. A. Langley, of the 3d L C, to be discharged from the service.—Confirmed. (Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut Genl. and Commander-in-chief. — Madras, March 25, 1837.

Mr. E. A. Langley is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 28, Mr B. Burryall of Chitragong to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Dr. Delany of Hyderabad—March 6, Captain M. Poole 5th regt N I, to Anne, 3d daughter of Colonel T. S. H. Conway CB—14, at Cuddalore, H. D. Phillips, Esq. C S, to Mary, daughter of the late G. Moore, Esq. C S—18, at Salem, F. Mole, Esq. C S, to Caroline, daughter of the late W. Wingrove, Esq., of Bristol—27, Mr W. Faulkner to Virginia, daughter of Mr C. Ignatius—*April 11*—J. Butlerworth, Asst Quartermaster, to Charlotte Penelope, 2d daughter of J. B. Esq. C S.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 27, the lady of Lieut H. S. to a daughter—Feb. 8, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut H. O. to a daughter—10, at Arcot, the wife of Apothecary J. Wrightman of Bonn—at Moulmein, the wife of Mr

Asst Apothecary J. Finlon of a daughter—22, the lady of Captain Plowden dep: Judge Advocate Genl of a son—28, at Palamcottah, the wife of Rev. Mr Rhennius of a daughter—*March 6*, at Egmore the lady of Captain C. McKennie, Maritime Service, of a daughter—at Bellary, the wife of Apothecary Jones, H M's 41st foot of a daughter—at ditto, Mrs E. Blake of a daughter—at Quilon, the lady of Rev. V. Shortland of a daughter—9, at Kamptee, the wife of Serjt Hughes of a daughter—11, at Wallajahbad, Mrs M. A. Howard of a daughter—12, at Cappers, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq. of a son—13, at Bangalore, the lady of Lt H. J. Brockman, 20th regt N I, of a son—19, at Secunderabad, the lady of Maj. C. R. Bradstreet of a son—20, at Trippasore, the wife of Mr J. Eason of a son—21, the wife of Mr G. Osborne of a daughter—22, the lady of T. Jarrett, Esq. of a son—at Bangalore, the lady of Capt Byng 6th L C, of a son—25, at Outacamund, the lady of Rev. T. H. Applegate of a son—27, the wife of Mr J. V. Pereira of a daughter—29, at Masulipatam, the lady of Captain C. Wahab 16th regt N I, of a son.

DEATHS.—*March 6*, Reginald youngest child of A. P. Onslow, Esq—12, at Arcot, Ann, wife of Apothecary J. Wightman—16, Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. John James—17, at Cuddalore, Sarah, wife of Captain M. Spencer H. M, 39th foot—21, Edward, infant son of Asst Surgeon Dartnell H. M.'s 41st regt—22, at Bailoor, Eliza, the wife of Captain F. Chalmers 22d regt—23, at St. Thome, the infant son of Capt S. Stuart, 1st N. V. batt—Captain R. Francis 1st N. V. batt.—26, at Bangalore, the lady of Rev. G. K. Graeme—at Nowgaum, Dr. C. Rogers 43d N I—27, G. Lys, Esq. Coroner of Madras—28, Margaret, relict of D. Mac Pherson, Esq.—April 5, Lieut T. L. Pettingrew, 6th L C.

Sunday.

The period taken by the "Atalanta" steamer in her passage from Falmouth to this port was 10½ days; 61 or 62 of which were occupied in steaming on the voyage, and the remainder in touching at ports and places for the necessary supply of and shipping coals.

The "Winchester" and "Hugh Lindsay" have started for Mangalore with troops and ammunition. We believe, also, that the "Atalanta" and "Amherst" have been ordered off with all dispatch; two or three hundred European soldiers it is said went by the former vessels, with several field pieces and artillery men; about 400 native troops of the 23d

regiment are to be dispatched by the latter vessels. The cause of these hostile movements is an attack made by the Nairs on the Collectorate of Mangalore, which threatens to terminate in their taking possession of that territory. The European regiment or her Majesty's 17th, both stationed at Poonah, has been ordered down to Bombay with all dispatch, and also the 5th regiment N. I., and that Brigadier Wilshire is to take a passage by the "Amberst," for Mangalore to head the expedition. Five thousand men, it is reported, are to be thrown into Mangalore; 50,000 men are reported to be in arms.

A meeting of the Steam Committee was held on 14th April, to consider the propriety of offering to Government to pay from the Steam Fund the expense of the coal which might be required for the "Atlanta," if the Government would agree to dispatch her to Suez in the first week of May.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 27, Mr J. Gordon acting 1st Asst to collector of Ahmedabad, placed in permanent charge of western districts—March 1, 1837, Mr G. W. Anderson to be provisionally a member of council for this Presidency, to succeed to that office, on the completion of five years' service by the Hon. E. Ionside, or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy—Mr J. Kentish has resumed charge of his seat as 3d Judge of the court of Sudder Dewannee, &c.—Mr J. B. Simpson acting 3d puisne Judge of Sudder Dewannee, &c., to be acting judic. commissioner for Deccan and Candeish—3, Mr H. H. Glass collector of Rutnagherry, to proceed to Belgaum on duty—8, Mr P. Scott, 1st Asst to principal collector of Poona, to be employed in making the revenue settlement of Havanillee Pergunna, and in reporting on outstanding balances—Mr G. C. Watkins to be moon-siff at Ahmedabad—9, Mr W. Pelly to act as unconv. Asst to collector of customs, Guzerat, during absence of Mr A. Stewart for three months—14, Mr N. Kirkland, acting collector, Kaira, to proceed into districts on deputation, and make Rev. settlement—20, Mr T. C. Loughnan, 3d Asst to collector of Kaira, placed (temp.) under acting sub-collector of Broach—29, Mr E. H. Townsend, acting Secy. to Govt. in Territorial Department, to be Secy. in attendance on Gov.—Mr W. H. Wathen, chief Secy to Govt., to conduct Mr Townsend's duties in Financial Department—Mr J. P. Willoughby, Sec. to Govt in Secret, Political, and Judicial Departments, to conduct Mr Townsend's

duties in Revenue Department—28, Asst Surgeon W. Deacon to resume his situation as civil Surgeon of Bhooj Residency—April 3, Asst Surgeon R. Brown placed in charge of medical duties at Byculla Schools, vice Asst Surgeon Morehead, on duty, till further orders—8, Mr H. A. Harrison collector of Ahmednuggur, to remain in districts on deputation till the setting in of the rains—11, Mr B. C. Chambers acting sub-collector of Broach, to proceed into districts on deputation—12, Mr H. E. Goldamid Asst to principal collector of Poona, to be employed at Hoozoor, till further orders, but with the powers of magistracy—Mr A. A. N. Campbell to act as 1st Asst to collector and magistrate in Candeish—10, Lieut H. Bury 3d Boinley I. C. to be in charge of Guicowar contingent of 100 in Kattywar, vice Major P. Forbes—1, Mr R. T. Webb, to be Asst session Judge of Ahmednuggur, and to continue to act as Register of Sudder Adawlut—Mr C. Sims to act as Asst Judge and session Judge of Ahmednuggur, during absence of Mr Webb.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 4th March to 15th April, 1837.—The range of duty of the Exec. Engineer at Ahmedabad, to be extended to Kaira, Baroda, and Hissore; and that of Exec. Engr. at Belgaum, to the stations of Dhurtwar, Kulladghee, and Vingoria—The Brigade Order directing Major Wilson, 2d L. C., to assume command of Sholapore on Col. Morse's departure, on sick certificate, confirmed—1st regt L. C. I. T. B. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Hunter, &c.; date of rank, 14th Feb. 1837—The station Bagar Estab., and Treasury-chest at Kulladghee, to be abolished—Lieut P. T. French, to be Bheel Agent in Ahmednuggur collectorate, and Lieut E. H. Brown, Bheel Agent in Candeish, and to continue as 2d in command of Bheel corps—The under-mentioned Cadets of the season 1831 promoted to Brev. Captains from date specified:—Lieutts W. Long 21st N I, F. N. B. Tucker 14th N I, C. A. Stewart 8th N I, G. S. Brown 16th N I.; date 25th Feb. 1837—Lieut W. Jacob, Engineers, to be 1st Asst Great Trigonometrical Survey, in place of Lieut Shortrede on special duty in that department—14th N I, Lieut A. Guerlin to be Adj. vice Stuart on special duty, date of appointment 1st Feb. 1837—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut W. H. Godfrey 17th regt N I, to act as Adj. to detachment in Myhee Caunt., vice Ensign Reynolds appointed Quarterm. and Intpr. to 14th

N 1—2d Lieut H. Creed to act as Quarterm. to 1st batt of Art, during absence of 2d Lieut Gaisford on duty—Lieut Giberne, Art. placed under orders of Political Agent in Myhee Kaunta, to be employed in the Survey of that district—Asst Surgeon Arluckle, M D, placed at disposal of Superint. I N for duty. — Commissariat Department : — Captain Davidson, senr. deputy Asst Commissary Genl. to be Asst Commissary Genl. vice Reynolds—Captain J. D. Hallett, 3d N I, to be a Sub Asst Commissary Genl.—The appointment of the late Lieut Walton to act as Adj. to L. W. H. M.'s 2d or Queen's Royals, during its separation from head quarters of the corps from 10th Dec. 1836 to 20th Jan. 1837, confirmed—N I, senr. Major D. Capon to be Lieut-colonel, vice Barclay retired, date of rank 25th July, 1836—2d or Gren. regt N I. Captain D. Forbes to be Major—Brev. Captain J. K. Gloag to be Captain, and Ensign R. H. Young to be Lieut, in succession to Capon prom. date of rank ditto.—Artillery: 2d Lieut R. Creed to be 1st Lieut, vice Berthon retired, date 28th Feb. 1827—Brev. Capt W. T. Whittle to be Interp. in Hindostanee, to H. B., vice Woosnam to Europe—The following temp. arrangements confirmed—2d Lieut E. Welland to act as Adj. to 2d batt Art—Lieut C. Lodge, 25th regt N I, to act as Quarterm. and Interp. to that regt during the absence of Lieut Willoughby on sick certificate—Lieut P. C. N. Aniel, 1st or Gren. regt N I, to act as Quarterm. and Interp. to that regt during the absence of Lieut Stalher on leave—Lieut G. Wilson, 26th regt N I, to act as Adj. to that regt during the absence of Lieut A. Goldie on sick certificate to sea coast—Asst Surg P. Gray, in medical charge of 1st L C, to act as Staff Surgeon and dep. medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad during the absence of Asst Surgeon Cunningham on sick certificate—Asst Surgeon Arding to be in medical charge of four companies of Convicts, and their guards, employed at Salbette and Trombay—The temp. arrangement confirmed, by which Asst Surg Hockin, 2d L C, was to perform duties of Civil Surgeon at Sholapore, during the absence of Asst Surgeon Leggett—Captain G. N. I, to conduct the duties of the Province of Katiwar, vice Captain Barker resigned—Asst Surgeon R. Harrison to repair to Presidency for duty—N. —Captain Chalmers, 4th regt, to conduct the duties of Sub Asst Surgeon, for Captain J. D. Hallett

during his absence on leave—Lieut Hamilton to officiate for Sub Asst Commissary Genl. J. C. Bate during his absence on leave—1st Gren. regt N I. Capt T. R. Billamore to be Major—Lieut T. Foulerton to be Captain, and Ensign H. W. Prescott to be Lieut in succession to Reynolds retired, date of rank 2d March 1837—3d regt N I, Ensign H. Richards to be Lieut, vice Morison *dec.*, date 9th March 1837—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3d L C, to act as Staff Officer, and to hold charge of the Treasure Tumbril at Balmeer during the absence of Lieut Supple on sick certificate—Lieut H. W. Diggle, 15th N I, to act as Interp. in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta Languages to H. M.'s 40th regt, during the absence of Brev. Captain Adamson—Col. T. Valiant, H. M.'s 40th regt foot, to assume the command of Deesa on departure of Brig. Brooks from that Station—Lieut F. E. Taylor, 3d L C, to act as Staff Officer to detachments proceeding to Balmeer—Mr H. Heyman admitted as Cadet and promoted to Ensign, date of comm. unsettled—Captain M. McNeill, 6th regt M. L C, to be joint Agent for the purchase of Horses for the Mounted Corps of Madras and Bombay, vice Capt Hunter *dec.*—Asst Surgeon W. Deacon to resume his situation as C. Surgeon at Bhooj—Lieut Hebbert, Asst Inspecting Engineer, N. division of the Army, to proceed to Belgaum without delay, and to assume the charge of the Executive Engineers' Office at that Station till further orders—Asst Surgeon Ryan to resume his duties as Garrison Asst Surgeon and deputy Medical Storekeeper—The following temp. arrangement is confirmed—Lieut J. L. Hendley, 21st N I, to act as Staff Officer to a detachment of that Regt proceeding to Dhoolia—The following temp. arrangement is confirmed, Captain S. Poole, 1st L C, to act as Quarterm. during the absence of Lieut Penney—The following temp. arrangement is made, Ensign W. F. Evans, 16th N I, to act as Interp. in Hindostanee to Marine batt, during Ensign Barr's absence on sick certificate—3d regt N I, Captain E. W. Jones to be Major—Lieut D. A. Malcolm to be Captain, and Ens. T. L. Jameson to be Lieut in succession to Taylor invalided, date of rank 30th March 1837—3d regt L C, Lieut T. Eyre to be Adjutant, vice Malet resigned, date of rank 10th February 1837—Lieut R. J. Shaw, R. W. European regt, to act as Interp. to the Engineer corps at Poona till further orders—Temp. arrangement

confirmed, Surgeon D. Stewart, 2d L C, to act as Civil and Staff Surgeon at Sholapoor.—The order permitting Captain Stanton, acting Commissary of Ordnance, to officiate as acting Executive Engineer to S. div. of the Army during Lieut Vincent's absence on sick leave confirmed.

Furloughs.—Deputy Asst Commissary J. Belkew, Ordinance deputy Captain C. Benbow, 15th N I—Lieut C. Giberne, 16th N I—Asst Surgeon D. Fraser—Asst Surgeon H. P. Bathorn, 11th N I—Lieut R. H. Mockler, 44th B. N I—Colonel H. C. Baddeley, 74th B. N I, to the Cape—Lieut H. Jacob, 10th N I—Ensign K. D. Stuart, 14th N I—Ensign W. J. Boyce, 23d N I—Mr J. Kentish, C S—Mr A. W. Jones, C S—Commander Greer, I. N.

Furloughs Cancelled.—Lieutenant R. Fullerton, 25th N I.

Invalided.—Major Geo Taylor, 3d N I—Lieut C Berthon, Artillery.

Returned to Duty.—Lieut R. J. Shaw—Brev. Captain J. Davies—Mr W. H. Harrison, C S.

Retired from the Service.—Major J. Reynolds, Commissariat.

Marine Appointments.—Feb. 25, Commander W. Lowe to proceed in the "Tigris" to the Persian Gulph, to take command of the "Elphinstone" is confirmed—March 4, Midshipman J. Bird to be Lieut, vice Whitelock, *dec.*; date of com 26th Oct, 1836—13, Asst Surg Arbuckle, M D, placed at disposal of Supert. I N, for duty—The following temporary appointments are confirmed, —Mr Midshipman Cruttenden to the charge of the Schooner "Shannon" proceeding to the coast for treasure and stores—Mr A. H. Gardiner to perform duties of acting Lieut on board the "Elphinstone," vice Lieut Boulderson transferred to "Hugh Lindsay" in room of Lieut Poole—Mr McKenzie, of Laptee Guard Vessel, to reside on shore, on med. certificate—28, Mr Gunner Hambrook to be an acting Pilot, vice Root *dec.*—Asst Surgeon Ryan to return to his duty in Military Department.

MARRIAGES.—March 6, at Byculia, F. Stanforth, Esq, Bengal C S, to Catherine, 2d daughter of J. Awdry, Esq, of Notton Wilts—30, H. Fawcett, Esq, to Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of Brigadier H. Sullivan, H. M's 6th foot—April 3, E. Elwon, Esq, to Miss H. Walledge.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 15, at Calicut, Mrs D. Barbosa of a daughter—16, the lady of J. W. Langford, Esq, C S, of a daughter—18, at Mominabad, the lady of Major

Jas. Blair, Nizam's Cavalry, of a son—19, the lady of Ensign L. Scott 17th regt of a son, who died on 24th—23, at Belgaum, the wife of Apothecary Hearn of a son—21, the lady of Captain McGillivray of a son—28, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of Captain J. S. Ramsay of a son—31, at Belgaum, the lady of Captain C. Hunter of a daughter—Feb. 3, at Poona, the wife of Sub-conductor L. Ashworth of a daughter—6, the lady of Captain P. Tonks of a daughter—7, the lady of Capt W. M. Coghlan of Art, of a daughter—at Deesa, the lady of Lieut E. Whitehead of a daughter—8, the lady of Lieut G. S. Brown 16th regt, of a daughter—at Ahmednuggur, the lady of H. A. Harrison, Esq, of a daughter—15, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of Captain Mackintosh of a daughter—at Aurangabad, the lady of Captain C. St. J. Grant, Nizam's Service, of a son—17, at Ahmedabad, the lady of Capt W. H. Waterfield of a son—22, at Hingoles, the lady of Lieut and Adj. Davies, Nizam's Service, of a son, who died on 26th at Kalludghee, the lady of Captain H. James 11th N I, of a daughter—23, the lady of Captain Newport of a son—26, at Poona, the lady of Captain Woodhouse, dep J. A. Genl, of a daughter—at Byculia, the lady of Asst Surg Montefiore of a daughter—March 5, the lady of Captain Grant, Art., of a son—Mrs G. S. Collett of a son—the lady of J. Vaupeil, Esq, of a son—Mrs E. W. Edwards of a daughter—7, at Surat, the lady of H. Hebbert, Esq, C S, of a son—15, at Deesa, the lady of Lieut-colonel G. T. Gordon, 3d L C, of a daughter—21, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut U. C. Lucas 4th regt N I, of a daughter, who died on 26th—28, at Kavel, Mrs J. C. Cabral of a daughter—April 4, Mrs C. A. Stewart of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 26, at sea, Lieut H. H. Whitelock, Ind. Navy—Feb. 6, at Cambay, Anna, wife of Apothecary A. Summers—at Girgaum, the wife of E. Elwon, Esq—at Deesa, the wife of Riding-master Walker 3d L C—14, Capt P. Hunter 1st L C—at Bandora, Mr J. DeSilva—March 1, Mr J. W. Ireland, late chief officer of ship "Hormajee Bomanjee"—4, at Kara, Susan, relict of the late G. C. Irwin, Esq, Adv.-General—9, at Byculia, the infant son of G. Coles, Esq, of Asseergurg, Lieut A. Morand—13, Mr S. Root, Pilot Berth—14, Ellen, infant daughter of Mr W. Brown—16, at the Mahabaleshwar Hills, Patrick, infant son of Captain P. Sanderson 15th regt N I—28, at Kavel, Mrs J. Slesland.

Singapore.

The loss of the ship "*John Bannerman*" has been confirmed by the arrivals of two of his Cochinchina Majesty's ships, bringing the commander, three officers, and part of her crew.—That vessel left Lintin on the morning of the 17th December; on the night of the 18th, at 10 p. m., when blowing a hard gale from the N. E., she lost her main and mizen topmasts, and while the hands were yet engaged in clearing away the wreck, the ship suddenly struck on the North Shoal about midnight. The course of the vessel was the ordinary one, S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., and at a time when a W. S. W. current of 20 miles per day prevails that track would be to the westward of all danger; or, without taking the current into account, the ship's position at 6 p. m., of the 18th December, was 15 miles to the westward of the Shoal. From 8 to 10 p. m., the vessel's course was S. S. W., and upon the loss of her topmasts she hauled up half a point, fearing, in her crippled state, of falling in with the land, and be unable to clear it with an easterly wind. And although all hands were on deck when the ship struck, none, it would appear, had previously perceived nor heard the roar of the impending danger upon which they were so speedily to be dashed, but in the din and tumult of a gale of wind, the carrying away of masts combined with the fancied security of steering in a course free from danger, it is probable that none would be looked for nor contemplated.—Within five minutes after the mishap, the sea made a complete break over the ship, when she began to fill rapidly. The vessel had broken her back: attention to personal safety now naturally occupied the thoughts of all on board, and after the most laborious exertions, the boats, 3 in number, were at length got out. The first, however, immediately broke adrift, on being lowered with only four men in her, and passed through the breakers, upon the shoal, into smoother water. The second boat, with an officer and 18 men, then pushed off with the object of bringing back the first to the vessel, as the greater proportion of the crew were still on board; but this was found to be impracticable, and after remaining a considerable time for the long-boat, which had not yet left the ship, or imagining that so unwisely and heavy a craft could never pass over the shoal, made the best of her way for the coast.—The long boat, with the commander, chief officer, and 85

men of the ill-fated "*Bannerman*" essayed to cross the breakers, and, in the attempt, was swamped, having her bows stove in against the rocks. Every thing in the boat in the way of provision, water, compasses, charts, nautical books, and instruments, were swept away, and at this time, too, it was, when the chief officer, Mr. Shakespear, and four of the crew lost their lives. The boat was at length cast upon the shoal where the water was smoother, but of insufficient depth to float her, and as it became necessary to make an effort for the preservation of their lives, all hands undertook the arduous task of dragging by main force this heavy long-boat across the shoal for upwards of a mile in distance. After incredible exertions on the part of both officers and men, this work, at first view apparently insurmountable, was happily accomplished, and the boat being once more floated and repaired as circumstances would admit, put to sea with such means as she then possessed, consisting of a few old oars and three blankets stitched together as a sail hoisted upon one of them, running before a strong gale to preserve the boat in her injured state from foundering. As it was, the utmost and most persevering activity of all hands was requisite to keep the boat clear of water by incessant baling. In this calamitous condition, without a morsel of bread or a drop of fresh water to inspire them with hope or confidence, four days and four nights were thus wretchedly passed by these brave but unfortunate mariners. During this period, several of the crew, by imprudently attempting to quench their thirst with salt water, became insane and ultimately died; while seven others after landing at Lung-Muy, on the 23d Dec., perished from mere exhaustion. The survivors, however, met with kind treatment from the Cochinchinese, at Lung-Muy, and, on the day following their first landing, walked over the neck of sand on the western side of Quinhone Harbour, crossing afterwards, in native boats, an extensive lagoon, to Ty-ya, a village situated upon a point of land running off the main in the neighbourhood of the city of Quinhone. At Ty-ya they had the satisfaction of again meeting with the second officer and the 18 men of the ship, described above as having left the long-boat from inability to render assistance. Here, also, they remained until communication could be transmitted by the authorities of the country to the King of Cochinchina, of their hapless state.—

THE
**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.**

EGYPT IN 1837.

Mr. Waghorn has addressed a morning journal in the following additional information regarding Egypt. It will be found by our readers instructive in every way. Commerce, politics, and intelligence of a general nature, each and all have a place assigned them in Mr. Waghorn's interesting letters. When he may have written some dozen or more of such epistles, he will possess the elements of as valuable a book on Egypt as any reader (whether politician, merchant or idler,) can desire, supposing of course, that such readers should not be subscribers to our Magazine, wherein, instead of one day's life, the gist of the above letters obtains a much more substantial existence.

After detailing one or two events of local interest, Mr. Waghorn continues :—

“ The Egyptian Government has just received an iron steamer, built at Liverpool, which vessel has much gratified them. She does the builders much credit, and is intended, for the Nile to tow cotton boats, carry cargo, &c., and this vessel has since left Alexandria for Candia, where his Highness Mohamed Ali remains.

“ Colonel Vyse, once of the Oxford Blues, has been for the last three months exploring at the Pyramids. His memory will be long cherished by the inhabitants of five or six villages in the vicinity of those most wonderful buildings, the most ancient of the known world. The Colonel's success has been great, in fact much greater than either Belzoni's or Caviglia's. Colonel Vyse spared neither money nor labour in his researches, and I dare say his liberal spirit will induce him to communicate those researches in full to the Antiquarian Society of London. Colonel Vyse returns to England, *via* Malta for quarantine, by this month's packet from Alexandria.

" The gardens of Shobra and Rhoda, in the vicinity of Cairo, are perhaps the most beautiful in the world, particularly at this season of the year. They really do credit to the liberal Pashas of Egypt and Syria, to whom they each belong : the former is in the Greek, the latter in the Scotch style.

" There is no plague in Egypt beyond the Lazaretto of Alexandria, neither is there cholera nor any contagious disease whatever. My own opinion is that Egypt is fast getting a most healthy country. We already have Indian officers residing in it on account of their health ; and it is further my opinion that in a few years it will become the partial residence of all the English in India, both for pleasure and for health.

" I believe it is not generally known in England that Mr. Woolf, who started a year or two ago for Timbuctoo, merely went as far as Adowah, the capital of Tigre, landing in Abyssinia at Massonah, and then returned to Jeddah in September, assigning that his object was the study of an African dialect beyond Gondor, and that he would renew his journey again in the following January, which he did not do. and on the last trip of the *Hugh Lindsay* in March last to India, he went from Juddah to Bombay in that vessel.

" With respect to the Pasha's affairs in the Hedjas and Yemen, they remain as before, except that a small force of the Pasha's was cut to pieces, nearly to a man, about three months ago. The war there is the only policy of Mohamed Ali's that I condemn. It was originally begun to put down the Wahabees, who had plundered the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and also murdered the pilgrims who came from the north on their religious pilgrimage. That sect having been wholly put down, except a few of them now residing in the country of the Imaum of Muscat, there exists no longer any reason for the warfare in Arabia, and the Pasha would act wisely in merely confining his arms there to punish acts of aggression on the towns bordering the east coast of the Red Sea. I do not despair that ere long such will be the Pasha's policy in Arabia.

" The Imaum of Sanan, in Arabia Felix, died about three months ago ; he was not more than 27 years of age. He has been quickly succeeded by Abdallah Ebn Muhdee, a cousin of his. The force of his Government is about 4,500 foot and 200 horse. It is the most flourishing district of all Arabia. Sanaa is the district where the far-famed Mocha coffee grows, which merely acquires the name of Mocha by being shipped for

Europe from that place. Few Englishmen (perhaps eight) are now living who visited Sanaa. I have been informed that the valley of Sanaa, which is formed between two ranges of mountains, is the most beautiful spot on the earth when seen at the fruitful time of the year.

“ It is with pleasure that I here record the labours of the missionaries in Cairo, supported by the Church Missionary Society of London. They have, in all, three schools: one under the Rev. Mr. Krusse contains ten boys, who are intended for schoolmasters; a second-class school also contains eighty. Those who have lost their parents are fed, clothed, and housed as well as educated. The third school contains about eighty girls: these two last under the Rev. Mr. Leider. Thus, even in Egypt, the light of English education exists. When will the imbecile Sultan imitate Mohamed Ali, and permit Christian education in that despotic country?

“ It was reported some years ago to Mohamed Ali Pasha, that one of his subjects had turned Christian, and that he had been seen reading an English Bible, which, to the reporter, was a monstrous crime, and he thought to find favor with the Pasha in communicating it. However, he was mistaken, and the answer was as follows:—‘ What care I for his religion? He is a good subject of mine, and it would be well for you to be as good.’ Mohamed Ali’s religious faith is that of Mohamed, but he is not fanatic. He is among his countrymen esteemed a sound Mussulman, having made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and is now employing his private purse in building a magnificent mosque, which will, in after years, be viewed as one of the lions of this city.

CEREMONY OF LETTING THE WATERS OF THE NILE INTO LOWER EGYPT.

At four P. M., of the 19th of August—the Nile having risen to the proper height for cutting the canal through which, by intersection of other canals from that, the waters of the Nile are conveyed through the whole eastern side of that river into Lower Egypt—a large boat, which had been prepared by having scaffolding erected, dressed with flags, awnings, and carpets for the occasion, and crowded with people, was seen slowly ascending the stream of the Nile with the assistance of the wind, that being fair; and presently another large dressed out boat steered off to the former; both were lashed together,

and then these were preceded by another boat having a gun on her bow, which continued firing without intermission during their ascent up the river. These three were joined and accompanied by various other boats chiefly belonging to the nobility and gentry of Egypt. Both sides of the Nile were crowded with lookers on. The Garden of Rhoda, which lies contiguous to the spot where the waters are let in, was also densely crowded. On the arrival of the vessels at this spot they were received with a salute of artillery, stationed there for that purpose. Through the whole night boats were constantly passing up and down, the most of them with Arabic music on board; in fact, for this one night in the year the Nile may be said to resemble Venice in its summer nights of serenading. At frequent intervals rockets, artillery, blue lights, and fire-works of various descriptions were fired throughout the night. Close to the spot where the cut was to be made, stand the buildings which contain the machinery by which the waters of the Nile are conveyed to the citadel of Cairo. These buildings seemed, when the fire-works were not playing, like a huge fortification; for, as the fire-works played, and occasionally lightened the atmosphere over it, hundreds of people were seen on its summits. As the morning dawned, the boats with the harems began to appear, with various suites from different points. First came the ex-sheikh of Mecca, with his splendid and pampered Arab horses, of the true Neghed breed, probably the finest in the world; then came the dervishes from Turkey; these wore their handkerchiefs and badges on this occasion. The consuls of European nations, as well as the subjects of those nations, all repaired to the spot. Next came the military, civil, and other officers of the Egyptian Government; and last, not least, at eight o'clock, came Habib Effendi, the venerable and respected Governor of Cairo, to attend the opening of the waters. His bakeel began to throw copper money in handfulls for the poor into the canal. At sunrise the labourers stationed to cut the soil were at their work, and at a quarter past eight the waters rushed in, and in ten minutes after a boat passed through, and floated for two miles inland. Habib Effendi then presented the Cadi of Cairo with a caftan or robe of honor, and his agent also gave other robes to the officers of the Cadi. The tents, and two most beautiful flags of cloth of gold, were now struck, and in a quarter of an hour after the cut the whole multitude had disappeared. All were dressed in their richest costumes, and all wore happy faces, some perhaps merely put

on for the day, but all seemed to join in praising the God of the Universe who annually deals out this blessing of waters to Egypt. The shouts of the multitude and the roar of cannon at the first gush of waters was almost paralysing, joined as it was with a prayer to Heaven from nearly every human being on the spot, whose numbers I should suppose amounted to 250,000 people.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LITERARY PIC-NIC PARTIES.

THE ABBOTSFORD HUNT.*

We greet the some time delayed continuation of this specially interesting and valuable biography with very true pleasure. Volume 5 "keeps up the interest of the play," as your theatrical reader would observe. In it we have detailed a chapter, devoted to the literary parties at Abbotsford, so interesting as to induce us to lay it whole before our readers in the long extract below. The following chapters are occupied with the publication of the Abbot; Scott's Second Visit to London, and its consequences; John Ballantine's Death, and his Pocket-book Notes; Appearance of the Fortune of Nigel, and the Pirate; Quentin Durward; St. Ronan's Well; The Red Gauntlet, and many other less important literary productions. The volume is also rife with the most agreeably diversified correspondence of Scott and his literary friends. A more cheerful spirit pervades it than was the case with the 4th volume; Scott's embarrassments seem to have given way to the power of his meteoric genius, and throughout the present volume the great novelist shines as a wondrously successful, happy, rich, and fine-hearted middle-aged Scottish gentleman, a stickler too for the old school in his country life. He has his baronial castle at Abbotsford and his estates, his studio and his library, his hounds and his game, and so he rattles away the beau ideal of the happiest state of existence on earth. His letters are really the most instructive productions as specimens of a pure taste and language, assisting the most elevated thoughts, we ever perused.

"It is the custom in some, perhaps, in many country houses, to keep a register of the guests, and I have often regretted that nothing of the sort was ever attempted at Abbotsford. It

would have been a curious record—especially if so contrived—(as I have seen done)—that the names of each day should, by their arrangement on the page, indicate the exact order in which the company sat at dinner. It would hardly, I believe, be too much to affirm, that Sir Walter Scott entertained, under his roof, in the course of seven or eight brilliant seasons when his prosperity was at its height, as many persons of distinction in rank, in politics, in art, in literature, and in science, as the most princely nobleman of his age ever did in the like space of time.—I turned over, since I wrote the preceding sentence, Mr. Lodge's compendium of the British Peerage, and on summing up the titles which suggested to *myself* some reminiscence of this kind, I found them nearly as one out of six. I fancy it is not beyond the mark to add, that of the eminent foreigners who visited our island within this period, a moiety crossed the Channel mainly in consequence of the interest with which his writings had invested Scotland—and that the hope of beholding the man under his own roof was the crowning motive with half that moiety. As for countrymen of his own, like him ennobled, in the higher sense of that word, by the display of their intellectual energies, if any one such contemporary can be pointed out as having crossed the Tweed, and yet not spent a day at Abbotsford, I shall be surprised.

“It is needless to add, that Sir Walter was familiarly known, long before the days I am speaking of, to almost all the nobility and higher gentry of Scotland. He lived in a constant interchange of easy visits with the gentlemen's families of Teviotdale and the Forest; so that, mixed up with his superfine admirers of the Mayfair breed, his staring worshippers from foreign parts, and his quick-witted coevals of the Parliament-house—there was found generally some hearty homespun laird, with his dame—the young laird—a bashful bumpkin, perhaps, whose ideas did not soar beyond his gun and pointer—or, perhaps, a little pseudo-dandy, for whom the Kelso race-course and the Jedburgh ball were ‘Life’ and ‘the world;’ and not forgetting a brace of ‘Miss Rawbones,’ in whom, as their mamma prognosticated, some of Sir Walter's young Waverleys or Osbaldistones might peradventure discover a Flora MacIvor or a Die Vernon. To complete the *olla podrida*, we must remember that no old acquaintance, or family connections, however remote their actual station or style of manners from his own, were forgotten or lost sight of. He had some, even near relations, who, except when they visited him, rarely,

if ever, found admittance to what the haughty dialect of the upper world is pleased to designate exclusively as *society*. These were welcome guests, let who might be under that roof: and it was the same with many a worthy citizen of Edinburgh, habitually moving in the obscurest of circles, who had been in the same class with Scott at the High School, or his fellow-apprentice, when he was proud of earning three-pence a-page by the use of his pen. To dwell on nothing else, it was surely a beautiful perfection of real universal humanity and politeness, that could enable this great and good man to blend guests, so multifarious, in one group, and contrive to make them all equally happy with him, with themselves, and with each other.

"It was a clear, bright, September morning, with a sharpness in the air* that doubled the animating influence of the sunshine, and air & ss in readiness for a grand coursing match on Newark Hill. The only guest who had chalked out other sport for himself was the staunchest of anglers, Mr. Rose; but he, too, was there on his *shelly*, armed with his salmon-rod and landing-net, and attended by his humorous squire Hives, and Charlie Purdie, a brother of Tom, in those days the most celebrated fishermen of the district. This little group of Waltonians, bound for Lord Somerville's preserve, remained lounging about to witness the start of the main cavalcade. Sir Walter, mounted on Sibyl, was marshalling the order of procession with a huge hunting-whip; and among a dozen frolicsome youths and maidens, who seemed disposed to laugh at all discipline, appeared, each on horseback, each as eager as the youngest sportsman in the troop, Sir Humphry Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and the patriarch of Scottish belles-lettres, Henry Mackenzie. The Man of Feeling, however, was persuaded with some difficulty to resign his steed for the present to his faithful negro follower, and to join Lady Scott in the Sociable, until we should reach the ground of our *battue*. Laidlaw, on a long wiry-tailed Highlander, yeleft *Hoddin Grey*, which carried him nimbly and stoutly, although his feet almost touched the ground, was the adjutant. But the most picturesque figure was the illustrious inventor of the safety-lamp. He had come for his favorite sport of angling, and had been practising it successfully with Roso, his travelling companion, for two or three days preceding this, but he had not prepared for coursing fields, or had left Charlie Purdie's troop for Sir Walter's, on a sudden thought, and his fisherman's costume—a

brown hat—with flexible brims, surrounded with line upon line of catgut, and innumerable fly-hooks—jack-boots worthy of a Dutch smuggler, and a fustian surtout dabbled with the blood of salmon, made a fine contrast with the smart jackets, white-cord breeches, and well polished jockey-boots of the less distinguished cavaliers about him. Dr. Wollaston was in black, and with his noble, serene dignity of countenance, might have passed for a sporting Archbishop. Mr. Mackenzie, at this time in the 76th year of his age, with a white hat turned up with green, green spectacles, green jacket, and long brown leathern gaiters buttoned upon his nether anatomy, wore a dog-whistle round his neck, and had all over the air of as resolute a devotee as the gay captain of Huntly Burn. Tom Purdie and his subalterns had preceded us by a few hours with all the greyhounds that could be collected at Abbotsford, Darnick, and Melrose; but the giant Maida had remained as his master's orderly, and now gambolled about Sibyl Grey, barking for mere joy like a spaniel puppy.

“The order of march had been all settled, and the sociable was just getting under weigh, when *the Lady Ann* broke from the line, screaming with laughter, and exclaimed,—“Papa, papa, I knew you could never think of going without your pet.” Scott looked round, and I rather think there was a blush as well as a smile upon his face, when he perceived a little black pig frisking about his pony, and evidently a self-elected addition to the party of the day. He tried to look stern, and cracked his whip at the creature, but was in a moment obliged to join in the general cheers. Poor piggy soon found a strap round its neck, and was dragged into the background:—Scott watching the retreat, repeated with mock pathos the first verse of an old pastoral song—

“What will I do gin my hoggie die?
My joy, my pride, my hoggie!
My only beast, I had nae mae,
And wow! but I was vogie!”

—the cheers were redoubled—and the squadron moved on.

“On reaching Newark Castle, we found Lady Scott, her eldest daughter, and the venerable Mackenzie, all busily engaged in unpacking a basket that had been placed in their carriage, and arranging the luncheon it contained upon the mossy rocks overhanging the bed of the Yarrow. When such of the company as chose had partaken of this refection, the Man

of Feeling resumed his pony, and all ascended the mountain duly marshalled at proper distances, so as to beat in a broad line over the heather, Sir Walter directing the movement from the right wing towards Blackandro. Davy, next to whom I chanced to be riding, laid his whip about the fern like an experienced hand, but cracked many a joke, too, upon his own jack-boots, and surveying the long eager battalion of bush-rangers, exclaimed " Good heavens ! is it thus that I visit the scenery of the Lay of the Last Minstrel ? " He then kept muttering to himself, as his glowing eye—(the finest and brightest that I ever saw)—ran over the landscape, some of those beautiful lines from the *Conclusion* of the Lay—

—" But still,
When summer smiled on sweet Bowhill,
And July's eve, with balmy breath,
Waved the blue-bells on Newark heath,
When throats sung in Harehedshaw,
And corn was green on Carterhaugh,
And flourished, broad, Blackandro's oak,
The aged harper's soul awoke," &c.

Mackenzie, spectacled though he was, saw the first sitting hare, gave the word slip the dogs, and spurred after them like a boy. All the seniors, indeed, did well as long as the course was upwards, but when puss took down the declivity, they halted and breathed themselves on the knoll—cheering gaily, however, the young people, who dashed at full speed past and below them. Coursing on such a mountain is not like the same sport over a set of fine English pastures. • There were gulfs to be avoided, and bogs enough to be threaded—many a stiff nag stuck fast—many a bold rider measured his leng among the peat lugs—and another stranger to the ground besides Davy plunged neck-deep into a treacherous well-head, which, till they were floundering in it, had borne all the appearance of a piece of delicate green turf. When Sir Humphry emerged from his involuntary bath, his habiliments garnished with mud, slime, and mangled water-cresses, Sir Walter received him with a triumphant *encore* ! But the philosopher had his revenge, for joining soon afterwards in a brisk gallop, Scott put Sibyl Grey to a leap beyond her prowess, and lay humbled in the ditch, while Davy, who was better mounted, cleared it and him at a bound. Happily there was little damage done—but no one was sorry that the sociable had been detained at the foot of the hill.

“ I have seen Sir Humphry in many places, and in company of many different descriptions ; but never to such advantage as at Abbotsford. His host and he delighted in each other, and the modesty of their mutual admiration was a memorable spectacle. Davy was by nature a poet—and Scott, though any thing but a philosopher in the modern sense of that term, might, I think it very likely, have pursued the study of physical science with zeal and success, had he happened to fall in with such an instructor as Sir Humphry would have been to him, in his early life. Each strove to make the other talk—and they did so in turn more charmingly than I ever heard either on any other occasion whatsoever. Scott in his romantic narratives touched a deeper chord of feeling than usual, when he had such a listener as Davy : and Davy, when induced to open his views upon any question of scientific interest in Scott's presence, did so with a degree of clear energetic eloquence, and with a flow of imagery and illustration, of which neither his habitual tone of talk (least of all in London), nor any of his prose writings (except, indeed, the posthumous *Consolations of Travel*) could suggest an adequate notion.

“ Since I have touched on the subject of Sir Walter's autumnal diversions in these his later years, I may as well notice here two annual festivals, when sport was made his pretext for assembling his rural neighbours about him—days eagerly anticipated, and fondly remembered by many. One was a solemn bout of salmon-fishing for the neighbouring gentry and their families. Charles Purdie, already mentioned, had charge (partly as lessee) of the salmon fisheries for three or four miles of the Tweed, including all the water attached to the lands of Abbotsford, Gala, and Allwyn ; and this festival had been established with a view, besides other considerations, of recompensing him for the attention he always bestowed on any of the lairds or their visitors that chose to fish, either from the banks or the boat, within his jurisdiction. His selection of the day, and other precautions, generally secured an abundance of sport for the great anniversary ; and then the whole party assembled to regale on the newly caught prey, boiled, grilled, and roasted in every variety of preparation, beneath a grand old ash, adjoining Charlie's cottage at Boldside, on the northern margin of the Tweed, about a mile above Abbotsford. This banquet took place earlier in the day or later, according to circumstances ; but it often lasted till the harvest moon shone on the lovely scene and its revellers.

" Sometimes the evening closed with a ' burning of the water ;' and then the Sheriff, though now not so agile as when he practised that rough sport in the early times of Ashestiel, was sure to be one of the party in the boat,—held a torch, or perhaps took the helm,—and seemed to enjoy the whole thing as heartily as the youngest of his company.

" 'Tis blithe along the midnight tide,
With stalwart arm the boat to guide—
On high the dazzling blaze to rear,
And heedful plunged the barbed spear ;
Rock, wood, and scur, emerging bright,
Fling on the stream their ruddy light,
And from the bank our band appears
Like Genii armed with fiery spears."

" The other ' superior occasion ' came late in the season ; the 28th of October, the birthday of Sir Walter's eldest son, was, I think, that usually selected for *the Abbotsford Hunt*. This was a coursing-field on a large scale, including, with as many of the young gentry as pleased to attend, all Scott's personal favourites among the yeomen and farmers of the surrounding country. The Sheriff always took the field, but latterly devolved the command upon his good friend Mr. John Usher, the ex-laird of Toftfield ; and he could not have had a more skillful or a better humoured lieutenant. The hunt took place either on the moors above the Cauld-Shiels Loch, or over some of the hills on the estate of Gala, and we had commonly, ere we returned, hares enough to supply the wife of every farmer that attended with *soup* for a week following. The whole then dined at Abbotsford, the Sheriff in the chair, Adam Ferguson croupier, and Domine Thomson, of course, chaplain. George, by the way, was himself an eager partaker in the preliminary sport ; and now he would favor us with a *gracé*, in Burn's phrase, " as long as my arm," beginning with thanks to the Almighty, who had given man dominion over the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, and expatiating on this text with so luculent a commentary, that Scott, who had been fumbling with his spoon long before he reached his Amen, could not help exclaiming as he sat down, " Well done, Mr. George, I think we've had every thing but the view holla !" The company, whose onset had been thus deferred, were seldom, I think, under thirty, in number, and sometimes they exceeded forty. The feast was such as suited the occasion,—a

baron of beef, roasted, at the foot of the table, a salted round at the head, while tureens of hare-soup, hotchpotch, and cockeyeekie, extended down the centre, and such light articles as geese, turkeys, entire sucking pigs, a singed sheep's head, and the unfailing haggis, were set forth by way of side-dishes. Blackcock and moorfowl, bushels of snipe, *black puddings*, *white puddings*, and pyramids, of pancakes, formed the second course. Ale was the favorite beverage during dinner, but there was plenty of port and sherry for those whose stomachs they suited. The quaighs of Glenlivet were filled brimfull, and tossed off as if they held water. The wine decanters made a few rounds of the table, but the hints for hot punch and toddy soon became clamorous. Two or three bowls were introduced, and placed under the supervision of experienced manufacturers—one of these being usually the Ettrick Shepherd,—and then the business of the evening commenced in good earnest. The faces shone and glowed like those at Camacho's wedding: the chairman told his richest stories of old rural life, Lowland or Highland; Ferguson and humbler heroes fought their peninsular battles o'er again; the stalwart Dandie Dinmonts lugged out their last winter's snow-storm, the parish scandal, perhaps, or the dexterous bargain of the Northumberland *tryste*; and every man was knocked down for the song that he sung best, or took most pleasure in singing. Sheriff-substitute Shortreed—(a cheerful hearty little man, with a sparkling eye and a most infectious laugh)—gave us *Dick o' the Cow*, or, *Now Liddesdale has ridden a raid*; a weatherbeaten stiff-bearded veteran, *Captain Ormistoun*, as he was called, (though I doubt if his rank was recognized at the Horse Guards) had the primitive pastoral of *Cowdenknowes* in sweet perfection; Hogg produced the *Women folk*, or, *The Kye comes hame*, and, in spite of many grinding notes, contrived to make every body delighted, whether with the fun or the pathos of his ballad: the Melrose doctor sang in spirited style some of Moore's masterpieces; a couple of retired sailors joined in *Bould Admiral Duncan upon the high sea*;—and the gallant croupier crowned the last bowl with *Ale, good ale, thou art my darling!* Imagine some smart Parisian *savant* some dreamy pedant of Halle or Heidelberg—a brace of stray young lords from Oxford or Cambridge, or perhaps their prim college tutors, planted here and there amidst wassailers—this being their first vision of the author of *Marmion* and *Ivanhoe*, and he appearing as heartily at home in the scene as if he had

been a veritable *Dundie* himself—his face radiant, his laugh gay as childhood, his chorus always ready. And so it proceeded until some worthy, who had fifteen or twenty miles to ride home, began to insinuate that his wife and bairns would be getting sorely anxious about the fords, and the Dumpsles and Hoddins were at last heard neighing at the gate, and it was voted that the hour had come for *doch and dorrack*—the stirrup-cup—to wit, a bumper all round of the unmitigated *moun-tain dew*. How they all contrived to get home in safety Heaven only knows—but I never heard of any serious accident except upon one occasion, when James Hogg made a bet at starting that he would leap over his wall-eyed poney as she stood, and broke his nose in this experiment of “o’ervaulting ambition.” One comely goodwife, far off among the hills, amused Sir Walter by telling him, the next time he passed her homestead after one of these jolly doings, what her husband’s first words were when he alighted at his own door—“Ailie, my woman, I’m ready for my bed—and oh, lass (he gallantly added), I wish I could sleep for a towmont, for there’s only ae hing in this warld worth living for, and that’s the Abbotsford, hunt!”

DISCUSSION AT THE INDIA HOUSE, ON THE ATTENDANCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS AT HINDOO RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

At the moment of our going to press, we have received the details of a thinly-attended meeting at the India House, on the above subject—introduced by Mr. Poynder, in a few observations by far too bold for the morbid stomachs of the Directors to digest. We like the clear-headed, blunt way, in which Mr. Poynder acquaints the Directors with the “thousand and one” evils gaining new power yearly in India. He brought forward the topic in question, by first submitting a motion to the effect,—“that the Court should transmit such instructions to the Government at Madras, as may give effect to the prayer of the Memorial,” for the suppression of that part of Hindoo ceremonies, wherein the attendance of British officers is required. Mr. Poynder requires, in short, that Government should no longer be identified with Mahomedanism and Heathenism; but he has no objection to allowing the Natives to follow their religious duties according to the dictates of their consciences. He would be the last to put down the atrocious

proceedings of the Natives, by force, for he much doubted whether it could be done in that way. His disposition was of a tolerant character in this respect, but it was not so tolerant as to prevent his raising his voice against the idea that the Company should profit *by the price of blood and the gain of idolatry*. Mr. Poynder complained that the Indian Government had not done their duty in not carrying into effect the orders contained in the despatch of the 26th July, 1836, which sought to check Europeans in assisting in Hindoo rites. Still, he censured the Company for evincing a luke-warm disposition on this important subject. It was evident, they did not like to forego certain pecuniary gains, for the sake of doing a just and necessary act. He showed that all India was particularly anxious to do away with the enormity of British officers participating in infidel proceedings; and Mr. Poynder concluded an able speech by calling upon the Company to decide upon some plan for the prevention of the abominations he had annadverted on.

In reply to Mr. Poynder, the Chairman *deprecated these periodical discussions, which, he said, were calculated* (God help us!) *to produce very bad effects in India*—but he does not say what! The Chairman, instead of replying to Mr. Poynder's observations, then sets about praising the Madras Government; vindicating (by mere assertion) all that it has done; and denies that there is any very general participation in India in Mr. Poynder's views of the above subject. In fact, the Chairman sought to negative every one of Mr. Poynder's propositions, assuming, throughout his speech, that it would be contrary to law and reason, to proceed in meddling with the attendance of British officers at Hindu festivals. We really never did peruse so bald, so prejudiced an oration, in any one of the India House records. Alas! the Directors but joined with him; and Mr. Poynder might just as well have smoked his cheroot at home, as have attended before this intolerant Clique for the purpose of endeavouring (once again) to instil the sentiments of common honesty, and decent religion, into their gold-clotted brains.

Mr. Poynder's motion, and an amendment of it, proposed by Mr. Weeding, were both negatived by the Court; the amendment was negatived by a majority of 16—and the motion without a division.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE BEAR AND THE ALLIGATOR.

On a scorching day, in the middle of June, 1830, whilst I was seated under a venerable live oak, on the evergreen banks of the Teche, waiting for the fish to bite, I was startled by the roaring of some animal, in the cane brake, a short distance below me, apparently getting ready for action. These notes of preparation were quickly succeeded by the sound of feet, trampling down the cane, and scattering the shells. As soon as I recovered from my surprise, I resolved to take a view of what I supposed to be two prairie bulls mixing impetuously in battle, an occurrence so common in this country and season, when, as Thompson says—

“ —Through all his lusty veins,
The bull, deep scorched, the arging poison feels.”

When I reached the scene of action, how great was my astonishment, instead of bulls to behold a *large black bear* reared upon his hind legs, with his fore-paws raised aloft, as if to make a plunge. His face was besmeared with white foam, sprinkled with red, which dropping from his mouth rolled down his shaggy breast. Frantic, from the smarting of his wounds, he stood gnashing his teeth and growling at his enemy. A few paces in his rear was the cane braker from which he had issued. On a bank of snow-white shells, spotted with blood, in battle array, stood bruin's foe, in shape of an *alligator*, fifteen feet long! He looked as if he had just been dipped in the Teche, and had emerged like Achilles, from the Styx, with an invulnerable coat of mail. He was standing on tiptoe, his back curved upwards, and his tongueless mouth thrown open displayed in his wide jaws two large tusks and rows of teeth. His tail six feet long raised from the ground was constantly waving, like a boxer's arm, to gather force. His big eyes starting from his head, glared upon bruin, whilst sometimes uttering hissing cries, then roaring like a bull.

The combatants were a few paces apart when I stole upon them, the “first round” being over. They remained in the attitudes described about a minute, swelling themselves as large as possible, but marking the slightest motions with attention and great caution, as if each felt confident he had met his match. During this pause I was concealed behind a tree, watching their manœuvres in silence. I could scarcely believe my eye sight. What, thought I, can these two beasts have to fight about?

Some readers may doubt the tale on this account, but if it had been a bull fight, no one would have doubted it, because every one knows what they are fighting for.

The same reasoning will not always apply to a man fight. Men frequently fight when they are sober, for no purpose, except to ascertain which is the better man. We must then believe that beasts will do the same, unless we admit that the instinct of beasts is superior to the boasted reason of man.

Bruin, though evidently baffled, had a firm look, which showed he had not lost confidence in himself. If the difficulty of the undertaking had once deceived him, he was preparing to resume it. Accordingly, letting himself down upon all-fours, he ran furiously at the alligator.—The alligator was ready for him, and throwing his head and body partly round, to avoid the onset, met bruin half-way, with a blow of his tail, which rolled him on the shells. Old bruin was not to be put off with one hint; three times, in rapid succession, he rushed at the alligator, and was as often repulsed in the same manner, being knocked back by each blow just far enough to give the alligator time to recover the swing of his tail, before he returned. The tail of the alligator sounded like a flail against the coat of hair on bruin's head and shoulders; but he bore it without flinching, still pushing on to come to close quarters with his scaly foe. He made his fourth charge with a degree of dexterity, which those who have never seen this clumsy animal exercising would suppose him incapable of. This time he got so close to the alligator before his tail struck him, that the blow came with half its usual effect. The alligator was upset by the charge, and, before he could recover his feet, bruin grasped him round the body, below the fore-legs, and holding him down on his back, seized one of his legs in his mouth.

The alligator attempted in vain to bite: pressed down as he was, he could not open his mouth, the upper jaw of which only moves, and his neck, was so stiff he could not turn his head short round. The amphibious beast fetched a scream, in despair, but being a warrior "by flood and by field," he was not yet entirely overcome. Writhing his tail in agony, he happened to strike it against a small tree that stood next the bayou: aided by this purchase, he made a convulsive flounder, which precipitated himself and bruin, locked together, into the river.

Presently, bruin rose again, scrambled up the bank, cast a hasty glance back at the river, and made off, dripping, to the cane-brake.—*Sandwich Island Gazette,*

THE IDIOT BROTHER,

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

(From the Meerut Universal Magazine.)

* * * * *

He who is now seated before you is the renowned Golam Kadir, Lord of the Doab. Born to wealth and power,—the rightful heir of those fair, broad lands that stretch between the two great Indian rivers, I was taken from my peaceful home at an early age, to serve, an honorable hostage, upon the Emperor. Placed near his person, he soon became attached to me in so much as a despot can love aught, even where the gratification of his own selfish passion is concerned. I was constantly in his society, and if he was ever displeased with me, it was only when some boyish levity broke out, such as might be expected from one scarcely ten years old. But truly has the immortal Sady written,—“Wherever the King of Love cometh, the arm of piety hath not power to resist him.” How can that poor wretch be clean who has fallen up to his neck in a quagmire?” And so was it with this mighty Emperor. Foiled in his purpose, I was consigned to unfaithful guardians, fit instruments of a tyrant. I had not been long under their charge, when a powerful opiate was administered, that lulled me to the deepest sleep. When I awoke, I felt that at least three days had elapsed since I was last conscious; for the flowers that once bloomed so freshly, had sunk and withered in their stand, emblematical of the misfortune that had befallen myself—would that sleep had been my last; that sleep from which I only awoke, to be an outcast from either sex.

“Poor boy,” said Pausanias, “it was cruel treatment, and a gratuitous injury.”

Stranger, you know little of the customs of our Zenanahs, or the jealous policy of Indian Sovereigns. The heir of the most powerful noble was now destined to pass to the grave childless, though but yet himself a child, and unconscious of the misery that must pursue him in after life. Unable, then, to comprehend, either the extent or nature of the affliction, this worse than tyrant had wrought upon me, I passed the succeeding period of my sojourn in the palace, with the light heart of boyhood; and when, in a moment of renewed tenderness, the hoary villain presented me with a diamond-hilted *peskabz*, as

a mark of honor, a testimony of never-fading friendship, I received the pledge in the fullest confidence of his sincerity.—The value of the gift, bestowed in duplicity, has since been graven on his memory in ineffaceable characters.

When, in my nineteenth year, I visited my father's house, to celebrate my marriage with her to whom I had been betrothed in earliest youth.—But this concerns you not. Suffice it, that, for a time, I fancied I knew happiness; but, in reality, only learned, in a way most humiliating, the woe to which I was doomed. Think not the terrible conviction of the wrongs I had suffered from that inhuman monster, burst forth in unavailing complaints, or loud exclamations of grief and passion. On the contrary,—the wound was too deep to be perceptible to mortal eye, and he who draws the sword in anger foolishly will gnaw the back of his hand when cool. My determination was speedily taken, and imitating the deep dissimulation practised towards myself, I suppressed all outward shew of hatred to the oppressor. From that day forth, my chief study was how I best could please him. By degrees, I ingratiated myself more deeply in his favor, and each day announced to the world some new mark of favor bestowed on Golam Kadir. Senseless dolt! could worldly wealth or empty titles obliterate from my mind the wrongs which rankled there?

At first, the sole associate of my leisure hours, was an idiot brother, whom nature have deprived of all the better faculties. In face and figure, our resemblance to each other was extreme, and rendered it, to a casual acquaintance, difficult to distinguish between us. Nature, to him, had been more than a niggard, leaving untamed animal passions, while she withheld all sense of virtue. Unconscious of his innate bruteness, I set assiduously to work hoping to instruct his mind, by striking on some chord to which his ideas might be attuned; but the utmost fruit of my labor was his learning to pronounce my name, together with the knowledge that it applied to me. Alas! as though to punish the intermeddling with what nature had purposely formed for some wise reason, in her worst mould, this turned back on myself, and the dreadful intonation of his voice, as he drawled the words, G, o, o, l, a, a, a, m K, a, d, i, i, r, through his throat, froze my very blood. I had been wont to reward him when he fixed his attention on me during his lesson, and the so doing gradually, on his part, became a habit, at last a passion, until it was impossible longer to mistake the expression of his eyes. I chased him from me —He returned. I ordered:

him to be imprisoned.—He escaped. I had him removed to a greater distance—again he returned. And so surely, when I felt most assured of his absence, did those wild eyes glare upon me from some corner, and the hated Goo, Goo, Go, la, am, Goo, o, o, la, a, m, Ka, d, i, i, r, bubble on my ear. I would not have reverted to one whose remembrance can only recal the most painful reminiscences, had not his fate, been in after life, mixed with mine. I imposed the most rigid confinement on him, and for years was freed from persecution.

Popularity became the outward god of my idolatry, and whatever riches were bestowed on me by the Emperor, I, as freely gave to the people. I aimed at the extreme of luxury and splendour, whenever I appeared abroad. On festivals and holydays, I threw great largesses to the priests and religious men. I bowed to and flattered those who were likely to serve my purpose. I conferred favors on all, and whenever obliged to refuse an applicant, soothed, by the munificence of presents, the pain which might otherwise be felt of the rejection of his suit. Already, my name was in every man's mouth. The mosques teemed with prayers for my health and prosperity, and the envious were ready to sink before my shadow.

As time passed on, the name of Golam Kadir became more celebrated, both in the palace and the city; in the one, for wisdom and urbanity, in the other, for liberality and justice; and when the Viziership was declared vacant, the public voice at once proclaimed me the successor. To hold the first office of the State, was the goal to which my hopes had ever been directed, for, I knew, if once in firm possession of power, I could glut my vengeance and repay the past usuriously. Yet, when within my reach, I dared not close my grasp. An upstart, a Feringee infidel, a mercenary soldier, the paramour of a nautch girl, had the audacity to declare himself a candidate, and, supported by the troops of his Zebul Nissa, approached within a few miles of the imperial city. To be the opponent of such a man, was a degradation I could not bend to, although his mistress's soldiers were too well disciplined to allow her paramour's pretensions to be treated with neglect.

Thus circumstanced, I resolved that Aphra Sahib, the slave of my house, should be invested with the high dignity I coveted, and be the means of removing Poloi from my path. Under my instructions negotiations were entered into, and, ultimately, a day fixed for a meeting between the rival candidates. The troops of both parties were drawn out, and attended only by a

small personal escort, the rivals met in the centre of the plain. When they arrived within a hundred yards, their elephants pushed forward, and these two, who cordially hated each other, embraced like the warmest friends. In the *kewass* of Aphra's howdah was seated a Moghul of great muscular power, who when the unsuspecting Poloi stooped forward to embrace his rival, gently lifted the Pole (for he was of that people) into Aphra's howdah. The would-be Vizier, unacquainted with the customs of our land, believed a high honor intended, and permitted himself to be carried off to his enemy's camp. Once there, a last favor, the selection of a death was given. But long was it ere he could be persuaded of Aphra's deceit, or that the choice offered was in earnest. Once, however, convinced that, at sunset, his execution would take place, he shewed himself a brave man. "I have lived a soldier," said he, "and I would die like one." By some means he conveyed to Zebul Nissa an account of the treachery practised towards him, and asked for help. The letter, (if it may be so called, written with blood, on a white handkerchief, was delivered to Zebul Nissa, when sitting over a charcoal fire. She received the handkerchief, read the writing it contained, then threw it on the fire, using, at the same time, the contemptuous expression, "*Nimuck haram.*" Afterwards, turning to a servant in attendance, she desired the *pardahs* of the apartments in Poloi's house might be removed, being her property; and, with a laugh, she said,—“Let this Pole's wife be told to remove her *nuth*, (or, nose-ring,) she is no longer a married woman.” Where can you find a more coldly-cruel animal than a neglected lascivious woman.

So ended one amour of the Begum Sombre, the celebrated Indian natch girl.

Poloi dead, Aphra Sahib was soon removed. Strange is it, that however glad the populace may be to see one of their order invested with rank and power, still more rejoiced are they to hear of his fall. Fools, in his elevation they dream of their own; in his fall, they imagine one justly punished, who has presumed to rise above his order. On this occasion, there was no obstacle to my becoming Vizier. Safely placed, I introduced to power my friends and adherents; the officers of the court, the farmers of the revenue, the ministers of justice, the leaders of the army, all—even the servants of the palace—were my creatures. The Emperor, who reposed in me unlimited confidence, scarcely perceived how his own old and tried friends

were removed from the presence. Shows and festivals were placed before him in quick succession. The uttermost corners of the earth were searched for objects gratifying to a sensualist, for so as the palate was tickled by choice food, the ear pleased with the soft sounds of singing-boys, and the senses enraptured by the wanton movements of dancers, the lord of the world cared but little how the country was governed. Not so the neighbouring Princes: they beheld with envy this my elevation, for I had no desire to serve their petty interests; my own revenge satisfied—the house of him, who had destroyed mine, being sunk, degraded, and dishonored—I heeded not who should rule over India. Could the mere act of depriving him of life have satisfied my craving, a thousand times could I have struck the blow when no arm was near to save. But, would that have been a fair repayment of my injuries? No; I thirsted to wreak my wrongs on him who had inflicted them. To leave him a breathing thing, ever conscious of an overwhelming calamity that time could not remove, nor fight but the grave obliterate. Why should I wish to be execrated by posterity as an assassin, when I could pass down as an avenger? My wrongs were beyond the healing power of consolation: so, I determined should be their avengement.

The army of Scindiah approached the Imperial city, but it struck no dismay to my soul. Firm in my purpose, I awaited their hostile advance. Disorder and rapine reigned throughout the city, while all within the palace-walls was feasting and riotous debauch. No one within those precincts dared to breathe a syllable of invasion, and its inmates acted as if possessed of a charm against the ills of life. Apprised of this security and want of preparation, Scindiah made forced marches that placed his army within a convenient distance of Delhi.

The news of his drawing near was borne to me by a trusty scout, who arrived about the hour of midnight. Fully prepared for the event, my plans were matured, and the intelligence in no way took me by surprise. Yet, as the moment drew near when all should be fulfilled—when the labor of years was to be completed—the term of slavery to expire,—my heart beat wildly in my bosom, and my temples throbbed to bursting, from an apprehension of some unforeseen occurrence frustrating schemes so well devised. Worms that we are; we look to the success or failure of our plans as if our own wisdom could help them, forgetting we are but the mysterious agents of an infinite cause.

I had so arranged, that, when the messengers arrived, I was placed beside the King, viewing a nautch, the most splendid yet known in the palace. Sets after sets, of the best reputed dancers displayed their grace before the admiring monarch, each vying with the other for royal favor. Palled and satiated, however, as his appetite was, the report of novelty possessed charms beyond what the present gratification could afford ; and his anxiety was extreme to behold some celebrated *artistes*, of whose arrival I had informed him. Impatience was depicted in every countenance ; silent was every tongue ; and every eye was turned towards the entrance of the hall, in expectation of this band of females, whose elegance of movement, it was said, eclipsed the serpentine grace of the girls of Patal, whose perfect symmetry of form and beauty of countenance surpassed the lovely diamond-eyed damsels of Naglok. Delay succeeded delay, but still they came not. At last, a hideous hushhee announced that the leader of the party refused to appear before his Majesty ; a determination her associates considered sufficient to excuse their absence. What was to be done ? The cup of pleasure could not be put aside, and it was resolved the chief officer of the State should become a suitor to the dancing-girl. With outward reluctance, but inward satisfaction, I proceeded on my pretended mission, and, after a *fitting* delay, returned with the fictitious Moonia's answer.

"The greatest Kings," she said, "had been glad to gaze upon her beauty, while she cared not to look upon them ; and nothing should induce her to appear, unless due homage were done to her ; charms in the State apartment, being there received by the monarch, seated on his throne."

The impudence of this reply caused a buzz of wondrous indignation throughout the room ; but those who anticipated a rejection of the demand, little knew to whom it was addressed. A stimulant to the passions was required, and beauty, imperative in her mood, is ever most attractive. Lights were ordered—and hurried preparations ran through the palace, while the royal cortege passed to the principal State apartment. There, seated on the crystal throne,—the transparent brightness of which reflected a thousand lights, blazing with resplendent lustre,—the Emperor awaited a nautch-girl's arrival. Yet she came not. Neither could any person discover what had become of her and her party.

"Golam Kadir," said the indignant monarch, "how is this ? Are we laughed at, mocked by a dancing-girl and her sorry

company? Are we brought from our more private apartments to be a game to such *maquereau* as these? Who have we here? Methinks, the privileged attendants of our Court have had a rapid increase; or, was it the pleasure of seeing their Sovereign a mea-cock before slaves, that brought them here?"

"No—light of the world; in those now around you, behold the sworn followers and faithful adherents of your slave," was the bold reply.

"And are my slave's slaves to be thrust on my presence? Is every horse-boy to be a participator in the relaxations of his monarch? If they must have amusement, send them where they may find some more fitting to their tastes; bring them not here. Thou dost not well in this, Golam Kadir; turn them hence this moment;" vociferated the keeper of the destinies of the world.

"Not a soul shall move," exclaimed I, stepping into the open space hitherto left for the dancers. "My brothers, remain where you are." Then, addressing the Emperor:—"Know, foolish old man, the time has at last arrived when you cease to reign. Already, Scindiah's army is within a few miles of the city, and, by morning, that Prince will be in possession of your capital." The infatuated monarch regarded me with a look of stupid astonishment, and his surprise enabled me to proceed without interruption. "That you continue to reign, or yield the government to one more capable of sustaining its weight, in a few hours will be of small concern to me, for, before the arrival of Scindiah, I shall be away from these walls. Yet, ere I quit them, I have an account to settle. Your Majesty holds a treasure belonging to me, a treasure the brightest jewel in your diadem cannot replace. When my father entrusted me to your care, an honorable hostage, the fortunes of my house were lodged with you. The house of my ancestors had descended from generation to generation, in untarnished glory. In you, as their Sovereign, they placed confidence; and in your possession deposited that for which naught can compensate. You, thief-like, abstracted from the precious casket the treasure entrusted to your care, and, in return, bestowed this tinsel toy, this diamond-hilted peshkabz.—Look at it; observe well the type of my degradation. Let memory recal those times, when, in fancied security, you abused thy sacred trust, then, cast one last lingering look upon this poignard, no longer the symbol of degeneracy but the instrument of revenge; I, Golam Kadir, here require from you a treasure. To me let it be restored,.

I demand it from you with whom it was entrusted. The day of retribution has come, and justice shall be done. Remember, old man, it is not the judge and the crier who make the court, or the jail that makes the malefactor; seated on a throne, the lord of the world may be no better off than the commonest malefactor drawn in a hurdle. I here demand payment at thy hand, or by my own shall it be enforced."

"Golam Kadir—my son; what means this language, and these angry gestures?" enquired the Emperor. Hold off: approach not the sacred throne! Alas! are there none here who will protect their aged monarch?"

As the last words were uttered, my foot was placed on the crystal throne, when a sharp cracking sound resounded through the room, and the transparent rock was rent in two! My followers stood back aghast, for all were acquainted with the prediction that if ever an audacious stranger should dare ascend the bright Musnud, the virgin spar would shiver into pieces, and the house of Timur fall; their possessions passing away to the dominion of foreigners. A low murmur of woe passed among the crowd, and, for an instant, I felt my purpose shaken. Could I be the fatal individual whose existence had been predicted for countless ages? Was I no longer the avenger of my own and my house's honor, but a mere instrument of fate destined to fulfil the prophecy of some wild fanatic?

The Emperor saw the momentary change, that had turned in his favor, and again implored for mercy.—"Oh! my son, my son, if I have wronged thee, richly have I repaid thy griefs! Where are the honors to be found that have not been lavished on you? Where is the wealth of nations that has not been cast at thy feet? Where, where are these things to be found but in a broken faith towards thy Sovereign. Oh! my son, though a moment of cold drives seven years' heat from the heart, let no one injury drive faith, and truth, and honor from the bosom of Golam Kadir. If I have injured you, a thousand times over have I repaid the wrong."

"Then take thy acquittance," I exclaimed, dragging the Emperor from his throne—for already the smooth words of the Sovereign conjoining to the superstitious fears of my followers rendered further delay perilous. "Take thy acquittance," I again exclaimed, as I cast the oppressor to the ground, and pressing his head tightly betwixt my knees, with the point of my dagger—of that Peshkabz his own gift—I plucked the eyeballs from their sockets, and spurned the body from me reckless whether it lived or died.

And now arose loud lamentations through the palace. The shrieks of women and the hoarse curses of men, as the struggling females of the Zenanah plundered of their ornaments, stripped of their garments even to the silk filatures that bound their hair, were turned headlong into the palace gardens, there to suffer fresh indignities and be rifled—if aught remained to rifle—by the lowest scum of the palace inhabitants.

“To the Gardens, to the Gardens, was the cry, for there the destroying Angel was at his revels.”

Once, and once only, on that night did a sensation allied to compassion pass over my mind, and that was on beholding the corpse of a beautiful girl, who, with a vain hope of security, had sought shelter at a small guard house near the Gates. The position of the parties, too plainly told the tale of her and her protectors. The breathless body of the girl which

“In naked Majesty seemed Queen of all.”

reclined partly on a low charpoy, the left hand and leg resting on the ground. A small puncture, immediately under the eye, marked the place where a matchlock ball had entered into her brain. The face, lovely even in death, was undisfigured by gouts of blood, and the whole figure retained the roundness and flexibility of life. In a semicircle around her, lay the bodies of her defenders, fifteen brave men, each of whom had fallen on the spot he occupied while repelling the assailants. I paused an instant. A feeling of jealousy momentarily took possession of my soul. For, however glorious the retribution I had worked on the oppressor, however just my vengeance, yet, these men, slain in protecting a defenceless woman, had earned a greater glory. But would the memory of their heroism be preserved? No! My name would pass down to posterity, not for the justice of the revenge, but that a King was its object. Theirs would pass away like the perfume of camphor, not that their devotion to truth or honour was less, but that its object was herself unknown. Yet for this bubble Fame do we sacrifice our all, forgetful, that reputation and honor are earned, not in those acts which we can control, but by the good or ill luck accident throws in our way. Wily cheat! For all thy vaunting, thou art but a dishonest pedlar, who filch the wreath thou wouldst traffic with.

As I passed through the Gardens the piercing cry of woe from every quarter saluted my ear. Women bedewed with tears tearing their long flowing hair and striking their breasts, crossed

me in every path. Groans and blows, and the complainings of the mourner as evil was added to evil, and shrill screams of wretchedness and misery as afflictions were heaped on affliction, and wild laments were every where around, in scenes, from which any fiends but those of human breed would have held back. But what did these things concern me, an exile from either sex? Of one thing I was assured, the house of the oppressor had fallen never again to rise, and I was satisfied. Some men want intelligence, others temperance; some courage, others opportunity; but the inclination to destroy an oppressor is the same to all. Aye, in that they agreed, for all good men do join against the tyrant, as far as their capacities may admit. Where justice cannot be obtained recourse must be had to force and war with those against whom there can be no law. With the tyrant no oaths need bind, no faith be kept, for he who destroys the laws of human society cancels the mutual obligation whereon those laws are founded. Against my oppressor where was I to seek a judge? Neither the force of eloquence nor virtue of my cause could avail. From a lucky craft alone could I obtain redress for my wrongs, and now by that craft, bitterly they were redressed. The tyrant had dishonored my house, where now was the glory of his? Could it be possible! the King and the slave at last equal?

Others in my situation might have aimed at an usurpation, but I had no ambition to reign. When I sought popularity it was as a means to accomplish my great purpose of vengeance, not from a desire to assume the royal sway. Pah! who but a madman would wish to govern the people, the large obscene beast, which, so that it eats and carries, cares not who may ride.

Leaving the palace unattended, I mounted my horse, and quitted the imperial city with the greatest privacy, seeking safety in flight. Many days previous I had dispatched a select body of horsemen to a distance to await my arrival; these it was my object to join, and under their escort retire to some foreign land where I might remain unknown. Concealed in my saddle where pearls and jewels of an amount, more than sufficient to ensure rank and power wherever fate might lead me.

The day broke as I crossed the river, and when the sun arose it cast a splendid halo around, which as the harbinger of good fortune cheered my mind. Could the glorious luminary, whose rays beamed over my head, be the precursor of woe? Could

the heavens smile upon one whom they had foredoomed to perdition? I was no creature of the day. I, and my crimes, if crimes they were, had been predicted for ages, and nature herself was responsible for my deeds. In me, men must behold the fulfiller of a prophecy, not the wanton aggressor who had broken the bonds of humanity. True, I had gratified my revenge for private wrongs, but so had the Jewish Roostum; he, in slaying the unbelievers was stimulated thereunto by the loss of wife and children—I, by wrongs far greater. How, then, could I doubt that my acts were viewed with a similar grace, or that the ruler of the day emitted his bright light in token of my absolution? For years, revenge had been the Keblah of my soul, and, fostered by an unknown destiny, I had fulfilled its cravings. And now I bent myself towards the magnificent East, and poured out thanksgivings to the sainted and especial protector of the human race.

‘Oh Mahomet! Oh my prophet! thou always art disposed to succour the weak equally with the strong; like a tender father, thy affection is more especially shown towards the unfortunate. There passes not a day, nor a minute, without thy granting some act of mercy. Guarding travellers by land and by sea, ruling the storm and diverting its course when ready to burst upon us weak mortals, who, sustained by thee, are enabled to bear up against the reverses of fortune. Thy bounty knows no limits, and can turn even the stars in their course when they would exert a malign influence. Oh Mahomet! Oh my prophet! the heavens rejoice in thy presence, all fear thy Majesty. But I, poor and insignificant creature how can I recount thy magnificence. Grant then, oh divine prophet! that thy image may always be present to my thoughts equally with the recollection of thy sovereignty.’

As the boat reached the shore I sprung lightly and refreshed to my horse, when a short time sufficed to carry me out of sight of the city. The day wore on, and already I fancied myself secure, as another hour's ride would bring me to my escort. But I was doomed never to reach them. Suddenly a single horseman appeared and was quickly followed by a second, a third and a fourth, and then came small parties each spreading itself over the face of the country, and reuniting to larger bodies. Like the busy ant, when in search of plunder it conveys intelligence to its companions—so with these predatory hordes, the forerunners of Scindeah's host—nothing seemed to escape their inquisitive search. No sooner was I viewed than they commenced a

pursuit, which thanks to my noble steed I was able to elude, but that turned me from my direct road and obliged me to seek refuge in the jungles. Clear of pursuers, I tried to regain my route, but without success, and bewildered by the mazes of the jungle I wandered in a perpetual labyrinth.. Path after path was selected, each with a like unfavorable result; until, in desperation, I chose that which seemed the least promising. After breaking my way through tangled branches, the track opened out into a grass covered way leading to a deserted burying ground which extended over a large open area, and denoted by the numbers of the dead there interred—how numerous must once have been the people of this desert. Winding my course with difficulty through the numerous monuments of mortality, I observed, half hidden by mouldering ruins, the form of a sleeping man. Strange dormitory for the living, where all the surrounding objects betoken the long uncertain sleep of death. Pressing my horse close up to the sluggard, I strove to arouse him, but drowsiness, or habitual laziness, had taken too firm a possession to be easily shaken off. I halloed him to arise, and guide me to the nearest village. I offered money—I promised whatever he chose to name, if he would direct me which road to pursue. But threats and entreaties were alike unavailing; the sloth would neither reply, nor move except to draw his blanket closer. At last losing all patience, I lent the slubber-degullion a round half-dozen of smart thwacks with the butt-end of my lance. Saluted with so urgent an appeal, the sleeper raised himself slowly, and uncovered his face. A vacant stare of amazement played over his features, until the eyes settled themselves to a horrid fixedness, as they glowed on me. One look was sufficient, I struck my stirrup fiercely against my horse's sides, and as the animal bounded forward reckless of its course, the hated tones of that slokened voice bore on the breeze, the stammered name G,o,o G,o,o G,o,o,l,a,a,am K,a,a,d,i,i,r.

The road I had taken at hazard fortunately led out of the jungle, and the open plain once more gladdened my heart. Still no place of repose was near, and I found that food and rest were requisite both for myself and horse, as I spurred onward, glad to increase the distance between me and the abomination, who, as though raised by the touch of Ithuriel, had so suddenly burst on my sight after years of separation. That he had recognised me was certain, that he would follow me scarcely less so. How he had escaped or when he had broken from his

prison was more than I could imagine, though doubtless his keepers, knowing my abhorrence to the son of my father, and dreading my anger had concealed the event from fear of chastisement. And now at my utmost need to be blasted with persecution from which I dared not rid myself. For, however, debased, still he was my brother, and I hesitated. I swerved from the firmness that dictated the only effectual mode of relief. Often has my hand been on my dagger when those scowdered eyes, overheaten with the malignant workings of the brain have cast their yellow orbs upon my person, or that incoherent voice has blurted forth its ga'o'wing tones. Yet, ever did some sudden better feeling arise to disarm my resentment.

As I bore onward in my course a Fuqueer's flag, on the top of a tall peepul tree at last gladdened my fainting spirits, and I urged my horse to the spot as quickly as his fast departing strength would permit. The religious man, seated by the side of an old Mahratta well, was about to commence his evening's repast. A drink of water and a share of his homely food were readily accorded to the fainting and way-worn traveller, and at the hands of the Leophytes my horse met that care a hard day's work had earned. I soon learned that, driven from the direct road by parties of Scindeah's horsemen, I had since unconsciously been urging my best speed towards the imperial city instead of towards the goal of my hopes. The distance at which I now was from Delhi was inconsiderable, the danger of my discovery immense; how to proceed I knew not. Already nature was sinking under the mental and bodily exertion of the last twenty-four hours, and sleep became indispensable. The holy man commiserated my too evident exhaustion, and placed a charpoy in his Haikal; then bestowing a blessing, left me to seek in repose a renewal of my strength.

The night was far advanced, when I awoke from my slumbers. At first I could scarce comprehend my situation nor was it until I had shaken off the drowsiness which oppressed me, that I recalled to mind how I had become the Faqueer's guest, I arose to leave the temple and pursue my journey, but found the door fastened, while a heavy and regular step passing backward and forward on the outside, accompanied by the occasional jingle of some warlike weapon, too plainly informed me that I was a prisoner.

What need is there to say how this was brought about? The events of the past night in Delhi, the arrival of Scindeah, the

flight of Golam Kadir, had been told to the Fuqeer; and in his sleeping guest he recognized the fugitive. Could he have required an incentive to betray me, an inspection of my saddle and the rich jewels it contained was sufficient to induce him to yield me up a prisoner, in order to appropriate to the uses of the church, this new-gotten wealth. Fool—idiot—dolt that I was: once that I had shown the ferocity of the tiger in striking my prey, I should in imitation of the viceroy of the woods have sought a lair far from the habitations of men. Stripped of my wealth, and taken in toils as yet scarcely spread, an ignominious fate adorned with the extreme of cruelty would necessarily await me.

The building in which I was confined would not admit a hope of escape. Its solid masonry and doomed roof, would resist any effort I could make, and still less was there a chance of exciting pity in the bosoms of my captors. Miserable victim of a predestined fate! The sun which arose that morning, beaming its brightness over my head and encouraging my career, had set in murky darkness foreboding lamentable evils. Why should I suffer? Fate, irresistible fate, had employed me to exonerate time of her teemful events. Why then should I be the sacrifice! Or could it be, the power of Evil had obtained dominion over Good? That breaking forth from the quintuple Caverns of the South, the fearful one had driven the Spring of Light the great source of goodness to seek a compromise? And that I was to be delivered to those barbarous spirits, to remain inseparably united to, even for ever? Was I, the predetermined of destiny, the undegenerate in sin, to be burned and tormented? Was there no redeeming the past? No pilgrimage to wash away aught of wickedness before that one long dreadful journey be taken? As these words of grief burst from me, stupid with horror, I threw myself on the miserable pallet. Had I committed injustice or cruelty and cast away my soul to the evil one? Was I to abide under the dominion of darkness to all eternity? Oh, Mahomet, my prophet! Greatest of all! The great principle of good adores thee. It is you that give life and light to the sun and the stars,—who rule from high heavens over earth, and trample under feet the infernal regions. Look down on thy suppliant. Draw thy veil between thy servant and the evil conjunction which threatens to overwhelm him. The elements obey you. The heavens rejoice in thy presence. Drive then evil away, and place thy child again within thy protection.

Bewildered, my senses gradually sunk, and I was as though I passed away journeying in misty vapour to the grand constellation of souls, where there is neither stumbling nor halting, sickness nor health, vice nor virtue where there may nothing be but rejoicing. In Phantasma, already had I crossed the dreadful abyss, and preparations were making for my admittance to Paradise. The stones of its outer walls gave way before me, one followed another, a small aperture became larger my name was proclaimed throughout the heavenly region. Joy! Joy! Joy to the Lord of the Dooab! Joy! Joy to Golam Kadir! Joy to G,o,o, G,o,o,l,o,o G,o,o,l,a,a,m,i K,a,a,d,i,i,r!

The beautiful illusion of supreme bliss was gone, and as I shook from me the lethargy, there was that brother,—the double of myself in figure, but whose image was to me worse than the worst conception,—breaking his way through the solid masonry of the temple. In the lurid gloom his eyes glowed dreadfully on me as he freed himself from the opening gap. Scarcely possessing power of motion, I watched him as he stealthily crouched, stretching himself to his full height, and then sprang forwards. Another moment, and the nauseous brute would have prevailed, when with frantic horror collecting together my benumbed faculties, I instinctively seized a leaden water goblet and hurled it whirling through the air. True to its mark the heavy missile drove against his forehead, and my tormentor fell insensible to the earth. Aroused and maddened I leaped from the bed, in an instant my knee was on his breast, my dagger gleamed in the air, and a wild cry of exultation arose in my throat; but the Prophet ever watchful sent reflection in time, and dire and hated as was the mis-created wretch beneath me, yet he was my brother.

Throwing my rich apparel over the senseless form of the Changeling, I quickly passed from the temple through the breach in its masonry. Once more hope beamed upon me. The playful breeze fluttered o'er my face,—the warm blood circulated briskly through my veins. The doom which so lately overhung in frowning terror had vanished, and again I had liberty and life.

Flight, instantaneous flight to the depths of the jungle promised the best security for safety, and there for twenty days, I shared my repast with the crow and the vulture, my couch with the wolf and dark hyæna. Covered by a few tattered rags, my hair matted with dirt, my form attenuated from starvation, my countenance oppressed with grievous thought, when

in the miserable supplicant for alms, could recognize the magnificent Lord of Doab, the chosen favourite of the house of Timour, the once gorgeous Golam Kadir.

Trusting to the alteration, time, and privation, had worked in my appearance, I left the shelter of the jungle. The strictness of search must ere this have subsided, and the conqueror have too much to occupy his attention, to think of avenging the wrongs of the vanquished. By slow and painful marches, begging bread from the charitable, I traced my weary steps towards Agra, hoping there to find effectual relief. In the days of affluence, I had deposited with rich merchants in the city of Akbar, monies to a vast amount. I now procured writing materials, in the name of Golam Kadir, desire a portion of these to be paid to the bearer, and trusting to the poverty that enshrouded me, in person presented the order. But I obtained only laughter and scorn. "Take thy Hoondie," said the scoundrel Shroff, "to the camp of Scindeah, beyond the city, and tell Golam Kadir to give thee another. Yet hasten thy road, or the executioner will have placed him beyond thy reach. Whence come you who are ignorant that Golam Kadir, having each day had some limb or member severed from his body on this day—execrable villain—suffers for his crimes; that already Providence having deprived him of the power of speech and of his senses, in punishment of his atrocities, the scaffold will complete his career on earth."

"Is then Golam Kadir a prisoner," enquired I, "where and when was he taken?"

"By Bheeka Ram, Jemadar of Hurkarus to Maharajah Scindeah in the only temple of a religious man more than a month back where after a vain effort to escape, he made a still more fruitless attempt to dash out his brains against the prison wall. But his attendant devil saved him. He has hitherto been reprieved because Cowrie Shah, the great prophet of Scindeah, foretells, this Golam Kadir will recover his senses and speak before death. To-day is the latest to which Scindeah consents to delay the execution; so there is little time to spare, if you wish to view the tumasha. Lucky Bheeka Ram to be rewarded with a Jagheer of five villages. Would that I was owner of only one; I would take Teemkya for my share. Out upon you, budmash, go where you wist, only take thy miserable carcase from our doors." So saying, the Shroff ordered his servants to turn me forth, and scarce conscious of the road I took, moved towards the conqueror's camp.

There preparation was rife for the execution. Assembled crowds murmured forth their anxiety to behold the destroyer, who had made desolate the house of their monarch. Anathemas and evil imprecations were lavished on the devoted head of him who had broken the bonds of humanity; whose unparalleled cruelty bandied from mouth to mouth acquired an unceasing exaggeration; while ever fresh curses and execrations on Golum Kadir mingled with blessings on the poor blind monarch. The soldiers of Scindeah's army, drawn forth in deep heavy Golahs, surrounded the awful scaffold. Huge war elephants lined the road on either side, for the criminal's approach, and brazen cannon, poured forth from their mouths volumes of fire, in terrible summons for his appearance. Then came bands of men mounted on high dromedaries, heading the dread procession; to these were added, as though in mockery, splendid palanquins covered with gilt and carved work, and open jampauns representing birds of the air and fishes of the sea; and after them was the awful rush of enormous elephants, with their silver howdahs and silken trappings, when, as these mountains of moving flesh rolled by scattering the crowd on either side, and the clouds of dust subsided, bands of executioners advanced dancing wild dances around the caged bier in which the criminal was seated. There, unmindful of the pomp and circumstance of the procession, deaf to the clamour and curses of the multitude, sat my idiot brother, his mutilated trunk without either legs or arms bound with cords to a rough pirhi.

Onwards they moved through the crowd. Before each phalanx the criminal was paraded that none might doubt of Golum Kadir that day suffering the death. Hundreds of thousands proclaimed his sameness, and as I stood a wondering spectator, I almost doubted my own identity. Arrived at the scaffold, the criminal on his low stool, was placed in the middle, while executioners inflicting deep gashes on his body, danced in mazes on every side with frantic gestures, until exhausted nature arrested their further exertions. Then one only was left beside the unfortunate victim. Waving a short sword on high, the headsmen advanced, then springing backward, again he leaped with continuous bounds ferociously forward, as if about to sever the head from the body, and again retreated: in varied antics he performed his mad gambols about the scaffold, while ever and again his sword hissed through the air cleaving within a hair's breath of the sufferer. And that poor idiot brother, unconscious

of all that passed around, still more so of the fate that awaited him, shewed no symptom of fear. His restless eye wandered vaguely over the crowd, changing its direction, as the circle of the executioner intercepted his view, but still as if there was a something it sought. The circles of the man of blood grew smaller, his attitude more demoniac. Wrapt in breathless suspense my attention was riveted on the unfortunate, in momentary expectation of the catastrophe. The vague and listless glance of the idiot passed over the dense mass below. Suddenly it brightened to intelligence. I felt it pierce through me as though struck by a basilisk. I heard the terrible G,o,o,l,o G,o,o,l,a,a,m,i K,a,d,i,i,r. I saw the up-raised sword, followed by the loud exclamations of the crowd, and huzzas for the Holy Prophet of Scindeah, and I closed my eyes with fearful agony as the bloody head fell on the scaffold with a heavy leaden----

THE NEW CHARTER'S EFFECTS ON MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

The "*Bombay Gazette*," of March 22, has an article on this subject with which we entirely concur. It will be unnecessary for us to superadd anything to it in transferring it to our columns, for the production is carefully written, and enters upon the same points with similar opinions to those we have long been impressed by. It may be as well to observe, in this place, that if we occasionally occupy our pages with extracts from the Literary and Political Press of India, we do so because we deem that we cannot better perform our duty to the readers of this Magazine than by rescuing from seclusion the ablest literary efforts of Indian writers, whose productions are new, and often particularly interesting, to home readers; and may, therefore, well be allowed to fill up a niche in our work, that would otherwise, perhaps, be occupied by something of a mediocre cast, written by a home correspondent.

In political matters, we consider it imperative on us rather to avail ourselves of the talents of Indian writers, than of the second hand, however clever articles, of resident English writers.

"It is gratifying to find; that the unfair and partial mode of legislation adopted by the Calcutta Government, (called by *Law* and by courtesy, 'the Government of India!!!') in the case of

the transit duties, has, at length, roused the Bombay Press and Chamber of Commerce to exertion, in calling for justice to the minor Presidencies. Let us, forthwith, be joined by the public of Bombay and Madras, and the victory is secure. As the question cannot rest where it is at present, probably petitioning Parliament will be the next step. In doing this, let us look beyond the mere question of transit duties, and, mounting the source of the present system of allowing the interests of 'all India' to succumb to those of a portion of it, enquire whether we ought not to petition for the repeal of such clauses in the new Charter Act, 'as relate to alterations in the constitutions and powers of the Governments of the several Presidencies of India.'—[Vide Lord Ellenborough's motion for an instruction to the Committee in the Lords.]

"It is only necessary to turn to the proceedings of Parliament, of the Session of 1833, to find that what is now going on in India, was clearly foreseen at that period, not merely by the East India Company, who petitioned on the subject, but more especially by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, and Mr. Wynn. It has, therefore, become a duty on the part of the minor Presidencies, now that the new system has been fairly tried, to tell those Statesman, and, through them, the British Parliament and the public, that their predictions have been realized; and that the alterations in the constitutions and powers of the Governments have been now proved (to use the forcible language of my Lord Ellenborough, in the debate of August 19th, 1833,) to be "*a crude and ill-digested plan, the offspring of unfounded theories formed by men who knew nothing of India, and who would know nothing of India.*"

"If we do not at this period, openly and honestly, and without party prejudice, come forward and declare to those who, in difficult times, proved themselves the true friends of India, that their prophetic warnings are not forgotten here, we shall deserve to continue, until 1854, the degraded victims of that '*crude and ill-digested plan,*' and the humble but repulsed suppliants of men who know nothing of India, but who are contented to sacrifice general to local interests.

We must see who were our friends on that occasion.—The tediousness of giving names and dates must be excused on this plea, that, so remarkably prophetic is some of the language that it might otherwise be mistaken for an *ex post facto*, or what is, here termed a *bunao*; like Dr. Johnson's manufactured parlia-

mentary debates of the last century, or the imaginary conversations of Mr. Savage Landor.

“ On the 5th August 1833, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition to the House of Lords from no less a body than the East India Company, then still called the ‘ the United Company of Merchants,’ &c.—After declaring that the Company had no objection to the principle of the Bill,—i. e., to retire from trade, &c.,—this paragraph occurs :—

“ ‘ Your petitioners further humbly represent that the said Bill proposes to effect a serious change in the constitution of the Indian Governments, which, in the judgment of your petitioners, will, if adopted, *place an excessive power in the hands of the Governor-General, and prejudicially diminish the power and influence of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.*’

“ In the debate of the 5th August, on the order for going into Committee, the Duke of Wellington says :—‘ He was one who thought that the Governor-General should have a general control over the Government of the country, but that the Governors should be allowed to manage the details of their own Presidencies, and that they should be liable to account for the manner in which they conducted those details, not so much to the Governor-General, as to the Government at home.’

‘ It was on this occasion that Lord Ellenborough moved his amendment, which the minor Presidencies should now adopt as the basis of their petition, *mutatis mutandis*, to both Houses of Parliament, namely,—the repeal of all those clauses in the Act ———, William IV, which relate to alterations in the constitution and powers of the several Presidencies. It is, however, in the debate of the 5th July, that the most remarkable speech of Lord Ellenborough occurs; and if we do not *now* respond to *that*, we never deserve an advocate in Parliament again. Speaking of the proposed changes in the minor Presidencies, he says :—

“ ‘ What are the future powers of this Governor to be? ‘ He is deprived of the powers of Legislation! of the power of expending a single shilling! and yet to this man, so degraded by your jealousy, you leave the whole executive power of his Government * * *—and what is your excuse? It is a *false* excuse. It is said that these subordinate Governors are guilty of a careless extravagance. It is not true. Let any man look at the evidence, and he would see that that extravagance has been at Bengal,—not at Madras, not at Bombay. The code of

Bombay is superior to that of Bengal in every respect. It is shorter, indeed, because it is not so old! but the process is more simple—native prejudices are more attended to. It even contains some supposed improvements in legislation, which it is now for the first time intended to introduce into the legislation of England. Can any person suppose that that Presidency has been ill-governed which for six years was under the administration of Sir Thomas Munro; or that which having been governed by Mr. Elphinstone, has been since governed by Sir John Malcolm, is now administered by my Lord Clare. Is it probable? I say it is not probable; *it is not true*. The Supreme Government of India might take a very useful lesson of economy from the Governments of Madras and Bombay, which it is proposed to destroy. But more, my Lords, there is to be a new Government—the Supreme Government is to have the power of legislation. In future, there are not to be three, but six Members of the Council of the Supreme Government. Four of them are to be officers of the four Presidencies;* the fifth a *philosopher*: the sixth, a soldier. In what manner can such a Council be conducted? * * * With the assistance of this Council the Governor-General is to legislate for the whole of India. *Can they legislate for distant places as if they were on the spot?* Is it possible for them to legislate for the whole of India, fixed, as they will be, at Calcutta, so satisfactorily as a Council living in the country where the laws are to be applied? It is evident they cannot. Legislation would be much better formed as it has been by a local than by a distant Government.'

"In the House of Commons, among the '*few Members who attended,*' was Mr. Wynn; on the 19th July, 1833, he says,—'he could not approve of the unprecedented and unlimited power vested in the Governor-General and Council, to set aside, at their pleasure, every right and privilege hitherto granted, whether by law or charter, to the European inhabitants of the three Presidencies; neither could he approve of the prohibition, to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, to carry into execution any measure whether important or trifling, without the previous sanction and authority of the Supreme Government.' *That would overwhelm the Supreme Government with unnecessary details; and would strip the subordinate Governments of all authority and credit, reducing them below the level of the Members of the Supreme Council.*

* Where is the Bombay representative?

" And, accordingly, the Supreme Council have taken especial care that all these prophecies should be fulfilled, and the trade of Bombay and Madras is now suffering from the ' crude and ill-digested plans'—in the matter of transit duties—in the restrictions on expenditure for objects of utility—from taking the political agencies in Arabia and Persia, on the Indus, from under the control of the Bombay Governments—but, above all, from the consequent delay in the dispatch of all business, from the necessity of distant references. This state of things must break down very shortly; but the duty of the community of Bombay towards the East India Company, and to their parliamentary friends, is to petition, and to shew them, unequivocally, that they were not false prophets.

" The following sketch of a petition to the House of Lords is submitted, in the hope that something similar may be adopted by the public, not only for addressing that House, but the Commons also :—

" *To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, &c.*

" ' The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay, and the Territories subordinate thereto.

" ' 1.—Humbly sheweth,—That, whereas, by the Act of the ———, of William IV., chapter ———, certain alterations were made in the constitution and powers of the Governments of India, and the East India Company petitioned your Right Hon. House against certain proposed provisions of the said Act, stating, that, by placing an excessive power in the hands of the Governor-General, the power and influence of the Governments of Madras and Bombay would be prejudicially diminished.

" ' 2.—That your petitioners humbly represent, that, from the comparative dearness of the necessaries of life, arising from the difficulties of the transport of grain and goods, they have never been able to compete with the more favored provinces of India. On this account, relief from taxation in the shape of ' transit duties,' was, to them, more essential than it would be to districts better provided by nature with the means of transport.

" ' 3.—That the Council of India, sitting at Calcutta, by which, under the said Act, all legislative enactments are made for the subordinate Presidencies, has sanctioned a measure which relieves the more flourishing provinces from taxation, but which is not allowed to extend to the less prosperous, and always more highly taxed, Presidency of Bombay.

" ' That no person having any knowledge of, or any connec-

tion with, this Presidency, has a seat in the Council of India, from which circumstance your petitioners fear that local interests must naturally sway a Council when legislating for us, which is composed of the following members:—the Governor-General of India, who is also local Governor of Bengal, by a separate commission; two gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service; an officer of the Madras Army; and a member of the English Bar, who has never visited the Bombay Presidency.

“ 5.—That your petitioners humbly pray, that the powers formerly exercised by the Governor in Council of Bombay, be restored to that Board as they were held before the passing of the said recited Act, considering that the constitution of the Board being essentially the same, it may not be out of order to conclude that it will be again, as heretofore, capable of legislating for the benefit of this important portion of British India.

“ ‘ And your Petitioners, &c.’ ”

“ ‘ Bombay, 22d March, 1837.’ ”

VOYAGE OF THE HON. COMPANY'S STEAMER “ ATALANTA.”

[NOTES OF A PASSENGER TO THE CAPE.]

The following is a brief narrative of the voyage of the steamer, as far as the Cape. I shall perhaps take the opportunity of offering such remarks and observations as may seem necessary to the clear understanding of the progress, performance and capabilities of the *Atalanta*, and the impediments she suffered on her way outward. It may be premised that, according to the opinion of the best judges, this vessel was considered a sort of *chef d'œuvre*, as exhibiting the happy combination both of a sailing and of a steam vessel, while, at the same time, she was calculated to answer all the purposes of a war vessel. This opinion was the result of close examination and frequent visits, while she lay in the East India Docks. The President of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors went to see her and minutely examined every part of her; they were accompanied by experienced individuals, and I believe by several naval officers of high reputation. It is sufficient to say that she was highly approved of by the visitors. Besides this public body a great number of private individuals were in the habit of going to see her build and accommodations: in short, she was exposed to public examination and criticism. It may be

stated that she was not the first kind of vessel that had been constructed for similar purposes,—one or two of his Majesty's last steamers have been built for war purposes; they carry a 63 long pounder, which is placed in the centre of the bows and turns on a pivot, so as to revolve and point nearly in all directions; a similar large gun is often placed at the stern; besides, these, they carry two or four long 32 pounders on their quarter deck. The *Atalanta* was prepared for the reception of a gun of this enormous calibre, but the gun was burst in the act of proving it, but one was to be sent out to Bombay immediately. The *Atalanta* at present is only armed with two long 32 pounders. The models of his Majesty's steamers built for war purposes did not vary, it is supposed, very materially from the *Atalanta*. She was built by the celebrated ship-builders Wigram and Green, and her engines were by Maudesley and Field, whose reputation stands very high—on the whole she presented a handsome appearance, although she was in the eyes of many rather long in proportion to her beam.

After leaving the Dock she went down to near Gravesend and made a slight trial which was satisfactory. About the 18th December she departed and reached Falmouth, if recollection is not in fault, in 36 hours, notwithstanding she had to contend with a severe head wind—her sharp bows dashed the waves on each side of her—she rode them beautifully. This was considered a fair and favorable experiment of her speed and of her good qualities as a sea-boat.

At Falmouth she took in her last supply of coal and started on the 29th of December at noon. For the first two days the wind gradually increased, but on Sunday the 1st January it blew a severe gale. We did not make much use of her sails, but found no difficulty in keeping our course; a sea carried away one of the starboard cabins attached to the paddle box, but excepting the breaking up of the wood work no injury was sustained by the vessel. She laboured little and the motion was less than what it would have been in most other steamers and sailing vessels. On Tuesday the 3d January, the wind began to moderate, and on the 4th the weather improved, but on this day, and nearly all the following, we were opposed by a head wind; we passed within sight of Madeira. On Friday morning we saw the Peak of Teneriffe, and made the port of Santa Cruz at four P. M. 6th January, being eight days and four hours from Falmouth. Our detention at Teneriffe till the 11th,

was caused partly by taking a fresh supply of fuel, and partly by the time consumed in the reparation of our paddle-box.

On the 11th January, at 11 A. M. we left Teneriffe, had a fine passage to the Island of Mayo, one of the Cape de Verdes, and reached it on the afternoon of the 15th January. It was a miserable place, with few means of facilitating the shipping of coals—there is no pier: bags of coals were swung down from the rocks; boats were very scarce, and we lay off some distance from the beach. There were not half-a-dozen white people on the Island. They appeared much more interested in lading their own vessels with salt, the only produce of the Island, than with coals. On Saturday, the 21st, we left Mayo, and took our way to Fernando Po. We made a very good passage to Fernando Po, which we reached and cast anchor in Port Clarence, on the 31st January, at 5 P. M.; our average progress as far as this Island per diem, since we left Falmouth, was 210 miles, according to the Captain who made the calculation. We did not leave this Island, from which we took a full supply of coal, say 250 tons, till Sunday, 5th February. From Fernando Po to Table Bay, the passage was tedious; the wind was against us, right in our teeth the whole way, and we encountered the south-east trade wind, blowing to the west of south; our progress was vastly impeded by the wind and the current,—we did not sail the whole time till the last day we were at sea. We occupied fourteen whole days, whereas, we had calculated that we could have effected it in eleven days and a half, at our average rate of steaming.

The *Atalanta* is about 70 feet in length, 29½ beam, and draws 16 feet of water. Her bow is very sharp; she floats well on the water, and labours little at sea. The tremulous motion is less than is experienced in other vessels, and she lays over but little even in severe weather. She is said to carry 300 tons of coals, and on an emergency might possibly carry sufficient for eighteen days' consumption of fuel. The power of her engines is 210 horse power. She has six boilers; they were blown out daily, so that there was never any accumulation of salt. While at sea her engines were in continued operation and never ceased. In a minute the number of revolutions of her paddles varied from 16 to 24—the quantity of coal consumed per diem was not exactly ascertained, but was between 16 and 22 tons a day. The engineers on board were perfectly satisfied with her performances, and considered that she had surpassed

the expectations, sanguine as they had been, of Mr. Field and Mr. Maudesley.

The accommodation on board the *Atalanta* was extremely good. A great improvement had been introduced, and the cabins kept cool, by making a large strata of coals intervene between the cabins and the engine room; these coals were disposed in iron tanks, which, after the consumption of the coal, might be filled with water to act as ballast when she required to be kept deeper in the sea. This contrivance rendered the cabins of the passengers perfectly cool and pleasant. The Saloon or *Salle a Manger* placed at the stern of the vessel, was the coolest part of the ship. It received currents of air from every direction. It may have been in size 12 feet broad by 28 long and about 8 feet high. There were 10 small cabins for passengers, ranged on the other side, right and left beyond the saloon; two of them were larger than the others—the smaller measured about 6 feet by 8 feet and were 8 feet high. They all had ports, which were provided with blinds, windows, and curtains. All these cabins opened into the steerage, and the companion ladder was conveniently placed. All these cabins raised that part of the deck of the vessel above the more forward part, and formed a kind of poop, affording a nice long and agreeable walk for the passengers, very considerably elevated above the rest of the vessel. The saloon and cabins were well provided, the former furnished handsomely and venetianed throughout with mahogany, the latter contained wash-hand-stands and bed-frames which folded up.

The above description of the *Atalanta* is given, as it is conceived it may not be uninteresting, to those who may not have had the opportunity of perusing any previous sketch. The progress of the *Atalanta* from the Cape to Bombay, as appeared in most of the Indian papers, and may be referred to for further particulars, in addition to the above detail of her voyage as far as the Cape.

I shall conclude this paper by stating that in my opinion the severe gale she experienced in the Bay of Biscay, and off the Coast of Portugal on the 1st and 2d, and part of the 3d of Jan., sufficiently proves the strength of the materials of which she is constructed, and the ease with which she conducted herself shows that she is amply strong enough to encounter the most severe weather she is ever likely to be exposed to, without

any more risk than that to which the best built vessels are subject to usually. For proof of this, it may be mentioned that she brought out nearly three hundred thousand pounds in bullion, and this bullion was insured at a very low rate of interest, not more, perhaps, than one and a half per cent.—Whatever the rate was, it was very low indeed. If there is any part of the “Atalanta” that is weak, it is her upper works; these are considered slight, as was shewn by her paddle-box cabin having been carried away; but her hull is built of the strongest materials, and the greatest care and attention were paid to render this part strong, durable, and lasting.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

We are convinced that our readers will accept with pleasure a summary we purpose giving of the rise and progress (rather perhaps the “rise and fall”) of the above penal settlement. We think that a correct view of the subject may be had by three or four short articles in this Magazine, embodying the most important facts, and some of the best remarks that have issued from various writers on the colony. At all events, if our examination of the subject should not prove sufficiently lucid, it may, at least, have the power to attract the necessary attention to certain extant works on New South Wales, less read than they deserve to be.

At the head of these works we consider Dr. Lang’s account &c. of New South Wales, a production of some standing, and of which a new edition, with additional information up to the present time, has just been sent us for review. We shall have occasion to refer to this author as we proceed in tracing the past and present condition of New South Wales. Mr. Mudie’s volumes, and a number of pamphlets by Dr. Lang, Mr. Bannister, &c. also offer much information for our purpose.

Having recommended Dr. Lang’s work on the colony as the best we have seen, it will be necessary to describe its character. It is termed an Historical and Statistical account, &c. &c. &c., and the new edition is in two thick 8vo. volumes; the first of which enters lengthily into an examination of the early condition of the colony, the character of its Governors, and their Governments; their views, the amount and distribution of the colonial population; of the produce and trade, and of the reve-

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nue and expenditure, the present state of agriculture, &c., to which is added an appendix, containing a number of Government orders, which have either tended to the advancement or deterioration of the colonial interests. Some commercial statistics of value are superadded; as the amount of imports and exports, &c.

The second volume contains many useful observations that have resulted from the author's travels to all parts of the colony: on the employment and character of the convicts; and on the agricultural and geological features of the colony; its climate and diseases. Dr. Lang also enumerates the localities in New South Wales at present open to emigration; and estimates the state of morals and religion, and whilst examining the latter topic, relates a long story of wrongs that himself endured whilst endeavouring to advance the morality of the colonists by establishing the Australian College. It appears to us from the narrative, that the Doctor has done much for the colony in this respect, and has been ill repaid for it, as others have been for similar efforts. The fact is, the authorities fear, and therefore are glad to crush those men whose minds can fathom the extent of misgovernment, and can project great schemes for its improvement. Such schemes are often respected and applied, but the projectors of them are always loaded with contumely, and driven from the colony as dangerous to the local government. Their fair fame is filched from them, and the robbers of it prosper by its instrumentality, whilst the victim may be prowling about the streets of London neglected and in degrading penury.

Dr. Lang's work cannot be considered as strictly an historical record of New South Wales: it is at best but a sketchy history; nevertheless the body of it contains elements that might better serve the purpose of a careful compiler. These elements run to a careless luxuriance in this work. The rich flower and the common weed intertwine with each other, and, as in nature, the weed struggles with the stem of a better plant to choke it and destroy its beauties.

There is also a foppishness about these volumes that is much in bad taste. It is extremely pedantic to head each chapter of a steady historical production, with scraps of poetry just as is done with novels. So fond is the doctor of Latin quotations, that he crams them into his sentences at every page, and is also so kind as always to translate them for the edification of unclas-

sical readers. His translations are sometimes remarkable free.
Per se ;—

—————“ *Cui potenter erit res,
Nec facundia deseret hanc, nec lucidus ordo.*—Hor.

Rendered thus :—

“ She who has taken a copious libation of colonial gin, will neither want eloquence nor distinct arrangement.”

Which we will allow to be an improvement on the college rule of translating as literally as possible.

The Doctor is frequently merry in his latinities, as also in his many selections from popular poets. He reminds us of Dr Pangloss, in the old comedy, who never speaks in the play, but a bit of Shakspeare or Horace comes trippingly from his tongue. It must be said, that however orthodox, Dr. Lang is at any rate a merry and sprightly writer, and if his book does not always instruct, it never flags for want of interest of some kind or another.

We will now proceed in the first part of our task of detailing the rise and progress of the colony of New South Wales. It is supererogatory to enter with much minuteness into its very early state. For such information we must refer our readers to the works we have already named.

Passing then over the particulars of the progressive discovery of New Holland; of the establishment of a British colony at Port Jackson, and of the state of the colony during the administrations of Governors Phillip, Hunter, and King, we approach the period when the colony appeared to have shaken off its crude cuticle, and to be progressing towards a state whose elements of government were not contemptible in comparison with those of its great prototype—England. From the Governorship of Macquarie to that of the present day, many important improvements in the laws, the customs, and the institutions have taken place, and, it must be added, many palpable abuses of a serious nature have still remained untouched. The mother country has proved indeed but a bad mother to New South Wales. Till lately, she has never thought of the latter, save when some candidate* for a colonial appointment became clamorous, and then England has only interfered to frame some

* An instance occurred but the other day. Our readers must be acquainted with the fact, that the *Master* of the present ministry himself admits that he was induced to offer a colonial appointment to a late M. P., in order to attain a certain political end, quite disconnected from the interests of the colony in question.—*Ed. E. I. M.*

situation under the local administration to admit the new officer. In this manner the system of government has been tampered with, and consequently betrays so many abuses. Fearing each other, the numerous officials of New South Wales have been and are playing a game, whose object is not the welfare of the people or the settlement, but how to best retain their own places, and make them best productive to their purse strings.

The oldest and most palpable evil in the policy of New South Wales, was the unrestrained practice of importing ardent spirits, and allowing the same to become a regular medium of exchange in the colony in lieu of the usual currency which had become scarce; this evil was fortunately destroyed under Governor Bligh. It will best suit our plan to make passing allusion to the more prominent events of this Governor's administration.

Governor Bligh, by many philanthropic acts, greatly improved the condition of the colonists at a time when such assistance was much needed. He made a tour of inspection in the agricultural districts of the colony, inquiring successively into the circumstances and resources of each of the settlers, and taking a list of the articles of household consumption, which each informed him he stood in need of, as well as of the quantity of beef, pork, wheat or maize, which he thought he was likely to be able to *turn into* his Majesty's stores in the course of the ensuing season; and according to the idea he was thus enabled to form of each settler's wants and abilities, he gave him an order forthwith on the commissariat for the articles which he judged it requisite for him to receive, the price of which he was to pay in produce at a certain fixed rate at the ensuing harvest.

But, in endeavouring to alleviate the condition of the poor, Governor Bligh gave offence to the rich and influential of the colony. A Mr. Macarthur, at the time a wealthy ship-owner of Sydney, being disposed for a little speculation, found out that a pretty considerable draw of specie might be effected in the colony by working a still, and he sought to trade with that which the Government had but lately denied the colonists. The still was accordingly ordered from England and landed at Sydney; whereupon the Governor seized it as forfeit to the state. It is unnecessary to follow the intricacies of the question of "right and wrong" which ensued—suffice it one harsh word produced another, and so on until Mr. Macarthur was imprisoned, and ultimately arraigned for abetting an insurrectionary movement; in fact, a

quiet kind of insurrection resulted, and Governor Bligh was superseded by a sort of republican government; meantime the late Governor fled to the agricultural districts of the colony; however, the affair in due course became known to England, and the appointment of a new Governor in Major General Macquarie set all to rights again.

Under Macquarie the colony began to prosper; its ancient evils were eradicated, although new ones were engendering. During this Governor's administration, the efficacy of the transportation system began to be properly tested, and as subsequent events have shewn, that system has proved, and is proving by no means favorable to the welfare of the colony in many important points. Its demoralizing effects in particular demand the abrogation of ~~the~~ system entirely, if no other arguments should be put forward against it.

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to Dr. Lang for the following summary of the character and administration of Governor Macquarie, which we have drawn from a chapter of Dr. Lang's historical account of the colony.

"Lachlan Macquarie, Esq., assumed the Government of the colony on the 28th of December, 1809, and retained it for the long period of twelve years, or till the first of Dec., 1821.

"The era of Governor Macquarie is not unfrequently referred to as the commencement of the prosperity and the rising greatness of the British colony of New South Wales. He is styled the father of the colony; and one of the favorite modes of exciting the popular feeling against the late colonial administration was to contrast it with that of Governor Macquarie. I was induced, says Dr. Lang, whose opinions we are now using, for a time, to receive these representations myself without hesitation and without suspicion; but a closer examination has induced me to qualify them with a few grains of salt.

"Governor Macquarie entered on the Government of New South Wales under the most favorable auspices. The New South Wales Corps, which had long controlled the Government and repressed the energies of the colony, being at length ordered home to England, there was no organized body in the country to counteract his measures; and he had the 73d regiment of the line, which had no previous connection with its inhabitants, to support them. With a comparatively unlimited command of British money and convict labour, he had the experience of up

wards of twenty years to guide him in regard to the best mode of expending the one, and of employing the other, for the benefit of the settlement; and, as the grand experiment for which the colony had been originally established had now been under trial for a long series of years, it required only common discernment to ascertain, and common sense to pursue, what was best calculated to promote the welfare of the free, and to hasten the reformation of the convict population. In short, Governor Macquarie had the remodelling of the whole political and moral frame-work of the colony most completely in his power; and the position he thus occupied for a long series of years was consequently, in a moral and political light, much more commanding, much more influential, and much more important to the colony in all future time, than that of any of his successors.

“ Governor Macquarie commenced his administration by issuing two proclamations, agreeably to the instructions with which he had been charged by his Majesty’s Ministers: the first was declaratory of the King’s displeasure at the late mutinous proceedings in the colony; the second rendered null and void all the acts of the interim Government; leaving the Governor, however, a discretionary power to act, both in regard to the past and the future, agreeably to the dictates of his own judgment. In the exercise of this power, he ratified most of the acts of the provisional government, honored its bills on the Treasury, and confirmed for the most part its grants of land.

“ One of the first duties of a Governor in a new colony is to open practicable lines of communication between its different settlements, and to render its available territory easily accessible; and there is no colony in the empire so happily circumstanced in this respect, or in which the Governor can discharge this part of his duty with so much efficiency, as New South Wales.

“ Governor Macquarie’s exertions in this respect were above all praise. There had been a sort of road previous to his arrival between Sydney and Parramatta, which had been continued to Windsor and Richmond, to afford the numerous settlers on the Hawkesbury an easy access to the capital. This line of road, extending about forty-five miles, Governor Macquarie greatly improved. He also constructed a good road to Liverpool, a settlement about twenty miles from Sydney, which he had formed on the banks of George’s river, a navigable stream of

minor consequence, which empties itself into Botany Bay; and he subsequently continued it in different directions to the westward and south-westward, viz, to the Cow-pastures, the district of Bringelly, and the agricultural settlements of Campbelltown, Airds, and Appin.

“ But the greatest achievement effected by Governor Macquarie in the way of road-making, was the road across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, a flourishing settlement about one hundred and thirty miles to the westward of Sydney. In 1813, three gentlemen, whose names deserve to be honorably mentioned, viz., Mr. Wentworth the barrister, and Messrs. Lawson and Blaxland, two respectable settlers of old standing in the colony, determined, during a severe drought which had burnt up the ~~herbage~~ in the eastern part of the territory, and caused a severe mortality among the cattle, to cross the Blue Mountains, the seemingly impassable adamantine wall of the colony, in search of a pastoral country to the westward. The attempt had repeatedly been made before, but always without success. Mr. Caley, a botanist, had penetrated to the greatest distance reached by any previous adventurer among the mountain ranges; but had been obliged at last to give up the attempt to cross the mountains, after erecting a heap of stones at a spot which has since been called Caley’s Repulse, and which he considered the *ne plus ultra* of Australian discovery to the westward. It is certainly a most remarkable locality; nothing being visible in any direction but immense masses of weather-beaten sandstone rock towering over each other in all the sublimity of desolation; while a deep chasm, intersecting a lofty ridge covered with blasted trees, seems to present an insurmountable barrier to all farther progress. This barrier, however, was happily surmounted, though with incredible difficulty, and the loss of several of their beasts of burden, by the gentlemen I have mentioned; who succeeded at length in reaching a most extensive tract of open pastoral country to the westward, to which thousands of the famished sheep and cattle of the colony were immediately driven across the mountains from the eastern section of the territory.

“ As it was of great importance to the colony, in the circumstances in which it was then placed, to render the vast extent of available country which had thus been laid open easily-accessible, Governor Macquarie immediately placed the whole

of the disposable convict labour of the colony on the mountain-tract, which the resolute discoverers had successfully pursued, and in a period of time incredibly short succeeded, chiefly by dint of promises and rewards, in forming a good road to Bathurst, of which at least fifty miles traverse an extent of country the most rugged, mountainous, and sterile imaginable. indeed, there was a vigour about Governor Macquarie's administration, of which even at this distance of time it is quite refreshing to contemplate the effects; and which, under the guidance of a better regulated judgment, would have led to the happiest results. The whole extent of road constructed during Governor Macquarie's administration, was two hundred and seventy-six miles; and along this whole extent substantial wooden bridges were constructed wherever they were required.

"The number of public buildings of every description erected by Governor Macquarie, not only in Sydney and Parramatta, but in all the other settlements of the colony, as well as in the principal settlements of Van Dieman's Land, which was then a dependency of New South Wales, would almost exceed belief.

"I am not prepared, however, (says Dr. Lang) to regard this part of Governor Macquarie's procedure with unqualified approbation. 'It has been his misfortune,' observes Mr. Commissioner Bigge, in his report to the House of Commons on the state of the colony of New South Wales during Governor Macquarie's administration, 'to mistake the improvement and embellishment of the towns for proofs of the solid prosperity of the colonists, and to forget that the labour by which these objects have been procured, was a source of heavy expense to the British treasury, and that other means of employment might have been tried and resorted to; the effect of which would have been to regulate in a cheaper and less ostentatious form, the progress of colonization and punishment.'

"Indeed, Governor Macquarie appears to have been remarkably distinguished for what the phrenologists would denominate 'a remarkably full development of the organ of constructiveness, together with a somewhat sizeable organ of vanity.' Now, in so far as the former of these propensities led his Excellency to lay down an entirely new plan for the town of Sydney, (which, previous to his arrival, was a mere assemblage of paltry erections, holding a sort of intermediate place between a hut and a house, and disposed in every possible form of irregularity and confusion,) and to inspire its inhabitants with a laudable regard for external appearances, it was evidently highly bene-

ficial to the colony; for in these respects the town of Sydney undoubtedly owes every thing to Governor Macquarie. But, in so far as these propensities led his Excellency to erect numerous public buildings of very questionable utility, or rather of no utility whatever in the actual circumstances of the colony, for the purpose apparently of transmitting his own Celtic name to succeeding generations, and thereby to keep whole hordes of convict mechanics and labourers congregated in the towns of the colony, instead of dispersing them as widely as possible, and employing them in the clearing of land and the formation of agricultural settlements all over the territory;—they occasioned a most extravagant and wasteful expenditure of British money and proved a fruitful source of colonial demoralization.

“ There is, doubtless, some allowance to be made for Governor Macquarie’s peculiar situation, in being left by the British Government to find employment as he could for the constantly increasing convict population of the colony, for whose labour there was necessarily but a very inadequate demand on the part of the free emigrant inhabitants of the territory.

“ As there was comparatively little demand for convict labour for agricultural purposes on the part of private individuals, or for opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers, from the almost total cessation of emigration to the territory, Governor Macquarie was tempted to employ a large number of the convicts in the erection of public buildings, of very little utility to the colony generally, in the chief towns of the territory.

“ To a person of genuine philanthropy it cannot fail to be a subject of regret, that the whole of the money which was thus unnecessarily and extravagantly expended, should have been extracted from the pockets of the people already overburdened with the triple load of taxes, and tithes, and poor-rates; but it is aggravating in the highest degree to reflect, that through the mistaken policy, I might almost call it the absolute infatuation, of Major-General Macquarie, in this particular, a very large proportion of that expenditure, which was so willingly borne by the representatives of a right-generous and noble nation, under the idea of its being all carefully and judiciously applied in promoting the moral and general welfare of their own miserable out-casts, should have been actually incurred in carrying on a process of demoralization in the convict colony of New South Wales, and in preventing the attainment of the chief

end for which that colony was originally established—the reformation of its convict population.

“ The demoralizing influence indirectly resulting from the gratification of Governor Macquarie’s taste for public buildings, cannot be more fitly illustrated than in the plan he pursued for the erection of a general hospital in Sydney. Had the convicts been dispersed over the territory in the way I have suggested, an hospital of comparatively small dimensions would have been sufficient at head-quarters: at all events, a plain, substantial edifice was all that was wanted for such a purpose, till the expense of erecting ornamental buildings could be borne by the revenue of the colony. The colonial architect, however, having submitted to Governor Macquarie a plan of a spacious and costly edifice, consisting of a centre building and two detached wings, to be erected of cut stone, with a double verandah or covered portico, completely surrounding each of the three piles of building, he determined that it should by all means be carried into effect. With this view, as there were comparatively few artificers among the convicts at the time when this measure was resolved on, he made an agreement, on the part of the colonial Government, with Messrs. D’Arcy Wentworth, Blaxcell, and Riley, by which these gentlemen stipulated to erect a building agreeably to the plan proposed, on condition of receiving a certain quantity of rum from the King’s store, and of having the sole right to purchase, or to land free of duty, all the ~~valent~~ spirits that should be imported into the colony for a term of years. The *Rum Hospital*, as it was called at the time, was accordingly erected on these conditions; and, standing as it does, on the summit of one of the two ridges on which the town of Sydney is built, with a valley terminating in the beautiful inlet called Sydney Cove between, it is, doubtless, a highly interesting and striking feature in the general aspect of one of the most thriving and best situated commercial towns in the world.

“ In the year 1824, the Rum Hospital was calculated to be worth £20,000. I am confident as good a building could now be erected for £10,000. The quantity of Bengal rum which the contractors received from Government was 60,000 gallons, which at the time was worth the whole estimated cost of the building. The monopoly was for three years; it was afterwards extended to three and a half, or four; and, as the contractors could purchase spirits at three shillings, and retail them at forty, it was supposed to be worth at least £100,000. In short, the monopoly was a sort of *regium donum*, or royal gift,

over and above the fair market price of the article bargained for.

“ The lavish expenditure of British money in the erection of numerous public buildings of minor utility, and the extraordinary facility which was thus afforded to the emancipated convict population for indulging in every species of unhallowed dissipation, tended even to neutralize the most judicious measures which Governor Macquarie had himself adopted for their progressive reformation. A measure, for instance, of vast importance to the colony, which Governor Macquarie pursued with much greater zeal than success, was the formation of an agricultural population from the class of emancipated convicts. Adhering to the principle on which Governor Phillip had been empowered to act, by the British Government, Governor Macquarie gave grants of thirty acres of land each to persons of this class on attaining their freedom. But there was this important difference between the system pursued by Governor Phillip and that of Governor Macquarie: Governor Phillip gave such grants of land only to individuals of good character, who, he had reason to believe, would settle upon the land, and make a good use of it; Governor Macquarie, on the contrary, appears to have given them indiscriminately to all; and whereas it was certainly ~~by~~ no means the intention of the British Government that such grants of land should in any case be given to emancipated convicts for the purpose of being sold, it is, nevertheless, a notorious fact, that by far the greater number of Governor Macquarie's grants of this kind were never taken possession of by the grantees, but were sold immediately, and generally for ruin.

“ During the long course of his administration, however, Governor Macquarie succeeded in settling many families of emancipated convicts on small farms in various parts of the territory; as for instance, along the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean rivers, and at the agricultural settlements of Campbelltown and Appin; and had subsequent events not reduced many of these families to debts and difficulties, and obliged them at last to sell their farms, the result would doubtless have been exceedingly pleasing to the eye of philanthropy.

“ It is allowed on all hands, that Governor Macquarie neither countenanced nor encouraged the class of free emigrant settlers throughout the colony, and that his procedure in this respect operated in so far as a complete check to emigration. He had been expressly enjoined in his letter of instructions from his Majesty's Ministers, to pay particular attention to those free

settlers who had exerted themselves in favor of Governor Bligh ; but he entirely neglected them. In short, his Excellency's maxim was, ' New South Wales is a country for the reformation of convicts ; free people have no right to come to it.' He had, doubtless, been strongly prejudiced against the class generally by the officers of the New South Wales Corps, to whom the free settlers were of course politically obnoxious, in consequence of their adhering to the deposed Governor.

" Besides, it is reported on good authority, that immediately after his arrival in the colony, Governor Macquarie was advised by Lieut.-Colonel (now General) Foveaux, who then commanded the New South Wales Corps, to bring forward, as much as possible, the emancipated convicts, or as they are technically styled in the colony, the emancipists. This advice appears to have been followed with all the promptness and decision of his energetic character ; for, on the 12th of January, 1810, that is, *before he had been a month in the colony*, he appointed Andrew Thomson, a Scotchman of this class, to the office of the magistracy—an appointment, for which there had been no precedent in the previous history of the colony, and which can scarcely be justified on the plea of necessity. Governor Macquarie had, it seems, given some personal offence to Colonel Foveaux, and this apparently benevolent advice was the method which that officer employed of repaying the compliment ; for, in reference to that advice, Colonel Foveaux is reported to have observed to his secretary, Lieut. Finucane, ' that he had now placed a blister on Governor Macquarie which he would never be able to remove.'

" Governor Macquarie was certainly of an arbitrary disposition ; and his prejudices, in regard to the two classes of the free population of the colony, may perhaps have been a little embittered by the personal opposition he sometimes experienced, in regard to his favorite measures, from some of the free emigrant settlers. It is related, at least, that a reputable individual of this class having transmitted representations against his measures to the Secretary of State, Governor Macquarie, doubtless under the influence of strong irritation, observed, in reply, ' that there were only two classes of individuals in New South Wales—those who had been convicted, and those who ought to have been so.'

" As involving a system of penal discipline and reform, Governor Macquarie's administration of the Government of New South Wales was unquestionably a failure. In the disposal

and employment of the convicts during his Government, these great objects of the original establishment of the colony were, if not uniformly, at least too frequently, postponed by objects of far inferior importance. In this opinion I am not singular. After enumerating the different kinds of labour in which convicts were employed on the Government establishments, Mr. Commissioner Bigge confirms it in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons.

"I am also constrained, from a sovereign regard to truth, to remark, that the principle on which emancipation, tickets of leave, and other indulgencies, were too frequently granted to convicts by Governor Macquario, had a direct tendency to preclude the reformation of the convict, and to obliterate from his mind all sense of criminality." Convicts who had either brought money with them to the colony,—the fruit, perhaps, of their knavery in England,—or whose wives had followed them out with their accumulated and dishonest savings, or who had originally moved in a higher sphere in society than the mere labourer,—not unfrequently received tickets of leave on their arrival in Sydney, and were immediately placed in as comfortable circumstances as they had ever known in England, besides possessing facilities for making money such as they could never have anticipated in the mother country. Persons in these circumstances, moreover, had only to render some small service to the Government, as in supplying horses and carts for an expedition of discovery, for conveying the Governor's baggage when travelling in the interior, or for carrying stores and provisions to some road party, to obtain emancipation or entire freedom in the colony; while it not unfrequently happened that others obtained similar indulgences through the recommendations of unprincipled magistrates, superintendents, or overseers, to whom they had rendered private services as the price of their corrupt influence. Of thirty-nine convict labourers on the Bathurst road, three obtained free pardons; one, a ticket of leave; and thirty-five, emancipations; while seven convicts holding tickets of leave received emancipations merely for supplying horses and carts for the carriage of provisions and stores: nay, a convict who had been transported for the second time, and who, on his arrival in Sydney, had obtained a ticket of leave, and was allowed to open a public-house at Parramatta, obtained his emancipation for merely sending a horse and cart, under the charge of his assigned convict servant, to assist in conveying provisions and stores to the road-parties.

" Governor Macquarie's early efforts ' to bring forward' the emancipists had received much and perhaps injudicious commendation from the Parliamentary Committee on Transportation in the year 1812; and, although Earl Bathurst endeavoured afterwards to put him on his guard against the evil consequences that might ensue from incautiously pushing such a principle to extremities; the circumstance appears to have not only confirmed him in his adherence to the course he was pursuing, but to have induced him to adopt every possible means of rendering it virtually imperative on all and sundry to follow his example.

" That Governor Macquarie was right in the abstract, in endeavouring to restore to society individuals who had given undoubted evidence of their thorough reformation, is undeniable; but the method he employed in effecting that praiseworthy object was not less objectionable, than his selection of individual emancipists for putting his benevolent experiment to the test was peculiarly injudicious. It may be laid down as a general principle, that if an individual who has been a convict becomes thoroughly reformed, he will exhibit a retiring disposition, and court obscurity; and that, on the contrary, if a person of this class is obtrusive in his demeanour, and ready on every occasion to thrust himself on the society of those who still regard him with aversion or suspicion, there is a moral certainty of his not being reformed at all. Governor Macquarie's reformed characters were unfortunately of the latter description; and his Excellency having taken extraordinary pains to have them forced into society, it was not at all wonderful that a considerable majority of the reputable portion of the inhabitants of the colony should refuse to submit to his dictation in a matter so entirely beyond the province of a Governor, and that much bitterness of feeling should be the unhappy result of the ill-managed experiment.

" These efforts of Governor Macquarie were particularly obnoxious to most of the officers of the 46th and 48th regiments, as well as to certain of the civil officers and other respectable inhabitants of the colony; and as Governor Macquarie was unfortunately subject to the common weakness of military Governors, in regarding as the enemies of his person and government all who were not disposed to make an entire surrender of their own judgments and feelings to his; the usual scenes of colonial warfare, crimination and recrimination, ensued; and these jarrings had, in this particular

instance, the singularly unhappy effect of making the two classes, of which society is composed in the Australian colonies, regard each other with much more unfriendly feelings than if no such injudicious attempts to unite them had ever been made. These feelings still subsist; but, as the management of the colonial press, which, in the hands of thoroughly unprincipled and worthless characters of the class of emancipated convicts, has hitherto been the most influential agent in keeping them alive for the worst of purposes, has at length passed into other and better hands;—there is reason to hope that the moral evils of which they have long been productive in colonial society will now be gradually neutralized. .

“ I should be sorry, however, to do so much injury to the memory of Governor Macquarie, as not to inform the reader that his errors were rather errors of the understanding than of the heart. He had evidently taken up a wrong idea of his duty in the very peculiar circumstances in which he was placed; and being a man of much decision of character on the one hand, and a stranger on the other to that acuteness of moral sense which often compensates for obtuseness of intellectual vision, he was apt to push every thing to extremes. He encouraged and promoted marriage in those quarters in which a very different mode of life had been previously connived at; and, in externals at least, the colony assumed quite a different aspect under his vigorous and energetic management from what it had previously worn. Towns were planned or improved during his government; and the inhabitants were encouraged, by grants of land or other inexpensive gratuities, to erect substantial buildings. I have already noticed the discovery of the Bathurst country; the district of Argyle, the grand outlet to a well-watered agricultural and pastoral country of vast extent to the south-westward was also discovered during his administration. The Lachlan and Macquarie rivers, to the westward of the Blue Mountains, were traced by Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor-General, till they gradually disappeared in vast swamps in the western interior; and the river Hastings, with a large extent of pastoral country to the westward, called Liverpool Plains, was discovered to the northward. The agricultural penal settlement of Emu Plains, at the eastern base of the Blue Mountains, was formed during the government of Major General Macquarie, as also the penal settlements of Newcastle at the mouth of the River Hunter, and of Port Macquarie at the mouth of the Hastings.

“ The highest talents and the most extensive acquirements are uniformly found conjoined with some weakness or other, to remind us of the condition of our mortal existence. Governor Macquarie’s weakness was a rabid desire for immortality, that took a singular delight in having his name affixed to every thing that required a name in the colony ; whether public buildings or remarkable localities, places, persons, or things. It was said of Greece by one of the ancient Roman poets, ‘ There is not a stone i’ the land without a name.’* On my first arrival in the colony, shortly after the close of Governor Macquarie’s administration, it appeared to me that a similar remark might with almost equal propriety have been made of New South Wales ; with this difference, however,—that in the latter case the name for every thing was *Macquarie*. The Governor’s weakness in this particular being easily discovered, the calculating colonists found it their interest to affix his Excellency’s name to any thing he had given them in the shape of landed property, as in that case they were almost sure to obtain an extension of their grants. A worthy colonist, with whom I was sufficiently acquainted to learn the circumstance a few years ago, had at one time no fewer than two farms and a son—all called Macquarie.

“ A propensity of this kind on the part of the ruler was likely to be a fruitful subject of ridicule ~~with those~~ who were dissatisfied with his measures ; and the following instance of this species of colonial humour is not undeserving of preservation. The late Dr. Townson, LL.D., a gentleman of very superior literary and scientific acquirements, who had published a volume of *Travels in Hungary*, and had afterwards settled in New South Wales, was on some occasion entertaining a party of visitors at his residence, a few miles beyond the settlement of Liverpool, by shewing them his extensive and well-stocked garden and orchard. One of the party, observing an insect on one of the trees in the grounds, asked the doctor, who was an eminent naturalist, what its name was. The doctor replied, with the utmost gravity, ‘ It is a species of bug that abounds in the live timber of the colony : it has not yet got a name ; but I propose that it should be called *Cimex Macquarianus* or the *Macquarie Bug*.’

“ After a long and laborious administration of nearly twelve years Major General Macquarie was succeeded in the govern-

* Nullum sine nomine saxum.—*Juvenal*.

ment of New South Wales on the first of December, 1821, by Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B.. He returned to his native land immediately after, and died, much and justly regretted by a large proportion of the colonists, in the year 1824."

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. H. S. CONWAY, C. B., LATE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MADRAS ARMY.**

It appears that the Brigadier reached Bompcechurlah, a station about 12 miles on this side of Nackrycul, and about 45 from the Kistnah, on Friday, May 12, and shortly after arriving at the Bungalow, feeling, as he said, a little unwell, and as a timely precaution, he took eight grains of calomel, after which he ate a hearty breakfast. About the middle of the day he complained of exhaustion, and lay down. He suffered severely from the effects of the medicine, during the day and night, but felt himself well enough to continue his journey the following morning. (Saturday, the 13th,) and to ride the latter part of the march. He arrived at Nackrycul weak and exhausted, and received from the apothecary attending him, a draught to stop the effects of the medicine. He breakfasted at 10, with his party, and, shortly after that meal, was taken with spasms in his feet, and hands, and stomach,—these continued throughout the day. His attendants administered every relief in their power, by rubbing him on the different parts as they were attacked; and the apothecary, from time to time, administered ether, &c. About three o'clock, a messenger was sent to Guntoor, about forty miles distant, for a medical man. The Brigadier opposed this, saying, that before the Doctor could arrive, he should either be gone or much better. Until 6 o'clock in the evening, he continued sensible, occasionally dozing, but repeatedly awaking with the pain of the returning spasms. He did not speak during this time. At about 6 o'clock he fell into a sleep, and only awoke again once before he breathed his last. He expired, without a groan or a struggle, about 8 o'clock.

By means of great exertions, his remains were consigned to the earth on Sunday, about 12 o'clock. The service was read by Lieutenant Cadell of the Artillery, who was at Nackrycul on his way to Hyderabad, when Colonel Conway arrived.

We have been kindly furnished with the means of giving our readers the following short account of the career and brilliant services of this distinguished officer:—

On the 28th May, 1794, he was appointed Cadet of Infantry, of the season 1793. He arrived at Calcutta on the 5th January, and at Madras on the 5th October, 1795, having, during the intermediate period, been detained at Calcutta on duty. Since that period, with the exception of about five months absence to the sea-coast, on sick certificate, in 1795, and a month on furlough, in 1832, he never was absent from his duty, nor had any furlough either to Europe or in India. He served in the Infantry from 1795 to 1799. In 1796, he commanded a corps of European artificers, formed for the siege of Colombo. In 1797, he commanded the light company of the 2d Madras European regiment, on the Manilla expedition, and was selected by General St. Leger, who commanded the division of the expedition at Penang, to act as Adjutant to the 3d battalion, and returned with it to the coast, with a view to his removal into the Cavalry,—there being a prospect of a war with Tippoo, and the European regiment being destined to garrison the Moluccas. After the Mysore campaign, he was sent to Arcot, and appointed Adjutant to the 6th regiment Light Cavalry, a newly raised corps. He acted as Riding-Master as well as Adjutant; performed the duties of Cantonment Adjutant and Postmaster of Arcot; was reviewed with his regiment, and marched to join General Dugald Campbell, on field-service in the Ceded Districts, within eleven months from the date on which the first drafts joined the regiment. In 1809, he was selected by Sir George Barlow to be Adjutant-General of the Army, having previously held the Deputy Adjutant-Generalship of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force for four years. In 1812, he introduced into the army, and organized under the auspices of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Rifle and Light Infantry corps, the value and utility of which arm of the service is sufficiently well known. We must not omit to mention, that, in the war against the confederated Mahratta Chieftains, in 1803-4-5 and part of 6, he acted as Brigade-Major of the Cavalry brigade, with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and that he frequently acted, during the campaign, as Secretary and Brigade Major to Colonel Stephenson, commanding that force. On the 31st October, 1828, Colonel Conway was deputed by the Madras Government on a special mission to Bengal, to enquire into the comparative state of the armies of the three Presidencies, and returned on the 2d April 1830. On the 8th November, 1831, he was appointed by Government to inspect and report upon the Silladar Horse of the Mysore Go-

vernment, and to examine the accounts and arrears of pay due to them. His recent promotion to the rank of Brigadier, and appointment to the command of Hyderabad, are still fresh in the memory of our readers,

The campaigns and expeditions on which Brigadier Conway was employed, during his long and eventful period of service, may be thus summed up; viz,—expedition to Ceylon in 1796, under the command of Colonel James Stuart—expedition to Manilla in 1797, under Major-General Sir James Craig—Mysore campaign, under Major-General Harris, in 1799—campaign in the Ceded Districts, under Major-General Dugald Campbell, in 1801 and 1802—campaign against the confederated Mahratta Chiefs in 1803-4-5, and part of 1806, under the command of Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, Colonels Stevenson, Halliburton and Lang, respectively—campaign against Rajah Mahopet Ram who had rebelled against the Nizam, in 1807, under the command of Colonel T. G. Montresor—in 1815, he served with the army of reserve assembled on the Tcenbudra, under the personal command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hyslop, Commander-in-chief—in 1817-18, he served in the campaign against Holkar and the Pindaries, with the army of the Deckan, under the personal command of Sir T. Hyslop.

Few officers of the Indian army have been present at more battles, sieges, &c., than the late Brigadier Conway. In 1796, (February 12,) he was present at the battle of Colombo, in the siege of that place. In 1799, he was present at the battle of Malavilly, and various other skirmishes and affairs of out-posts, and, in the same year, at the siege of Seringapatam. In 1801 and 1802, he shared in all the forced marches with General Campbell, in the Ceded Districts, and at the different assaults and affairs during that service. He was detached in command of a squadron of Cavalry, and a few companies of Infantry, to blockade the Polygar Forts of Tippoo Reddy Pillay, Shaiklee-poor, and Warsapoor, in the Cummum District; but, finding it impossible to execute any orders, owing to the jungle running close up to the wall, he took advantage of the gates being open to surprise the Fort of Tippoo Reddy Pillay, by riding into it a little before day-light, at the head of a Havildar's party of Cavalry, supported by his squadron, and, after some opposition, made the garrison prisoners. He marched again in a few hours, and found the Fort of Shaiklee-poor evacuated. He then pursued his march during the night, about thirty miles, and having

by surprise occupied an accessible breach in one of the bastions of Narsapoor, by a dismounted party, the garrison surrendered at day-break. In 1803, he was engaged in several affairs and skirmishes with the enemy, at different periods of the campaign. He was employed to reconnoitre the enemy's camp on the 8th and 10th September, and led (as a guide) the columns which made the night attacks on Scindiah's camp, in the vicinity of Budnapoor. He accompanied the storming party of Jaulnah, and commanded the party which took possession of the town of Berhampore. He was present at the sieges of Jaulnah, Asseerghur, and Gwalghur: battle of Argaum; with Colonel Stevenson's division on the flank of Sir Arthur Wellesley's division, at the Battle of Assaye.—In 1804, he was present at the sieges of Chandore, Galna, and the assault upon Jasselgaum.—Commanded an extensive convoy from Madras to Aurungabad, consisting of young officers, recruits, remount horses, medical and military stores, clothing, &c., &c., for the armies in advance, and was joined at Hyderabad by 10,000 Brinjaries with rice.—The timely arrival of this convoy enabled Colonels Wallace and Halliburton, with their respective divisions, to open the second campaign; and he was on this occasion honored by the acknowledgments of the British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad. Finally, in 1817, he was present at the battle of Mahidpoor, and the storming of Talnair.

The above are the principal actions in which this highly distinguished officer was personally engaged. His pride, as a man and as a soldier, was gratified by many and most flattering testimonials of service, in every part of his career, and from the most distinguished commanders of the day. By the Duke of Wellington (then, Sir Arthur Wellesley) he was recommended to Lord William Bentinck (on the former leaving India) as an officer who had rendered him important services during the campaign. By the same eminent commander he was thanked in General Orders, besides receiving several personal acknowledgments of the approbation with which he viewed the gallantry of his conduct. He was thanked at the head of his detachment, after one of his brilliant exploits (the surprise of Tippoo Reddy) by General Campbell,—“for the spirit and decision with which he had drawn the maiden sword of the 6th Light Cavalry.” He possessed private letters of acknowledgment from Sir John Abercrombie, Lord Hastings, and Sir John Malcolm. His name was recorded on several occasions on the minutes of Government, in which his name appears with

the approbation of successive Governors and Commanders-in-chief, and of the Court of Directors: and, on his death-bed, Sir Alexander Campbell left him, as the last legacy he bequeathed in this world, his high and valuable testimony to his services! On the 19th June, 1819, he received the honorary distinction of the third class of the Order of the Bath.

Such is a brief statement of the services and career of Brigadier Conway, C. B. The Madras Army will long preserve with affection and respect the memory of an officer whose distinctions were gained in their ranks, and whose heart's desire was the honor and happiness of the Army at the head of which he so long held one of the most responsible offices. We need not attempt to add the feeble tribute of *our* praise to the memory of one, whose worth as a man and member of society, is the theme of every tongue, and whose military career has been marked by the approbation of the Duke of Wellington.

HEATHEN FESTIVALS AND IDOLATRY.

We are glad to observe that the repeated exhortations of the Indian press, have at length led to something like systematic proceedings for the extinction of the frequent idolatrous festivals in India. A memorial to this end, addressed to Sir Robert Grant, has been framed and acknowledged by the signatures of some highly respectable Indian ecclesiastics. Our readers will find it appended to this article, for it must be considered of the gravest importance in a political, as well as religious, point of view. It is temperately written; simply soliciting the institution of enquiry into the subject. But all enlightened India assists this memorial with one voice; and, therefore, the authorities cannot but make a decisive step towards the suppression of heart-harrowing, disgusting, fanatical proceedings, which are insulting and disgraceful to Christian society, as well as a severe annoyance to it. These superstitious rites are not, as once, openly espoused by the rich and noble Natives, they are now proceeded with by the poorest castes, and merely tolerated by the donations and latent good will of the former. It cannot, then, be difficult to appease the superstitious castes with some modifications of the rites, whilst the abominations of them are entirely abolished. However, should the task prove difficult, it would not be insurmountable; public honour demands that it be done, and the first thing that claims the notice of the

authorities is the well known fact of officers and troops of the British Government participating in these rites and festivals; and enhancing their consequence by volunteering in the garish processions, resulting from some by-gone political arrangement,—this indecorous, we might say, infidel participation of the British Government in the superstitions of an abjectly uncivilized race, has been carried on for many years. Of course, so far as baubles and dross will go, the insult to Heaven has been over-well paid; but gold must not buy a nation's honor, although it can very often, and very cheaply *arrange* for that of an individual. We sincerely hope that another year may not pass, stained by the conduct we have animadverted on. For the superstitious rites themselves, it will probably take some time entirely to eradicate them, and to deaden the deeply rooted prejudices * of the natives. We trust, however, to the influence of our Educational Schools, and our Missionaries, as regards these points.

“In a couple of weeks,” says one of our latest arrivals, “we shall see the streets of Calcutta crowded with fanatics who have bored their tongues, sides, and different parts of the body, with thick rods of iron, bamboos, ropes, and all manner of things, and who, in a state of intoxication, dance about the streets, to the great danger of their own health, and scandal of the sober and sensible portion of the inhabitants. These follies will end in the climax of being swung round on large posts, suspended with iron hooks passing through the muscles of the back; so that should either their flesh, or any part of the machinery give way, death would be the almost certain consequence of their madness.

“This is certainly a species of conduct which must be ranked next to suicide, and, like that crime, ought to come under the cognizance of the law, especially as there is no injunction in the shasters which requires the people to observe these rites. Indeed, it is well known that the lowest caste are the only people who observe this custom; the respectable portion of them have nothing further to do with it than encouraging the mob in their follies with presents and their countenance. Had it been even a traditional observance of religion all classes of

* After all, we verily believe, the *love of drink* actuates these wretches in their abominations, something more than does any perverted religious notions they may possess.—*Ed. E. I. Mag.*

Hindoos would have joined in it; but such is not the case. The lowest castes, who would even leap into fire for a mouthful of liquor, are the only people that bore their bodies, and obtain presents from the wealthy but ignorant portion of their countrymen. The mania for drinking urges them on to the most extravagant lengths; and it is not unfrequently that death, or, at least, the loss of some limb, is the result. After the feast is over, the wounds of these fanatics, and the exhaustion of their strength, often oblige them to neglect their usual occupations for days together, to the great distress of their families and employers. It is true, these practices are confined to the poor: but the parental care of these, no less than that of the more fortunate, has been committed by Providence into the hands of Government, and they ought, on no account, to neglect these people. If the Sangor Infanticide could be stopped—if a Bentinck could abolish the human sacrifice in the Suttee rite—why cannot our present Governor-General immortalize his name in the record of humanity, by issuing an order to prevent the mangling of the body at this Poojah. It is not necessary that the Poojah itself be interfered with. On the contrary, we would encourage the collection of people at the fairs which are held at this Poojah. These tend, on the one hand, to promote trade and honest industry, by affording opportunities for selling various articles; whilst, on the other, they give to the people a character of cheerful hilarity, which is always commendable.

“Much as education has advanced among our countrymen, during these six years, many of them are yet so wedded to their old customs, that encouragement is, to this day, given to the improper practices we have been deprecating. There is many a Baboo who allows his ground to be made the theatre for the enactment of these inhuman rites; and, deaf to the voice of reason, is determined to perpetuate a custom which is alike disgraceful to all who are concerned in it. These, should be marked down in the black-book of Indian abominations, as people deserving severe censure from their more intelligent countrymen.”

The following is the memorial we have alluded to; we commend it to the careful perusal of every reader:—

“*To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H., Governor in Council, Bombay.*—Right Honorable Sir,—We, the undersigned ministers of the gospel, and members of different
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Christian denominations, beg leave most respectfully to memorialize your Excellency in Council, with reference to this Presidency, on the position in which the British power in India has for many years stood, with regard to the idolatries and superstitions of its Native subjects, and with regard to the requisitions of an unscriptural nature, which, in certain cases, are made from its Christian officers, both civil and military. We fear that this position is one which, in many respects; is calculated to provoke the indignation of that God who has given our nation the sovereignty over this great people; is contrary to the fundamental principles of religious toleration; is calculated to degrade the European character in the eyes of the Natives; is opposed to the benevolent wishes of our native country, for introduction amongst them of useful knowledge, and for their religious and moral improvement, as expressed in Act 53, George III, chapter 155; and is contrary to the views of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as expressed in their despatch to the Supreme Government of India, dated the 20th February, 1833, in which it is required, that, 'in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our Native subjects be left entirely to themselves.'

"The countenance and support extended to idolatry, and the violation of the principles of toleration to which we refer, consist principally in the following particulars:—

"1. In the employment of Brahmans, and others, for the purpose of making heathen invocations for rain and fair weather.

"2. In the inscription of Shri on public documents, and the dedication of the Government records to Ganesha, and other false gods.

"3. In the entertainment, in the courts of justice, of questions of a purely idolatrous nature, when no civil right depends on them.

"4. In the degradation of certain castes, by excluding them from particular offices and benefits not connected with religion.

"5. In the servants of Government, civil and military, in their official capacity, at Hindu and Muhammadan festivals, with a view to participate in their rites and ceremonies, or in the joining of troops, and the use of regimental bands in the processions of Heathen and Muhammadan festivals,

or in their attendance in any other capacity than that of a police, for the preservation of the peace.

" 6. In the firing of salutes by the troops, or by the vessels of the Indian Navy, in intimation and honor of Heathen festivals, Muhammadan idols, &c.

" We know, that, in the particular instances above enumerated, the consciences of many of the servants of Government have been wounded, and been required, by the regulations of Government, or by the usage of the service, to take.

" We, therefore, most respectfully solicit that enquiry may be made, by your Excellency in Council, into the topics to which we have adverted; and we would further suggest that the following particulars ought also to be included in the enquiry, as it may often be found, that, where only justice or charity was intended, an unnecessary and criminal support to Native superstition has been, or is liable to be, afforded.

" 1. The support given to Hindu temples, to mosques, and tombs, either by the granting endowments, pensions, and immunities, or, by the collections and distributions, by the officers of Government, of the revenues already appropriated to them.

" 2. The granting of allowances and gifts to Brahmans, and other persons, because of their connection with the Heathen and Muhammadan-priesthood.

" 3. The present mode of administering oaths in the Native courts of justice; and whether it be such as is proper for a Christian Government to allow and sanction.

" 4. The endowment and support of colleges and schools for the inculcating of Heathen and Muhammadan measures, as your wisdom may suggest, for it is justly observed in the Hon. Court's despatch, to which we have already referred, that, 'arrangements which implicate the Government, whether in a greater or less degree, in the local superstitions of the Natives, might well be objected to in point of principle, even without reference to their actual consequences; but, that they also tend to consequences of an injurious kind, is evident, inasmuch, as they exhibit the British power in such intimate connection with the unhappy and debasing superstitions in question, as almost necessarily to inspire the people with the belief that we admit the divine origin of these superstitions, or, at least, we ascribe to them some peculiar and venerable authority.'

"The zeal which your Excellency's Government evinces for the general welfare of the Natives, encourages us to hope that our earnest representation will meet with the most favorable consideration ; and we pray that God may direct you in all your deliberations," &c.

PERMISSION TO EUROPEANS TO HOLD LANDS IN INDIA.

A late number of the "*Friend of India*" has the following correctly judged remarks on the above subject. As the article contains matter that could only be put forth by a resident in India, we place it before our readers *per se*.

"The Court of Directors have at length consented to permit Europeans to hold lands in India, and have sent out orders by the overland despatch to give the force of law to the draft of a regulation, which was promulgated on this subject two years ago. Every thing connected with this great question of Indian colonization is curious and instructive. It is curious to trace up the reluctance of the Court of Directors to the settlement of Europeans in India to their early dread of commercial interlopers. It is curious to perceive with what tenacity the Cabinet of Leadenhall Street have clung to this line of policy, through every successive change in the Court of Directors. It is curious to remark, that long after the factory had swelled into an empire, and the mercantile character of the Company had been merged in their imperial attributes, and the exclusion of Europeans from all connexion with the soil of India had become a glaring anomaly, this jealousy of their countrymen still continued to haunt their councils. But the circumstances connected with the abandonment of this system, form by far the most curious and instructive part of its history. *

"The progress of liberal opinions among the King's Ministers, led, as the reader well knows, to the insertion of a clause in the New Charter, which granted permission to Europeans to settle, and to purchase estates in India after the month of April, 1834. An Act of Parliament, however omnipotent in its own essential character, is of no validity in India, till it has received the stamp of the local legislature, over whose proceedings the Court of Directors exercise an absolute control. But these Acts, though not binding on the officers of Government, are not binding on the Court of Directors, as they are upon the

Court of King's Bench ; and in neither case is there any option but that of immediate and unconditional obedience. But in the present instance a subordinate body, created by vote of the Legislature, has ventured with absolute impunity to dispense with an Act of Parliament for three entire years. A twelve-month after the orders in Parliament ought to have been made the law of India, the draft of a regulation embodying this enactment was promulgated in India ; but it had scarcely seen the light before it was placed in a state of suspended animation by specific orders from home. The draft was transmitted to England in August 1835, and arrived, it is presumed, some time in January 1836, after which it remained unnoticed more than twelve months ; for it was not till February, 1837, that the Court of Directors wrote out to their Governor-General in Council granting permission for the enactment of the proposed regulation.

“ The despatch of the Directors, dealing as it does with an Act of Parliament of paramount authority, is a most singular document. The Court have therein published to the world, that the reasons which induced them to concede the question of European colonization in India were the Act of Parliament and the recommendation of their own Boards and offices. Is not this tantamount to giving to the opinion of the Boards a higher authority than to the orders of the Supreme Legislature ? Does it not encourage the idea, that if the advice of these local functionaries had been opposed to the Act of Parliament, the Act would not have been carried into execution at all ? It wears the unpleasant appearance of an intention to degrade the authority of Parliament. Any attempt on the part of the Court of Directors who stand mid-way between the Parliament which created them, and the officers whom they have created, to represent these bodies as being in their view entitled to equal consideration, is, to say the least, highly injudicious. The Court only injure their own dignity when they lower the estimation of that body to which they owe their existence. An Act of Parliament is in its nature imperative, and should not thus have been placed in association with the reports of Boards, which the Court of Directors are at liberty at any time to reject.

“ The Directors have embraced the opportunity of this despatch, to draw the particular attention of their servants in India to that section of this Act of Parliament, which directs that

the protection of the natives should form an object of particular solicitude. This recommendation would certainly have possessed greater weight if the Directors had not afforded a specimen in their own conduct of the very unceremonious mode in which it was safe to treat Acts of the Supreme Legislature. The insertion of this clause appears to be intended to convey the idea, that the colonization of Europeans is likely to compromise the welfare of the people. But what oppression of any of the new European landholders can exceed that which the native Zemindars have practised towards their tenantry, ever since they were raised from the condition of collectors of rent, to that of proprietors of the soil? In the perpetual settlement no adequate provision was made for the protection of the ryots, and they have been ground to the dust by oppression. Their condition does not admit of any aggravation of misery; and if European colonization produces any change in their condition, it must be for the better. And we feel confident, from the general features of the European character, that under English Zemindars the welfare of the tenantry will be greatly improved, that is to say, as far as the European character can be reflected in the management of estates."

INDIAN ARMY.

It appears, by an Advertisement in our Magazine of this day, that Messrs. Dodwell and Miles, East India Army Agents, are about to publish an Alphabetical List of the names of 15,000 officers of our Indian Army, for the last 80 years; with their respective dates of commission, retirement, resignation, or death, whether in India or in England. We look forward to the publication of this work with much pleasure; and considering by whom the work is edited, we may congratulate the public upon its announcement. The public will now have an easy reference to the names of relations and friends in India or England, many of whom possibly they have lost sight of for years. Messrs. D. and M.'s late situation in the India House, gave them no doubt great facility for compiling the above work, and the public are, therefore, much indebted to these gentlemen for the labor they have bestowed in preparing for the Press a work of such great importance to every one connected with our Eastern Empire.

THE DRAMA.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."—*Shakspear.*

This is the season when the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, the Olympic, Adelphi, and St. James's throw open their doors to commence catering for "*golden opinions from all sorts of people.*" Let us see what is to be done to this end. First then, old Drury promises us a Bun(n) for a manager, and cakes and sweetmeats in abundance. We are to have Charles Kean from provincialising, which it is said has much improved him. We hope so, but are not willing to take for granted, that because country critics say so, "Kean's self is in his son." We never could see the wonder yet. A good *operatic* and *ballet* company is to be got up here, but we cannot report in detail how many *stars* or how many *garters* there may be engaged. Covent Garden, under the management of that celebrated piece of black velvet that inadvertently fell upon *Bunn* and nearly killed him, offers great pretensions; besides, Macready, Phelps, Elton, &c. &c. will join. There is to be a respectable operatic company also, and the prices will be,—boxes, 4s., pit, 2s., &c. At the Olympic, the everbewitching Vestris is "girt about" by such actors as Keeley and his wife, and (sans Liston) Farren, with most of the last past company. May she succeed as heretofore! and we hope those vulgar fellows, the *Bums* will evacuate the boxes for the future. The Adelphi will have Tyrone Power, John Reeve, and the rest: and, doubtless, Yates will take care that nothing shall be wanting in any respect at his cosy theatre. The St. James's will have Harley, and get up a few operas as quick as possible.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The novelties, since our last, here, have been the appearance of a very talented tragedian in a Mr. Phelps from Bristol, and a new drama, by a Mr. Serle. We will speak of the first at length; the second is worth little notice. In fact, it is, we expect, ere now withdrawn from the bills. Mr. Phelps is a well built man, has an expressive countenance, and his demeanour is very gentlemanly. If he possessed these qualifications only, they are valuable on the stage; but he happens to have moreover a refined taste for the drama, and has studied both the *literature* and the *art* of the stage with acumen and success. He is consequently what we may correctly term a fine actor; perhaps, the best we have had since Kean himself; for he is not

so frigid and stilted in his style as Macready; is a more personable man, and walks the stage equally well through the whole range of the Shakspearian parts. Mr. Phelps's Shylock was the character of his first *debut* at the Haymarket, and the haughty, yet cunning, feeling, though cruel Jew was with such characteristics correctly portrayed. The audience greeted Mr. Phelps with many strong expressions of their approbation in the course of this play, and at its close the actor was unanimously called for, and when he re-appeared he was honoured with the shouts of Stentors, and the waving of all the white handkerchiefs (some snuff-coloured, by the by) that could be mustered in the theatre. His subsequent representations of Sir Edward Mortimer, (a splendid piece of acting), of Hamlet, and of Othello (he was not quite energetic enough, we thought, in this part) have tended to confirm us and the town in the belief that Mr. Phelps is an actor whose *genius* (Eureka!) wants but encouragement, to burst like a meteor over the public. But, "in consequence of Mr. Power playing every night in the week"; (as the play-bills have it), Mr. Phelps (one of the greatest actors of the day) is not to make his re-appearance till an opportunity offers in the course of the following week. The manager is not to be blamed for this. It is the public, who may sparingly present themselves to Phelps, when they will flock in crowds to listen to the brogue and the bulls of a clever Irishman. *Apropos* of Mr. Power, we saw him a few evenings since in his "Irish Ambassador," his "Paddy Carey," and his Dennis O'More, in a new comedy (of which he is the author), called "Etiquette." He managed in all these characters to distil *tears* of laughter from crowded audiences, but we would recommend him to eschew *acting* in superficial comedies written at the rate of twenty lines a minute, and finished in a day. "Etiquette, or a Wife for a Blunder," is, we must say, without *etiquette*, but a "play for a blunder." We observe, Mr. Webster is providing against the opposing batteries of the majors and the select minors, by announcing a new comedy, in five acts, by Sheridan Knowles, and two new farces; with a Miss Davenport to appear in one of them, the musical Waylett in the other; and Miss Vandenhoff is also announced to assist Phelps in his range of pieces.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT, March 9, 1837.

Thomas Holroyd, Assignee of Cruttenden and Co. v. Thomas Cape, James Mackillop, and Mackillop and Co.—The Advocate-General, with whom were Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith, moved in this case, to stay the proceedings of the defendant, Cape, the plaintiff, in an action of ejectment, from proceeding further in his action at law until the decree could be had, in the above equity suit. The application was for a special injunction supported by affidavit. The bill of the complaints, the applicants in the present motion, prayed for a discovery, relief, and the writ of injunction now moved for. The Advocate-General, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Leith, addressed the Court at considerable length, and detailed the facts on which the application was founded. The bill also charged fraud in Cape, and the other defendants; and prayed a discovery upon oath, in order to enable the defendant in the action at law to make good his defence.—The facts, as we gathered them from the learned Counsel in the progress of their several addresses to the Court, were shortly these:—In the year 1820, or 1821, Mackillop and Co. lent to a Mr. Taylor, the sum of three lacs of rupees, with which Taylor purchased the premises in Loll Bazar, now occupied by Jenkins and Low, two adjoining premises, and the house in Tank-Square, now occupied by the Bengal Club.—Taylor then deposits with Mackillop and Co. the title-deeds of this property so purchased, and draws a bill upon Major Cape, his father-in-law, for £30,000 sterling, and then departs for Europe, leaving in the hands of the firm of Cruttenden and Mackillop, a power of attorney to execute a mortgage to Cape of the premises in the event of Major Cape paying the bill for £30,000, and requiring from Taylor security for repayment. Major Cape was the father-in-law of Taylor. On the 18th of Feb. 1822, James Mackillop of the house of Cruttenden and Co., writes to his correspondents, Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., to advise Major Cape of the whole transaction. Major Cape pays the £30,000, and allows the title-deeds of the property to remain in the hands of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., until 1827, in the meantime Taylor returns to Calcutta, and having occasion for money, borrows of Mackillop and Co. the sum of four lacs of rupees, stating to the firm that he had given to Major Cape, his father-in-law,

other security, in England, for the £30,000 he had lent to Taylor, in payment of the first loan of three lacs, the purchase-money of the properties, in Loll Bazar and Tank Square. Cruttenden and Co. lent the four lacs to Taylor, taking as a security a mortgage in fee, of these premises; but as they then considered themselves as attorneys for Major Cape, under the power given them by Taylor, in 1822, they, until the story of Taylor was corroborated by Major Cape, took, as further security for the second loan, a quantity of indigo belonging to Taylor. The firm, therefore, considered themselves as mortgagees in fee of this property in question, and, in 1825, they received a letter from Cape, in which he stated that he discharged them from executing, as Taylor's attorneys, a mortgage on his account, and admitted that Taylor had given him other security, confirming the statement of Taylor in this matter in all points. Under these circumstances, Cruttenden and Co. considered themselves as sole mortgagees in fee of this property in Calcutta, that is, of the premises in Loll Bazar and in Tank Square, and Mr. Holroyd, as their assignee, now files his bill for discovery, relief, and injunction to stay the defendant, Cape, from proceeding in his action of ejectment at law, for the recovery of these very premises. The title set up by Major Cape, being a mortgage of these premises, effected to him in England previously to 1824, the period when the claim of Cruttenden and Co. arose, in virtue of the mortgage to them by Taylor, as a security for the four lacs lent to Mr. Taylor by that house, the complainant, Mr. Holroyd, makes his affidavit that he cannot make a good defence to the action at law, unless Cape puts in his answer, and makes a full discovery of all the facts, in connection with the transaction of the loan of the £30,000, and his alleged security, and mortgage for repayment of the same by Taylor.—Cases were cited to shew, that, under the circumstances, Mr. Holroyd was entitled to an injunction, and that the affidavit of facts founded on the bill, disclosed sufficient equities to induce the Court to restrain the defendant Cape from proceeding in his action at law, for the recovery of the premises mortgaged in 1824 to Cruttenden and Co.—Mr. Grant for the defendant Cape contended, at great length, that there was no ground disclosed by complainant to entitle him, to discovery, or relief in equity, and that the facts disclosed, on the affidavit of

Mr. Leighton, were insufficient. The learned Counsel wanted to put in affidavits contradictory of the complainant's affidavits, and explanatory of the facts. The affidavits of Mr. Grant were rejected by the Court, on the authority of Jones, P. 8. Vezey 46, and of another case in 19 Vezey P. 83. Mr. Grant contended that the defendants in the action at law, could get any evidence they might want, under a commission directed to England, to examine the witnesses who were resident there, in the absence of which the complainant in this suit partly founded his application. —The Advocate-General in reply, as we understood, stated that Mr. Mackillop, was a necessary party to the mortgage in 1824, and, therefore, a necessary party to this bill; also, Mr. Cullen, and that, therefore, Mr. Holroyd could not examine them under a commission, they being interested in the event of the suit, and that, therefore, the present bill and proceedings were necessary to enable him to make his defence. The learned Advocate continued his address at very considerable length. The court rose at a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 o'clock! and took time to consider of the application.

March 13.—*In the Goods of Cap'tain D'Oyly, of the Artillery, deceased.*—Mr. Prinsep moved for a probate to be granted to John Currie, Esq., of the Howrah Docks, in the goods of Captain D'Oyly, of the Artillery. The learned counsel stated, that he had heard and believed, that Captain D'Oyly had been wrecked in Torres Straits, in the bark "Charles Eaton," on the 15th of Aug., 1832, and that the whole crew and passengers of the vessel, excepting Captain D'Oyly's son, and another lad, named Ireland, had been murdered by savages; and that the insurance on the vessel had been paid. Captain D'Oyly, on his departure in the "Charles Eaton," requested his will, under direction to John Currie, Esq., to be opened and acted upon, only in the event of his not returning from his voyage, or certain intelligence being received of his death.—The John Currie mentioned in the will, was the person who now applied for a probate.—Probate granted.

Roots versus Cockerell.—The Advocate-General moved, under the liberty reserved to him to set aside the verdict, and enter a nonsuit.—The Chief Justice granted a rule *nisi*, and said, that the point made by plaintiff, upon which the rule was granted, was, that the plaintiff had no exclusive right of possession upon which he could maintain his action of

trespass.—Mr. Prinsep moved in the same case, for a new trial, on the ground that there was mis-direction, and that more damages were proved in evidence, than were gained by the plaintiff.—The Chief Justice granted a rule to shew cause, first, on the ground of mis-direction as to the indigo; and, secondly, for insufficiency of damages; and directed both rules to be brought before the Court together.—We will give a full report when the case comes on for argument, which will be in four days.

March 14.—*Criminal Information.*—Mr. Advocate General moved for a rule *nisi*, calling on Charles Thackeray, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for writing two letters addressed to Mr. W. D. Shaw, one of the attorneys of the Court, with an intention to provoke him, Mr. W. D. Shaw, to commit a breach of the peace. The learned Counsel put in an affidavit sworn by Mr. Shaw, which set forth, in substance, that he was employed by a party to recover an amount of 300 rupees due by Mr. Thackeray, on a promissory note drawn several years ago; that deponent sent the usual letter of demand, in reply to which Mr. Thackeray denounced the deponent's conduct as unbecoming the character of a gentleman and disgraceful to the legal profession, stating amongst other things, if deponent attempted to impose on a member of the bar, who is acquainted with the bearings of legal questions, there could but be little doubt as to his general practice when the ignorant and unwary were his clients &c. &c.—The Court, after reading the affidavit, and the letters appended thereto, made the order *nisi*, expressing a hope that the friends of the parties would endeavour to effect a reconciliation, and prevent the necessity of further proceedings in this matter.—Mr. Advocate-General said that one of the members of the bar had used his best endeavours in order to induce the party to withdraw the letters which formed the ground of this application, and thus supersede the necessity of this proceeding. He regretted much that gentleman's efforts had been ineffectual. The Court remarked that possibly when the party was aware of this application, and the grounds on which it was made, he would be disposed to listen to the suggestions of his friends.

March 17.—The case of the Assignees of Fergusson and Co. versus Adam Maxwell, which was argued in the Supreme Court on Friday last, is of interest, in so far only as it is the first and the last

of those appeals, under the Section of the Act of Parliament, now repealed by the Black Act. The facts of the case are shortly these:—In October 1822, a Mr. Adam Maxwell, an East Indian, and who could, therefore, hold lands in this country, being possessed of four indigo factories, assigned them over to Messrs. Burnett and Co. by deed, the conditions of which were amongst other things, that Burnett and Co., should pay Maxwell—rupees a year, so long as he remained in India, and two thousand pounds sterling per annum, as long as he should reside in England, whither he at the time of entering into the agreement, contemplated proceeding. In 1837 Burnett and Company failed, and were unable to pay; and, according to the terms of the agreement, it was contended by the Advocate Genl. that Maxwell ought to have resumed possession of the villages. But on the failure of Burnett and Co., Fergusson and Co. to whom they were largely indebted, took possession of the factories, and villages, and paid on account of Government jumma 30,000 rupees. Maxwell on his return from England brought his action in the Zillah Court for a specific sum of 64,000 rupees and interest; and by the decree of the Court he was declared entitled to the specific sum of 64,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees interest, making a sum of 94,000. Against this decree, the appeal is made, and it was contended by the counsel for the appellants—1st, that Maxwell had no remedy at law; that he should not have brought his action for a specific sum, but should have asked for account of what had come to the hands of Fergusson and Co. during their management; and also, that he should have allowed a set off of all sums paid and expended by them on the property, and amongst other sums that of 30,000 rupees paid by them for Govt. revenue arrears, without which payment Maxwell's interest in the property would have been lost. It was also contended, that the decree was bad, inasmuch as the Judge had awarded Maxwell a specific sum without having any proof before him, to warrant his decision on this point.—Mr. Clarke, for the respondent, first took a preliminary objection to this effect, that all the proceedings of the Court below, had not been translated, and that consequently the Court of Appeal was called on to reverse proceedings not before them.—The Chief Justice, said that if Mr. Clarke persisted in his objection, the case must stand over, and that he might insist upon the translation of any of the papers, and that the

appellant must pay the costs of the day. But that if when the case come on again, it should appear that the papers translated were not materials, then Mr. Clarke's client would have to pay all the expenses consequent upon the delay.—Mr. Clarke abandoned his objection. Mr. Clarke then argued his case at great length, and with much ability. We understood him to contend, that the objection to the decree, on the ground of want of evidence on the facts decided, was cured, by the admissions of the appellants on their own pleas, and that an account was unnecessary, for Fergusson and Co.'s claim and right in the premises, was merely that of their debtors, Burnett and Co., whereas Maxwell claimed upon an agreement, which was binding on Burnett and Co., had been in possession, and which, therefore, was binding on Fergusson and Co. Had Burnett and Co. been in possession, he could have sued them for the specific sum of 64,000 rupees with interest, he could therefore equally sue those who stood in their shoes.—The Court reversed the decree, stating that the Zillah Court might perhaps be right in its decision, only it did not appear upon what evidence or facts the decree was founded. We understood the Court of Appeal to observe that the alleged admissions in the appellant's pleas, did not go the length contended by the Counsel for the respondents, and that it was absolutely necessary to send the case back to the Zillah Court, in order that an account might be taken of what was due and owing to and by the parties in the cause.—*Hurkaru*, March 20.

March 21.—*Mills versus Lyall, Matheson and Co.*—This was an action on the money counts, to recover from the defendants as agents of the plaintiff with whom he had an account, the sum of 2,500 rupees.—Mr. Barwell opened the pleadings.—The Advocate General stated the case. Mr. Robert Lyall was executor of the plaintiff's father, who by his will left his son a considerable sum of money. The son opened an account with the firm, and had received from them all the money he was entitled to under the will, excepting the sum of 2,500 rupees. The defendants refused to pay him this sum, on the ground that the executors of a Captain Webster, had some claim against plaintiff's father's estate; and they being agents only of the plaintiff, retained this money, to meet this claim when it should be substantiated.—Mr. Wight of Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.'s, proved the plaintiff's case.—Mr. Priusep with whom was Mr. Clarke add

Mr. Leith for defendants, stated, that Mills, the father, was executor of Webster, and Mr. David Andrews, was his co-executor: Mr. David Andrews was also executor with Mr. Robert Lyall, of the estate of old Mr. Mills. There appeared in the accounts of Webster's estate, signed by old Mills, a sum of 10,000 rupees in Company's paper, and an agreement was set up, by which the plaintiff, on receiving the sum due to him on account of his father's estate, agreed that Robert Lyall, or Lyall, Matheson and Co. should retain 15,000 rupees in their hands for 12 months, to meet any payments or demands which should be made against the estate of old Mills; and the case of the defendants was that a demand was made against the estate of old Mills for 10,000 rupees, one fourth of which the plaintiff was liable for, he having a right as legatee to one-fourth of his father's estate, and that this demand was made by Mr. David Andrews, the executor of Webster.—The case on the part of the defendants broke down, and the Chief Justice stated there must be a verdict for the plaintiff. The only defence was in the covenant opened by Mr. Prinsep, and the conditions precedent constituting the important portions of that covenant are wholly unproved. The Court stated that if all the conditions could be proved, Robert Lyall, the executor, might have an ulterior remedy by bill in equity.—Verdict for plaintiff for 2,500 rupees, with interest from 1st May, 1836.

March 27.—*Newton v. Newton*.—This was a libel, and suit in the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, promoted at the instance of Mrs. Newton against Colonel Newton, her husband, for a divorce *a mensu et thoro*, and for alimony.—The libel charged adultery with one of her ayahs against Colonel Newton, and several acts of cruelty, neglect, &c. This was denied by the impugnant Col Newton. The Court, after reading the evidence on both sides, and hearing Mr. Grant, in the absence of Mr. Clarke, who was Counsel for the promonent; and Mr. Advocate General and Mr. Prinsep, for the impugnant, decreed a divorce *a mensu et thoro*, and gave 300 rupees a month alimony, together with all the costs of the suit against the impugnant Colonel Newton.

April 3.—The Court gave judgment in *Amelia Dent v. De Souza and others*; that is they ordered the cause to stand over for want of Mr. Henry Alexander and John Dujre Alexander, surviving executors of the Will of John Blythe,

deceased, being parties to the suit before the Court. The Court stated they could make no decree until these gentlemen either appeared or gave powers of attorney to some one to appear for them. The probability is, therefore, that there will never be any decree in this cause, which has now lasted about 12 years, and it is a beautiful thing to see with what care justice is administered in this world.

INSOLVENT COURT, March 11.

In the Insolvent Court on the 11th inst. the argument in the case of the claims of the retired partners of Crutenden, Mackillop and Co. having been gone into, Mr. Leith took a preliminary objection to the form of the applications for the rule *nisi*, and contended that the retired partners who were alive ought not to have made their applications, in the manner which they had done, namely, through their agent (Mr. Cullen) who alone swore to the debts, and that only as to his belief. That only Corporations and Companies were allowed to prove by an agent, and even in that excepted case the agent must prove his authority satisfactorily to the Court, and that Mr. Cullen had not proved any authority, or put in as part of his grounds any power of attorney from the retired partners authorising him to make these applications. That as to Mr. Cullen's application to David Bryce deceased, it was made as executor, and that it had been decided in courts of bankruptcy at home, that a bankrupt cannot prove as executor against his own bankrupt estate without a special order first obtained for that purpose. That the same reason upon which these decisions were made, would equally apply to the bankrupt or insolvent claiming to be paid out of their estate as agent or trustee. As to George Mackillop's claim, on whose behalf, Mr. Cullen applied and petitioned to have the alleged debt paid over, it appeared by Mr. C's own affidavit in support of the application that G. Mackillop had assigned the debt to a Mr. Learmouth previously to the insolvency, and that the latter did not join in making the application, which, according to authorities at home, he ought to have done, while Mr. Cullen shewed no authority from either to claim against the insolvent estate or to give a receipt or discharge to the assignee for dividends supposing any to be due. That Mr. Cullen appeared a mere volunteer in these several applications, and that for any thing that was before the Court, another party or other parties might start up

with authority from the principals, who might say that they never authorised Mr. C. to act, therefore, the learned counsel urged, without the authority of Mr. C. being proved to the court's satisfaction no order could be made in the several petitions.—The learned counsel then addressed the court on the merits, and went most minutely through the voluminous affidavits and evidence before the court and argued at great length to shew that the firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. were insolvent in 1825, the date of Mr. James Mackillop's being advertised out, and also in 1831 at the date of Mr. George Mackillop's being advertised out, and that the partners of the house must have known it at the times of their respective retirement. The learned counsel also insisted that the nature of the original transactions which had been called dissolution of the co-partnership at the different periods which long preceded those advertisements, and the relative situations of the parties to those transactions, and the provisions and concealment from the creditors of the deeds themselves, shewed that they were not made *bona fide*, or the arrangements final, but only an alleged settlement of accounts, a fictitious balance of profits struck, and the amount of that balance credited to the retiring partner in the books of the firm, and that Mr. ~~Hutton~~ was never advertised out at all. The speech of the learned gentleman lasted three hours and a half.—Mr. Grant was heard on the same side at considerable length on Saturday last, and contended that the non-delivery to the assignee of the balance sheets made on the retirement of the partners, and which Russomoy Dutt in his evidence swore were kept for the private use of the partners separate from the books of the firm, threw suspicion on the firm, and that the retirement of the partners now claiming was a fraud upon the creditors.—Mr. Advocate General and Mr. Clarke then addressed the court, in support of the petitions, and argued that the dissolutions of partnership were made in good faith—that the best evidence of it was that the retiring partners allowed the sums standing to their credit to remain in the house—that the house was in solvent circumstances at the times of their retirement, but, if otherwise, that as the dissolutions of partnership were made in good faith, and not fraudulently that they were binding on the creditors. And that the present claimants had as much right to claim dividend from the insolvent estate of the new partnership as any

other of their creditors. For the latter position several cases were cited by the learned counsel, the names of which we did not catch. As to the preliminary objections taken by the opposite counsel they were not taken in sufficient time.—The argument continued until 4 o'clock, when the court rose, Mr. Justice Malkin expressing his intention to give judgment in the case on the next court day.

March 11.—In the matter of Cruttenden and Co., Mr. Advocate-General declined to examine Captain Warlow, and the application came on for argument.—Mr. Leith applied to postpone the argument on the ground that three affidavits had just been sworn, office copies of which had not been delivered to counsel before this morning. The Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke opposed the application to postpone the argument, and Mr. Justice Malkin decided to go on. An affidavit sworn by Captain Warlow was then put in, and which the officer of the court was proceeding to read, when he was interrupted by the Advocate-General and Mr. Clarke, who contended that the affidavit ought not to be received, Captain Warlow appearing in Court under extraordinary circumstances. The officer of the Court was then referred to the affidavit of Mr. H. J. Leighton, in which it was sworn that Captain Warlow had purchased up the claims of nineteen creditors* of the estate of Cruttenden and Co., the total amount of which exceeded 2,60,000 rupees. This gentleman, the learned Counsel argued, stood in a situation in which a court of law or equity would not receive his affidavit. Captain Warlow was deeply interested in the decision of the Court, by which, if unfavorable to the application of the retired partners, whose claims are in amount equal to one-tenth of the claims on the schedule, his profits and the debts purchased would be increased ten per cent. But Mr. Justice Malkin decided that it should be read, and it was read accordingly. The affidavit entered minutely into the affairs of Cruttenden and Co., as they appeared on the books at various periods, and concluded by setting forth the deponent's belief that the late firm was insolvent on the 1st of January, 1825.—

* We may mention, as within our knowledge, that these claims were purchased up in 1834, as a mere speculation. The enquiries instituted in 1836, and now continued, were suggested, as we are credibly informed, entirely by Mr. Bargrave Wyborn's letters and exposures.—Ed. Or. Obs.

At three o'clock, our reporter left the court, at which hour the argument had every appearance of continuing for several days.

SUMMARY.

Court of Requests.—The new arrangements in the Court of Requests, with regard to the non-deposit of costs, previous to the commencement of the suit, have not taken effect. The matter stands thus:—The Court has sanctioned the appointment of four persons as Collectors: they are, as far, as we can learn, to receive a salary of Co.'s Rs. 10 each, per month, and a commission of two per cent on all the costs they may realize.—They must be answerable for the costs of the suits they permit to be instituted on their security, and pay them within ten days after the decision of these suits.—And a deposit of 1,000 Co.'s Rs. and two securities to the amount of 2,000 rupees more, of some monied person residing in Calcutta, is required from each of them; or an actual deposit of 2,500 Co.'s Rs. from each, void of all security. Nobody has, as yet, been appointed to these vacancies. Might not these arrangements involve the Court the securities, and suitors, in never-ending litigation.

The *Meerut Observer* of 23d March gives us the copy of a Bill of Complaint filed in the Supreme Court of Calcutta by Colonel G. Dyce against his son Mr. D. Sombre.—Our readers will recollect having seen some short time ago, in our pages, a notice taken from one of the Calcutta papers, that the son had been arrested by the father for a sum of upwards of twenty lacs of rupees, for which amount the son almost immediately found bail, he having upwards of that amount in the Government securities.—As the names of Colonel Dyce and his son, in connection with the late Begum Sumroo, have often been before the public, it may be interesting to our readers to have the substance of the Bill set before them.—Colonel Dyce, representing himself as late a Colonel in the Service, and Commandant of the Military Forces of her late Highness the Begum, Sovereign Princess and Ruler of Sirdhanna, states that in the year 1804 he had been introduced by his relative the late Sir David Ochterlony to the Begum, who, having no children of her own, and having become attached to Colonel Dyce, some time afterwards in the presence of Sir David and the late Lord Lake, adopted him as her son; and some time thereafter Colonel Dyce, at the request of the Begum, married Julia Anne Renaud, her grand-daughter and nearest relative,

Colonel Dyce was placed at the head of the Civil and Military affairs of Sirdhanna, and from the pay and emoluments of which office, and from other sources, had realized upwards of 20 lacs of rupees. He continued to hold the above appointment until the year 1827, when he was obliged through ill health to proceed to Delhi where the Begum accompanied and remained with him until, getting unwell, she was obliged to return to Sirdhanna.—Colonel Dyce being still unable from sickness to accompany the Begum, directed his eldest son, David Ochterlony Dyce (the defendant in the suit, although now going by another name) to accompany her, which he accordingly did, and further conducted the duties of his father's office. Colonel Dyce having at that time about 14 lacs of rupees in the treasury of the Begum, he begged of the Begum to give him an acknowledgment for the same before his son entered on the duties of the office, that there might be no misunderstanding hereafter, and the Begum accordingly granted the acknowledgment required, which is now in Colonel Dyce's possession.—Colonel Dyce had remained for a considerable time at Delhi under the care of medical attendants; and the Begum by this time being very old, and her intellect having become impaired, a party was formed against Colonel Dyce among the ministers and retainers of the Begum for the purpose of preventing his return to Sirdhanna.—The Colonel then states that a party had been hired to assassinate him in case of his return, and he, having come to know this, was deterred from returning, until, hearing that the Begum's affairs were greatly mismanaged, he determined on hazarding a trip to Sirdhanna, which he accordingly did, and arrived there on a Good Friday during the celebration of divine service. The Begum being in church at this time, the Colonel proceeded there, when he was recognized by her, and desired to sit by her side.—On the Begum retiring from the cathedral she proceeded towards a private door, attended by Colonel Dyce but she had no sooner passed through the door, than persons interposed and prevented the Colonel from following her, when he getting alarmed, proceeded towards his palanquin, which was then at the entrance of the church, and as he was getting into the same he was shot through the body by a musket.—The Colonel's life was only saved by the interference of some of the old seapoys of the Begum's body guard, which he himself had for so many years commanded.—Immediately

after this the Colonel returned to Delhi, but would not again venture to Sirdhanna.—The Begum was now of extremely weak intellect, and infirm, she being about 90 years old. Colonel Dyce's son still continued to reside with the Begum, and to control her affairs.—It would appear that the son had, in his character of prime minister, got apprehended the man who had fired the rocket at his father, and had him sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in irons. Notwithstanding this, it is alleged, that the son had united himself with the party who had intrigued to exclude his father from Sirdhanna, and had shown a determination to secure to himself all the property of the Begum. The father then came to learn that the son had caused 40 lacs of rupees which had stood in the Begum's name in Co.'s paper to be renewed in his own name, and that at a time when the Begum was incapable of giving a consent to such transfer. The Colonel had then determined on applying to Government for the 14 lacs of rupees which he had left in the treasury, and for the other property belonging to him in Sirdhanna, when the son, through an officer of his Majesty's 26th regt., entreated of him to desist from making any enquiry, and offering 4½ lacs of rupees.—The bill states that offers had been made on several occasions by Mr. Sombre to Colonel Dyce his father, of a sum varying from one lac to four and a half lacs as an inducement to him to forego his claims on the late Begum Sunroo's estate, but that all of them had been rejected.—It is then stated that shortly after the death of the Begum, Mr. Sombre had forwarded her original Will, by which, after bequeathing certain legacies, she bequeathed the whole of her real and personal estate to Mr. Sombre, and appointed Brigadier Brown and Mr. Sombre as her executors, to his attorneys, for the purpose of having the same proved by Mr. Sombre as executor.—The other executor, Brigadier Brown, thereupon, through his attorneys, gave intimation to Mr. Sombre's (the defendant's) attorneys not to transmit the will to the defendant until he (the Brigadier) had also been sworn an executor of the same; on which the attorneys withdrew the will, and in consequence it was sent back to the defendant. Thus the will was never proved by either the defendant or Brigadier Brown. The defendant, although he had not proved the will, possessed himself of the estate of the Begum to the extent at least of one crore of rupees.—The bill

then goes on to state that a large quantity of jewels, shawls, &c., belonging to Col. Dyce, and which he had left in his house at Sirdhanna on leaving for Delhi, of the value of nine lacs of rupees, had been taken possession of by his son, the defendant, and applied by him to his own use.—The above is the substance of the portion of the bill given.

England is not dealing fairly by India, in abstracting its wealth year after year, and depriving the public administration, of the means of carrying forward that system of amelioration, for the accomplishment of which alone, can we suppose that the trust of this Government was committed to us by an overruling Providence. While so large a provision must be made for this annual drain, all idea of internal improvement adequate to the wants of the country must necessarily be suspended. Roads, bridges, canals, railways, even the education of the people, cannot be taken up in a manner worthy of a great and benevolent Government. It would not be too much to expect that at least one twentieth of the revenues of this country should be devoted annually to objects of local utility; but under existing circumstances, not even one per cent. of the revenues can be applied to these national objects. The Govt. is necessarily carried on from hand to mouth; every item of expenditure, which is not indispensable to the strength of Government is begrudged; and national exigencies are unheeded. Who can calculate the benefits which would be conferred on India, if only a fourth of the sum now transmitted to England were expended in the country itself on objects of unquestionable improvement?—This abstraction of these funds, has a natural tendency to create disquietude among our native subjects. They are not unconcerned spectators of these remittances. They reason upon the matter with shrewdness, and the impression left on their minds is unhappily to our disadvantage. It is impossible to conceal these circumstances from them. We cannot blind their eyes to the fact that by the provisions of the new charter, the revenues of India were hypothecated to indemnify the Company, for twenty years to come, for the abolition of their commercial privileges; and it is impossible that they should not perceive that in this arrangement the interests of India have been sacrificed to those of England. We are much mistaken if this fatal measure be not found eventually to cause much bitterness and embarrassment,

The Unconquered Service Widow's Fund.—It is understood, that a sufficient number of members (it is believed about one hundred and fifty) having signified their willingness to become subscribers to the proposed *Unconquered Assistants' Widows' Pension Fund*, measures are about to be taken to bring the plan into operation, by the 1st of May next; which will be a convenient date for the purpose.

Monument to General Adams.—We hear, that a requisition to Col. Casement to undertake the arrangements for the erection of a monument in honor of Genl. Sir John Adams, K. C. B., is in circulation at Kurnaul, the head quarters of his old division. To be selected by his brother officers, for an office of this description is, we think, one of the highest compliments Col Casement could receive;

The first annual meeting of the Steam Tug Association took place on Monday the 21st March, at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., when a very satisfactory report was read; shewing that the concern had made a net profit of 31,418 rupees during the past six months; for which good result the secretaries declared the Association was in a great degree indebted to the intelligence and active superintendence of Captain Boothby, who, with the aid of his engineer, had economised both time and expense in an extraordinary degree by having all ordinary repairs, including the occasional patching of the Forbes's boilers, executed by native workmen under his own direction, and so effectually that the Forbes is now reported to be in better working order than ever. The half year's profit amounts to 15½ per cent. on the subscribed capital; but it was determined to make a dividend of only 7 per cent. or 70 Company's rupees per share, and to apply the rest towards procuring one or more new boats to supply the increasing demands of the shipping in this port, and also to enable the Association, with its increased means of meeting the demand, to effect an object it has from the first desired to accomplish, namely, to lower the rates charged for tugging vessels.

Australian Emigration Company.—We are exceedingly glad to find that the emigration project started a very few weeks ago, is likely to be well supported. Nineteen or twenty persons, as we understand, have put down their names for shares in the Association.—There is a difference of opinion abroad as to the future port of resort, but there can be no doubt that, as information is

collected regarding the attractions of the different settlements in Australia and its neighbourhood, these differences will merge into one common resolution. Port Phillip, in the opinion of some persons, is the best and cheapest place to which to emigrate. The land is cheaper, convict servants may be had for food and clothing only; cattle is abundant, and the climate cooler. Moreover, Port Phillip offers advantages to military men, which a resort to South Australia could not hold out. At the former place they will be entitled to grants of land, in virtue of their service, to the same extent and on the same terms as at Sydney and Van Diemen's Land.—South Australia, on the other hand, belongs to a company who will not give a foot of land without purchase.—*Englishman*, April 3.

A Spot in the Sun.—There is now, and has been for some days, a spot in the Sun visible to the naked eye. When viewed through a telescope, it is resolved into several small spots. This is a remarkable phenomenon; the last that was visible to the naked eye appeared more than fifty years ago.

Accident.—A portion of that large three storied house built by Mr Kyte, undertaker, Cossitollah, came down by the run at five p. m., March 26, making an awful crush among the morning carriages and hearses. We hear no one has been killed, although a great number of workmen were very near.

New Yellow Dye.—We understand that Dr. B. Burt, of Berhampore, has lately discovered a valuable yellow dye in the leaves of the teak tree. An account of the discovery has been sent to the Asiatic Society, but as we consider it of importance that no time should be lost in promulgating so interesting a subject, we venture to subjoin as much as has already come to our knowledge:—The dye, it seems, is obtained by boiling the leaves for upwards of an hour in an earthen or copper vessel, but steeping in cold water will also extract it. Dr Burt has as yet only tried the dye on silk cloth, using mordants of alum and acetate of iron, the former produces a bright yellow, the latter an olive; both fixed permanent colors, which can be varied from the most delicate straw to the brightest yellow and olive green. Some idea of the quantity of dye contained in the leaves may be formed from boiling four ounces of the dried leaves slowly in three or four quarts of water; when the liquor is strained, there will be a sufficient quantity to dye several square

yards of silk cloth.—As the dry leaves retain the coloring matter for any length of time. Dr. Burt is in hopes that this dye will become a valuable export to Europe, and found as good, if not superior to the expensive bark dye of America.

Noble Conduct of Mr. Casamajor.—The "Madras Conservative," which reached us last week, affords the following remarks on the conduct pursued last year by Mr. Casamajor, in reference to the open countenance of idolatry by Government.—"Fort St. George, February 14, 1837.—J. Haig, Esq., when relieved by Mr. Casamajor, who has been directed to resume his duties as 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Centre Division, to act as 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Southern Div., during the absence of Mr. Garrow, or until further orders.—It is not fitting that this order should pass unobserved by the public—we shall state what we understand to be the case. There are, within the Collectorate of Cuddapah, three temples, at which there are offering—at two of them to a considerable amount—and these are farmed by renters on Cowles of one year's duration. The offerings, we believe, are similar to those at Juggernaut, and these Cowles contain, so we collect, covenants by the Collector, to promote the offering and secure the renters. The covenants are such as no man who considers their terms, unless he is an idolater can conscientiously sign. Last year—which was the first since Mr. Casamajor's appointment to the office that the season for executing the Cowles came round—the biddings were opened as usual, and the renter nominated. When the Cowle was presented for signature, then, for the first time, the nature of the covenants was observed, and Mr. Casamajor declined to sign it. Now, came the difficulty. The time for the offerings was at hand, and the renter required his Cowle. There was no time for that deliberation which the importance of the subject deserved. The difficulty was overcome in this way;—the renter was allowed to have the usual Cowle without the usual covenants; but without them the offerings were not worth the price agreed upon. The difference was made good to the Hon. Company by Mr. Casamajor out of his own funds. The ensuing year (with all its incidents,—the toleration memorial, and its discussion) afforded time for reflection; so that when the

offerings came to be rented this year, Mr. Casamajor was prepared to bring the subject to the notice of Government, and to inform them of his refusal to sign the Cowle, and of his willingness to submit to the consequences whatever they might be. Hence, the order with which this article is headed.—*Friend of India, March 9.*

The 58th regiment at Jumalpoore, have memorialized the Court of Directors, in favor of Curnin's Fund Scheme.

The Calcutta petition of last year, has been acknowledged by the Board of Control in encouraging terms: we annex a copy of the Secretary's letter:—"Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Control to the Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Chairman of the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 5th March last.—India Board, 17th October, 1836. — Sir, I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of a Memorial, addressed to them by a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, convened by the Sheriff, and held on the 5th March last; which Memorial, signed by you, as Chairman, is in favor of a Steam Communication between India and this country, by way of the Red Sea, and, in reply, to inform you that the subject will receive that consideration to which its great importance, and the high respectability of the parties submitting the Memorial, are fairly entitled.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, R. GORDON. —To Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, &c. &c.

Mr. Chinnery.—We understand, that Mr. Chinnery, who was sent to England by his Highness the Newal Nizam, with costly presents for his Majesty the King of England, is now in charge of very valuable presents to his Highness from the King. He has likewise been entrusted with the insignia of the most honorable order of the Guelph. Mr. Chinnery, was, we hear, received with great kindness by their Majesties, at Windsor, on the presentation of his Highness's presents, and the King was graciously pleased, as a mark of approbation, to present him with a handsome gold watch and chain, with the inscription,—"From his Majesty King William IV. to Henry Chinnery, Esq."

A special General Meeting was held on 4th April, at the Union Bank, for the purpose of considering the important question of extending the capital of the Bank.—Captain Vint in the chair.—Mr. Bruce, as Chairman of the Bank, on 2d

half of the Directors, who framed the propositions for discussion this day, read a report, of which (omitting an introductory paragraph,) the following is a copy:—"The alterations which we contemplate, will be now laid before you, in a series of propositions from your directors upon which you will express your sentiments. In the meantime, I may shortly state their substance as follows:—

The present capital of the Bank (all paid up) consists of 600 shares of Co.'s Rs. 2,700 each, or 16,20,000
To each of these was added a supplementary third of 900 Co.'s Rs., making for 600, 5,40,000

Total actual capital 21,60,000

We now propose to fill up each share of 2,700, to an even sum of 3,000, which, by the additional 300, will give 1,80,000

And to fill up each of the supplementary thirds of 900 to the even sum of 1,000, which, by adding 100, gives 60,000

Making the total new stock thus added 2,10,000

And which swells the capital from 21,60,000, to 24,80,000

Finally,—we propose to give each holder of the 600 original shares of 2,700, on his paying up the differences as above, on all his old stock, an additional share of 1,000 Rs. new stock, which, on 600 shares will give 6,00,000

And increase the total capital of the Bank to 30,00,000

I may remind you, in conclusion, that the original scheme of this Bank was 50 lakhs of Sicca Rupees, equal to Co.'s Rs. 63,33,333-5 4, so that, even with this addition, we shall still be short of that mark, considered expedient ten years ago, by Sa. Rs. 20 lakhs. —After this arrangement shall be carried into complete effect, all the shares of the Bank will consist of 1,000 rupees each, with votes to all in proportion to stock held, which, we consider, will be much more convenient than the present uneven and unequal sums; besides affording greater facilities to transfers, and to small capitalists seeking for investment. I shall now direct the Secretary to read to you the proceedings of a special Meeting of your

Directors held on the 21st ultimo, at which we came to the unanimous resolution of recommending to you the above addition of capital, in the series of propositions which are now submitted for your approval and confirmation."—A string of propositions drawn up in conformity with the principles explained above was then read, and some conversation ensued as to the exact purport of one or two of them. Mr. Bracken, and two or three other gentlemen, took objection to one of them, (the 4th) that it would give an unfair advantage to the holders of original shares, by the exclusion of the holders of supplementary third shares from the right of subscribing at all for the new stock, except to the extent that it might be refused by the former. The objection was a very just one, and we should have been sorry to see the proprietors commit themselves by such a vote, which would have been tantamount to depriving those who might have purchased the supplementary third shares in the market, of a portion of their prorata advantages equal to all the premium which the intended new shares will bear. A great majority at the meeting,—some on the ground of the inconvenience of sub-dividing the new shares, and others because they considered the interests of both classes of persons to be identical, except in a very few cases, as the number of supplementary third shares that had gone from the hands of the subscribers, who were original shareholders, was very small indeed,—voted at once for the adoption of the propositions as they stood. But, fortunately, the meeting was saved from the imputation of unfairness by an amendment, which was adopted as an original and first resolution, (and is so placed below,) extending the subscription a little, in order to give an equal right of subscription to the supplementary shareholders, upon a footing which, we believe, will cause them very little practical inconvenience, and in no instance oblige them to forfeit the benefit of the privilege thus given them:—
"1st Resolution. Moved by Mr. Dick, and seconded by Mr. McKilligan, and carried—that the capital be still further increased 2 lakhs, that is, from 30 to 32 lakhs, and every holder of 3 supplementary shares be also entitled, after paying up his differences on all his stock, to the offer of a fresh 1,000 Rs. share, and that the 4th proposition be modified accordingly, by excluding that part of it which refers to supplementary shareholders.—
2d Resolution. Proposed by Mr. William Young, seconded by Mr. H. M. Parker,

and carried—that the propositions, as modified by Mr. Dick's amendment, for increasing the capital stock of the Bank, as recommended by the Directors, are hereby approved by this meeting, and that they be laid before the second special meeting of proprietors in due course for final confirmation and adoption."—The propositions in detail, to which the above refer, are inserted at page 375. — The meeting was very numerously attended, so much so, that there was quite a crowd in the room, there being at least twice as many persons present as could find seats at the table.

The "London Courier" has furnished us with an article upon the Bank of India from "Alexander's East India Magazine" of November, written in a better style than the editorials we commonly find in that periodical. There is, nevertheless, abundant exaggeration in the statement that in ligo planters, now, as well as formerly, are taxed by their agents twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the shape of interest, commissions, and life insurance; and that the Shroffs make exorbitant gains upon hoondedan business, and, therefore, should be regarded as leeches rather than as bankers aiding the internal commerce of the country with their capital and agency. It is too hastily assumed that the premium, or discount upon the bills they issue, or purchase, is all net profit; whereas with reference to the extensive competition among them as a body, however widely scattered over the country, and the loss of interest for a long period absorbed, and the risks and charges incurred in transmitting specie from one place to another many hundred miles apart, in India, to balance the fluctuations of demand for bills, it may be fairly doubted whether any European capitalist would be tempted to compete with them in this branch of business rather than to employ his money in some other way. It is, indeed, remarkable how little desire has yet been evinced by the mercantile houses at the Presidencies to take up the country exchange of business at all. But we are, nevertheless, very ready to admit that some of the capital of a Bank, depending for its profits upon discounts and interest, and amply remunerated perhaps with a dividend of six or seven per cent per annum, might find advantageous as well as quite legitimate employment in that department of commerce, provided it could, from this, and other sources of profit, support the expense of branches at the

principal marts of negotiation. Here, indeed, lies the principal objection, and a more serious one than people suppose, who merely look at the question theoretically, without studying the practical difficulty of finding the proper degree of intelligence and trust-worthiness for such agency at a cost not too dear.

Dharjellan.—The writer of a letter from Dharjellan says:—"A severe hail-storm yesterday, with rain and snow, and awful thunder and lightning. Hail not yet melted. Bitter cold. Eleven a. m. thermometer 45! I can hardly hold the pen."—When it is recollected that this place is within 300 miles of Calcutta, and that a steam-boat can get within about 50 miles of it at all seasons, it is to be hoped that the projected Sanatorium will not be given up. A rail-road of about 40 miles, would complete the communication, and enable passengers to pass the now formidable Terai in a few hours, even with the aid of horses only. As it might be constructed of wood in the forest at a very small expense, it might not be beyond the reach of private subscription, should the Government not undertake to complete the communication at its own expense. As the dawk is, at present, only five days reaching this Siberian climate, when good bungalows are constructed, and a sufficient protection afforded to visitors by the presence of a small force, we have no doubt it will become a favorite resort for invalids whose time or means may render a sea voyage impracticable.

The *Oriental Observer* of Sunday last, circulated with that paper a caricature of Sir Charles Metcalfe, in the shape of a lion, with a face the very fac-simile of that of the Governor of Agra. The likeness is perfect; and we take this opportunity of complimenting the artist, be he who he may. There is some vulgarity written under the thing, the object of which we do not comprehend. The propensity towards favoritism of the Lord of Agra is hinted at. All the world knows and laments the fact; but there is nothing new and saving that the thing is a clever refacsimile of the O'Connell, the Royal, the Wellington, and the Peel, &c, caricatures, of H. B., where the head of a statesman is placed on the body of a brute, we confess we do not see the object of the things at all. The Governor of Agra, we had always been told, had about him more of the fox than the lion. It is announced that the Bengal lamb, will appear next Sunday. Now, if by that it be meant to circulate a likeness of Lord Auckland's face, and to stick the same upon the body of a lamb or sheep,

we can only say, that the editor who goes to the expense, ought at the same time to give his own likeness on the body of a goose.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Society, 3d May 1837.—Letter from Professor Royle inclosing prospectus of the London Caoutchouc Company, and inviting the society's attention to this new commercial product, which might be cultivated to any extent on the Sylhet frontier and in Lower Assam.—The present supply, from Para chiefly, is many thousand tons less than the demand for home consumption. The mode of gathering the juice for export followed at Para is approved of, but the company of patentees recommend in lieu of the clay balls, that wooden cylinders about the size of a quart bottle should be used. First dipped into clay water, they are immersed in the crude juice and hung up to dry; the dipping is thus repeated until a layer of caoutchouc $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick covers the cylinder about 6 inches high—this cup (shaped like a tumbler) is then drawn off and the cylinder used again.—The preference given to the solid clean rubber is doubtless consequent on the discovery of a very cheap solvent of caoutchouc in the volatile coal oil, which is collected in large quantities at the gas-works. When rectified it resembles in lightness and extreme volatility the distilled mineral naphtha, with which it is probably identical. The caoutchouc dissolved in this menstruum, and spread in a coat between two folds of silk or cloth, regains its solid and elastic form without injury. Might not the naphtha springs of Assam be thus turned to account to introduce the manufacture at once there, with the durable silks of the valley as a basis? Professor Royle remarks, that all the trees on which the silk-worm feeds are found to contain the caoutchouc principle, which is supposed to be essential to the production of the cocoon.

Can it possibly be true that a "New Criminal Code for all India has been completed and sent to England for confirmation" without previous publication here? Are the people of India and the British inhabitants of these regions considered as incapable of speech and reason as a flock of sheep, that a code of laws for their government is to be concocted in the dark (by what shall we say?) strangers to the land, and sent round the Cape for approval without giving them any opportunity of previous remark or suggestion? If single acts are promulgated by publication in the Gazette six weeks before they pass the Indian legislature, more

reason is there that ample opportunity should be given to examine the details of a code embracing a whole system of criminal law. What guarantee have we—what reason to expect, that in this code the rights and liberties of the King's subjects have been duly regarded? that the precision of the words has been in keeping with the excellent judgment of the legislator.

We cannot but admire the excellent judgment of our *Courier* cotemporary of Bombay in treating the sensible article attributed to Sir James Carnac, upon the subject of Indian Steam Navigation, as "the flimsy sophistries of the *Asiatic Journal*," and rejoicing in some remarks upon it in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, as confirming his own impression.

The New Bengal Steam Committee, being dissatisfied with the course which Captain Grindlay, as their agent, has been pursuing, as respects the establishment of a steam communication between England and India at a late meeting unanimously resolved as follows—"That as Captain Grindlay has not advocated the plan of extending Steam Communication to all the ports of India, as prayed for in the petition and memorials of the inhabitants of Bengal, entrusted to him for the special purpose of promoting that object, the committee cannot but feel dissatisfied with his agency, and request, therefore, that he will bring his accounts with the Home committee to a close, as soon as practicable"—at which the *Conservative* is much vexed, and says, "we have no hesitation in stating it as our opinion, that a more illiberal or narrow-minded feeling has never been exhibited by any public body towards their agent, than the one now pursued by the Bengal committee towards Captain Grindlay."—We must confess we can discover nothing *illiberal* or *narrow-minded* in the decision of the Bengal committee, Captain G. having disregarded the object and purpose for which his services had been retained by that committee. The representatives of the people at Calcutta, on the Steam Question, have done towards Captain G. what we incline to think the people of Madras will be called upon to do for themselves at no very distant date, should he fail in satisfactorily explaining his conduct in permitting, instead of the genuine petition, &c. of the inhabitants of Madras, a spurious one to be printed in a largely circulated London Journal, and subsequently making no attempt to set the public right as regarded said pe-

titions, &c.; to avert this, we feel assured the Madras Steam Committee will make great exertions, but, in our opinion, nothing but a most satisfactory explanation from Captain G. himself will be of any avail.

Military Collectors.—We learn from one of the provincial papers, that government have it in contemplation to appoint a considerable number of military collectors of revenue in Oudh—we presume as a prelude to bringing that ill-administered portion of India more directly under our control.

We hear that the Calcutta canal Tolls produced about 18,500 rupees last month. In thus recording the continued prosperity of this branch of revenue, we are reminded that Government is pledged to keep it at a limited amount, and that the public are anxiously expecting a reduction of the rates in satisfaction of the pledge.

Union Bank.—Propositions submitted to the Meeting of the 11th April by the Directors, and adopted.—Proposition 1st, That the present six hundred full shares of Co.'s Rs. 2,700 be increased to 3,000 each, and that the present 600 supplementary shares be increased from 900 to 1,000 Co.'s rupees each.—Proposition 2d. That upon these subscriptions being paid up, the old full shares shall be divided into three new shares of 1,000 each, making the whole number of these 1,800; which together with the 600 supplementary shares, will make in all 2,400 shares of 1,000 rupees each, or 24 lakhs of rupees.—Proposition 3d. That to the above 1,800 shall be added 600 new shares of 1,000 Co.'s Rs. or 6 lakhs; making a grand total of 3,000 shares of 1,000 each, or Co.'s Rs. 30 lakhs.—Proposition 4th. That the 600 additional shares of 1,000 each now be created, shall, in the first instance be offered at par to such proprietors of the full shares, as agree to their increase from 2,700 to 3,000, that is to say, that one of the new shares shall be offered to the holder of every original share, who pays up the increase on or before the 30th June 1837. After that date, any shares not taken up as above, to be offered to public competition, and the premium placed to account of profits.—Proposition 5th. That on the additional 100 Co.'s Rs. being paid up by the holder of each supplementary share, the holder of such shares to be entitled to vote, and be considered in all respects, as if he were the holder of one of the new shares of 1,000 Rs.—Proposition 6th. That the following be the scale for voting in future, considering each share of 1,000

Rs. as conferring a single vote—3 new shares or 3,000 Rs. stock 2 votes—6 ditto or 6,000 Rs. stock 3 votes—10 ditto or 10,000 Rs. stock 4 votes—15 ditto or 15,000 Rs. stock 5 votes—20 ditto or 20,000 Rs. stock 6 votes—25 ditto or 25,000 Rs. stock 7 votes—30 ditto or 30,000 Rs. stock 8 votes—10 ditto or 40,000 Rs. stock 9 votes—50 ditto or 50,000 Rs. stock 10 votes and upwards.—Proposition 7th. That the greatest number of share to be held by any proprietor, which is now fixed at 50 of the old 2,700 Co.'s Rs. stock, or equal to Co.'s Rs. 1,35,000, be hereafter fixed at 150 of the new 1,000 Co. Rs. stock or Co.'s Rs. 1,50,000.—Proposition 8th. That the period within which absentee proprietors must pay up their additional stock, be for those in Europe, the 30th June 1838, and for those at the Cape, China, &c., the 31st December 1837. But any absentee proprietor returning to India before those dates, shall be required to pay up within one month after his arrival.

Indigo Prospects.—A letter from Tinhoot, dated 30th March, received yesterday says that the planters are sadly in want of rain. The plant is dying off in every direction, causing a great loss and further expenditure of seed.

Bank of Bengal.—(New Charter).—To the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, Gentlemen.—Since my communication to you of date 7th Sept. last, and the measures which followed for giving effect to the intention therein declared of providing for the conversion of the capital stock of the bank and its shares into rupees of the new currency, with other points by an act of the Legislative Council of India to be passed for the express purpose, the Right Hon. the Governor Genl. of India in Council has resumed the consideration of the draft of charter prepared by the counsel of the bank, and forwarded by the Hon. Company's attorney with observations by the Advocate Genl.—2. Before considering the provisions in detail, his Lordship in Council referred to the Legislative department the question, whether the purposes of the charter might not be fully answered by throwing its provisions into the form of an act to be passed by the Legislative Council of India in like manner with the act above referred to for conversion of the capital and shares into the new currency. The decision upon this point being affirmative, I am now directed to transmit to you for any observations you may desire to offer, and for eventual submission to the proprie-

tor of the bank, a draft of act, which, if approved in substance, his Lordship in Council proposes to refer to the Hon. Court of Directors and to the Commissioners for the affairs of India in England, before submitting it to the Legislative Council for formal enactment.—

3. You will observe, that the act in substance follows for the most part the draft prepared by the counsel of the bank, but the obligation upon the Directors to take an oath before the Governor Genl. in Council is omitted, and likewise the declaration of the competency of Government upon representation by the proprietors to remove a Government director. It has also been deemed advisable to alter that provision of act XIX. of 1836, which fixed 4,000 Co.'s Rs as the amount of each share making it however divisible into four parts of 1,000 each. It appears to his Lordship in Council more convenient to make 1,000 rupees the nominal share, with power of unlimited consolidation, so as to preserve the division of the capital into equal thousands. The limit also of amount that may be held by a single proprietor is omitted in the draft, and so likewise the limit set upon the amount to be advanced on the credit of a single firm or person.—4. Upon all these points and upon any other that a perusal of the draft may suggest to you or to the proprietors, the Governor Genl. in Council will be happy to receive a communication of your sentiments. Another omission in the draft is of the power of making bye-laws which seems never to have been used and is not likely to be required. It has appeared to his Lordship in Council to be sufficient to declare the power of the proprietors at their general meetings to regulate the affairs of the bank, and to pass resolutions and rules that shall be obligatory on the directors and on themselves until revoked.—5. In section XXXIII. the competency of the directors to set apart a certain portion of their profits as a reserve to meet losses is declared a point which was omitted in the draft of charter laid before Government. The proportionate limit to be borne by the reserve to the capital is left blank. His Lordship in Council desiring to learn your sentiments as to the proper limit before fixing any.—6. There is one further important omission in the draft forwarded, upon which also I am directed to solicit a communication of your opinion. Before clauses to the effect are introduced in the draft, and that is the following.—7. In the original charter of the bank a power was reserved of ap-

propriating a proprietor's dividends to the discharge of any debt he might incur to the bank, but no authority was given of attaching or selling the share. The bank has claimed the right of refusing transfer of a share, the proprietor of which is in debt until the debt is discharged, but recent decisions of the Supreme Court seem to bring this authority into question on the ground that as the charter only gives power over the dividends and not over the property of the share that must follow the course of other property, and be subject to transfer the lien of the bank notwithstanding. In the draft of charter submitted to Government this provision was altered, so as to declare distinctly the right of the bank to appropriate a defaulter's share, and sell it in liquidation of the debt.—8. In the draft sent herewith there is no provision of the kind giving power to the bank over either the dividends or the share of a debtor, and the omission has purposely been made until the Governor Genl. in Council shall be satisfied on the following points:—First. Whether in case the charter or act of Incorporation were entirely silent—the bank would either in law or in equity have a lien upon the dividends due before and after the debt had been incurred, and so upon a proprietor's share of the stock subscribed for, carrying on the business of the bank, under the condition of its being a transferable property.—Secondly. Whether in case the right would not exist unless declared in the act of incorporation, it be desirable and fair to other creditors to extend the privileges of a body-corporate like the bank in respect to these particular assets, so as to place it in a better position than other creditors of an insolvent proprietor.—Thirdly. If good reason can be shown for giving the bank a power of appropriating either the shares or the dividends or both of a debtor proprietor, his Lordship in Council desires to be satisfied in what form it will be most convenient and equitable to do this, and subject to what previous process and restrictions the dividends shall be taken, and the property in a share be made available by sale towards the liquidation of a proprietor's debt, obviously the bank could not desire to resort to sale of a share as the first step for the liquidation of a debt incurred upon an overdue note or in any similar transaction of banking. Nor until an act of insolvency had been committed or judgment obtained, would the bank desire or expect to possess the power of refusing to give effect to a transfer. If,

therefore, any provision on the subject be introduced into the proposed new act of incorporation, the propriety of which, (upon the principle that all the creditors of an insolvent, should, as far as possible, have equal rights upon his estate,) his Lordship in Council entertains strong doubts, it is necessary that the stipulations and conditions of the privilege should be well considered.—9. The Right Hon. the Governor Genl. in Council has not included in the draft any provision on the subject of branch banks because on this point also he desires to learn your sentiments, and he observes that the draft of charter prepared by the bank counsel contained no provision of the kind. Preparatory to the establishments of branch banks, and indeed in order to enable the bank to employ agents to facilitate remittance transactions, his Lordship in Council has added to the descriptions of business to which the bank has hitherto been restricted the purchase and sale of bills of exchange and of bullion, which are a kind of business he understands to be allowed to the bank of England.—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, H. T. PRINSEP. Secy, to Govt. of India.—Council Chamber, Feb. 22, 1837. DRAFT OF ACT.—I. It is hereby enacted, that from the ——— day of ——— the charter for the incorporation of the Bank of Bengal, bearing date the 29th May, 1823, which charter has by the proprietors of the said bank been tendered for surrender and cancellation in consideration of the bank been continued and re-incorporated by an act of the tenor following shall cease to have effect, and act No. XIX. of 1836. shall from the same date be repealed.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that the persons who at the time of the determination of the charter and act aforesaid, shall be proprietors of the capital stock of the bank of Bengal as incorporated by the charter aforesaid. shall immediately on the determination of the said charter continue to be as heretofore a corporation by the name of the Bank of Bengal.—III. And it is hereby enacted, that all property, claims, and liabilities whatever of the bank of Bengal as now and heretofore incorporated under charter shall, on the determination of the charter aforesaid, devolve on and be continued to the bank of Bengal as continued and re-incorporated by this act, and no suit or proceeding at law or equity shall cease or abate in consequence of the determination of the charter and of the re-incorporation of the said bank of Bengal by this act.—

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said bank may sue and be sued by its corporate name, and may use such common seal as the directors of the said bank shall from time to time appoint, and may acquire, may hold absolutely, may hold by way of pledge, and may transfer any description of property whatever—V. And it is hereby enacted, that the 75 lacs of rupees which are the capital stock of the said bank shall, on the determination of the charter aforesaid, continue to be the capital stock of the said bank as re-incorporated by this act. Provided, however, that it shall at any time be in the power of the Governor Genl. of India in Council to order the said capital stock to be increased, and to direct such public officer as to him may seem fit, to open a book for the receipt of subscription to raise the amount of additional capital that may be so prescribed, giving due notice thereof to the proprietors of the bank, and allowing to them a reasonable period to fill up the said subscription before the said book shall be opened to the public.—VI. And it is hereby enacted, that the said capital stock shall be divided into 7,500 shares of 1,000 rupees each, and that 1,100 of the said shares, numbered from 1 to 1,100 inclusive, shall be the property of the Governor Genl. of India in Council on behalf of the East India Company; and that the remaining 6,400 shares, numbered from 1,101 to 7,500 inclusive, shall be the property of the persons who, at the time of the determination of the charter aforesaid, shall be proprietors of the bank of Bengal, and that every such proprietor shall hold the same amount of capital stock of the bank, when re-incorporated by this act, as he may at that time be holding of capital stock of the bank as existing under charter—VII. And it is hereby enacted, that a certificate, signed by three Directors of the said Bank, shall be delivered to every proprietor of a share of the capital stock of the said Bank upon demand made by the holder of such share, and that any person who is a proprietor of more than one such share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each of his shares, or one certificate for all his shares, or several certificates, each of which may be for any number of his shares.—VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any share, or shares, of the capital stock of the said Bank, may be transferred by an endorsement made on the certificate for such share or shares by the proprietors of such share or shares, or by the attorney of such proprietor duly authorized thereunto; provided always, that such endorsement

shall specify the name of the party to whom the transfer is made; and provided, also, that no such endorsement shall be effectual to transfer any such share, or shares, until such endorsement shall have been registered at the Bank of Bengal, and a note of such registration made on the back of the endorsed certificate, under the hand of an officer appointed for that purpose, by the Directors of the said bank.—IX. And it is hereby enacted, that every proprietor of a share of the capital stock of the said bank who shall cease to be a proprietor of such stock, shall cease to be a member of the corporation created by this act, and that every person who shall become a proprietor of such capital stock shall become a member of the corporation created by this act, from the date of the registration of his share or shares.—X. And it is hereby enacted, that the business of the said Bank shall be managed by nine directors; three of whom shall be appointed and removeable by the Governor General of India in Council; and the remaining six shall be elected by a general meeting of the proprietors of the said bank, and removeable by a vote of such general meeting.—XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the persons who, at the time of the determination of the charter aforesaid, shall be held directors of the said bank, shall, on the determination of the charter aforesaid, continue to be directors of the bank as re-incorporated by this act.—XII. And it is hereby enacted, that a rotation between the six directors not appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council, shall, as heretofore, be established; so that two of the said six directors may go out of office on the second Monday in the month of December in every year, and that, on the second Monday in the month of December in every year a general meeting of proprietors shall be held, at which two directors shall be chosen, provided always that the out-going directors may be re-elected.—XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that in case of the death, resignation, or absence from Calcutta, for more than three months, or removal of any director not appointed by the Governor General of India in Council, the directors shall call a general meeting of the proprietors, to be held within fifteen days, for the purpose of choosing a successor, and such successor shall come into the same place in the rotation above mentioned, in which the former Director was.—XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be capable of serving as a Director not appointed by the Gov-

General of India in Council, who shall not be proprietor in his own right and unincumbered of ten shares of the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal, or who shall be a director of any other bank which issues notes payable on demand within the town or suburbs of Calcutta.—XV. And it is hereby enacted, that at general meetings of the proprietors, every election and question shall be decided by a majority of votes, and that no proprietor shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of a share of the capital stock of which he became possessed by transfer, unless the transfer took place by the last will, or on the death and intestacy of any proprietor of such share, or by marriage with any proprietor of such share, or was complete and effectual at least six months before the meeting.—XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at all such general meetings the proprietors shall vote according to the following scale:—

1 share shall entitle to . . .	1 vote.
20 shares	2 votes.
40 "	3 "
60 "	4 "
100 "	5 "
150 "	6 "
200 "	7 "

—XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to give a proxy in writing, signed by one of the secretaries to Government to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint to attend any general meeting of the proprietors, and that the holder of such proxy shall be entitled to give seven votes, provided always that the said Governor General in Council shall have no vote on the election or removal of the six Directors not appointed by the said Governor General in Council.—XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every proprietor entitled to vote at any general meeting may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, signed by himself or by his attorney duly authorized thereunto, to any other proprietor, and that such proxy shall be kept among the muniments of the said bank, and that the person to whom the proxy is given may vote on behalf of the person who has given such proxy on such matters as the proxy authorises the person to whom it is given to vote upon, provided always that no single proprietor shall either on his own account, or by virtue of any proxy or number of proxies, give more than seven votes.—XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that at the first meeting of the Directors, in every year, they

shall choose a President from among themselves, and if the the office of President shall become vacant, they shall at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year, and during any vacancy, or in the absence of the President, the Senior Director shall be Vice President for the time; and the President or Vice President shall have the casting vote in case of an equal division of votes at the meeting either of Directors or Proprietors.—XX. And it is hereby enacted, that the presence of at least three Directors shall be necessary to form a Board for the transaction of business, and the said Directors shall establish a weekly rotation among themselves, such that not less than three Directors may attend every meeting of Directors, provided always that nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude any Director from attending any meeting of Directors.—XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that all accounts of the said bank, and all instruments not under seal, whereby the said bank can in any manner be bound, except the cash notes of the bank, shall be signed by the three directors, and shall be of no validity unless so signed, and that the seal of the said bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of three directors, who shall sign their names on the instrument in token of their presence, and that such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness; and that unless so signed by the three directors, such instrument shall be of no validity.—XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said directors shall have power to appoint such officers as are necessary to conduct the business of the said bank, and to remove any officer of the said bank, and to fix the salaries of such officers, provided that the whole expense of the establishment of the said bank shall not, in any one year, exceed 60,000 Rs., without authority from the general meeting of the proprietors.—XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no person who shall hold the office of Secretary, Treasurer, Head Accountant, or Khazanchee of the Bank of Bengal, shall engage in any other commercial business, either on his own account, or as agent for any other person; or act as a broker for the sale and purchase of Government Securities, and that every person appointed to any one or more of the said offices, shall give security to the directors for the faithful discharge of his duty in the sum of 50,000 rupees.—XXIV. And it is

hereby enacted, that the said Bank of Bengal shall not be engaged in any kind of business except the kinds of business hereinafter specified, that is to say:—1. The discounting of Negotiable Securities.—2. The keeping of Cash Accounts.—3. Buying and selling of Bills of Exchange.—4. The lending of Money on short loans.—5. The buying and selling of Bullion.—6. The receiving of deposits.—7. The issuing and circulating of Cash Notes.—8. The selling of property deposited in the bank, as security for a loan, and not redeemed, or of property recovered by the bank in satisfaction of a debt.—XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the bank shall discount no negotiable security and make no loan, unless the amount of cash in possession of the said bank, and immediately available, shall be equal to at least one-eighth of all the outstanding claims against the said bank, which are payable on demand, and unless the aggregate amount of cash and Government Securities in the possession of the said Bank of Bengal, and immediately available, shall be equal to one-fourth of all such claims.—XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the said Bank of Bengal shall not discount any negotiable security which shall have a longer period to run than three months, or lend any money for a longer period than three months; and that they shall make no loan or advance on any negotiable security, of any individual, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other by joint trade.—XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the said bank shall make no loan, other than such loans as are described in the last clause, except on deposit of public securities to the full amount of the loan, which public securities shall be so endorsed as to put them at the absolute disposal of the said Bank of Bengal, or on deposit of goods not of a perishable kind, the estimated value of which goods shall exceed the amount of the loan by at least one-third.—XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said directors shall not be in advance to the Government more than seven lacs and a half of Co.'s Rs. provided always that the holding of Government securities or of bills of exchange drawn upon the Government, or of other Government acceptances or obligations purchased from individuals and not overdue, shall not be construed as being in advance to the Government within the

meaning of this clause.—XXIX.—And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal shall not suffer any person, or society of persons, keeping cash with the said Bank of Bengal, to overdraw the account of such person or society.—XXX. And it is hereby enacted that the said Bank of Bengal may issue promissory notes, payable either on demand or at a date not exceeding — days after sight which notes may be signed on behalf of the said bank by such person as the directors of the said bank may appoint: provided always, that the total amount of such notes in circulation at any one time, shall not exceed two crore of rupees.—XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the directors of the said Bank of Bengal to receive in deposit goods not of a perishable kind, and to contract for the safe keeping of the same.—XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the directors of the said bank shall cause the books of the said bank to be balanced on the 30th day of June, and the 31st of December in every year, and that a statement of the balance on every such day, signed by a majority of the said directors, shall be forthwith transmitted to one of the Secretaries to the Governor-General of India in Council; and that the Governor-General of India in Council shall at all times be entitled to require of the said directors any information touching the affairs of the said bank, and the production of any documents of the said bank, and that the said directors shall comply with every such requisition.—XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a dividend of the profits of the said bank shall be made on the 1st day of Jan'y., and the 1st day of July, in every year; and that the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors of the said bank, on the ground of the actual profits made by the said bank, during the six calendar months preceding the day on which such dividend is made; provided that the said directors shall have power, when they see fit, to set apart from such profits a sum not exceeding — per cent. on the capital stock of the bank, as a reserve against losses.—XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that on the first Monday of the month of August, in every year, a general meeting of the proprietors of the capital stock of the said bank shall be held, at which the directors of the said bank shall submit to the said proprietors a statement of the affairs of the said bank, made up to the preceding 30th of June, and such ge-

neral meeting shall be competent to pass resolutions and rules, which shall be binding on the directors and officers of the bank, and on all proprietors in matters concerning the affairs of the bank, until such resolutions and rules shall be modified or rescinded, by resolutions passed at any other subsequent meeting, duly held or convened.—XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that any three directors of the said bank, or any ten proprietors of the capital stock of the said bank, may, at any time, convene a general meeting of the proprietors, upon giving notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which it is convened, by an advertisement in the "Government Gazette;" provided always that such notice shall be published at least fifteen days before such meeting.—H. T. PRINSEP, Secretary.

• *Mortality in the Indian Army.*—By a paper published in the last part of the "Asiatic Researches," it appears that in the last twenty years there have died 1,184 officers of the Bengal Army, or 59.2 per annum, out of an average number of 1,897 persons, or about 6.12 per cent. The mean ages of the deceased are—81 Colonels, 61; 97 Lieut. Cols., 51; 78 Majors, 40; 277 Captains, 36; 651 Lieutenants, between 18 and 33.

New coal mines have been discovered at Hazareebaugh and at Bidgegur, in the south-eastern corner of the Mitha-pore district. The coal is said to be superior to that of Burdwan.

Bishop Wilson returned to Calcutta on the 14th of March, from his provincial tour.

Sir H. Fane, the Commander-in-chief, paid a visit on the 7th of March to Runjet Sing, on the occasion of the marriage of his grandson. The distribution of money to every man, woman, and child present upon this occasion, exceeded £100,000. The young man is about 16 years of age, and the lady 10 years.

Resources of India.—During the first two years of the present charter it appears that the remittances to England, from the revenues of India, have amounted to the amazing sum of six millions sterling; and the remittances which will probably be required for the two succeeding years have been officially stated at six millions more.

We hear that the late Sir J. W. Adams has left to Captain Becher, of the Quartermaster's-General's department, 40,000 Rs.; to Mrs. Fell, widow of the late Captain Fell, 30,000 Rs.; and to Captains Jenkins and Stodart, and Mrs. McNaghten, 10,000 Rs. each. The

rest of his money, with the exception of some legacies to natives, he has bequeathed to relatives at home.

The Chamber of Commerce has solicited the Bengal Government to order the dispatch of the "Atalanta" steamer from Bombay to the Red Sea, so as to reach Suez about the 18th of August, in good time for the London mail of Aug. The draft of the act for the future regulation of the Post office department had appeared; the effect will be to equalize the rates of letter postage, by raising in some degree those of Bengal, and reducing those of Madras and Bombay; to diminish to some considerable extent the newspaper postage of all the presidencies especially for extreme distances; to allow letters to be sent bearing postage as well as post paid; and to revise the scale of ship-letter postage. A considerable reduction is contemplated, it is said, under the proposed new system; the new tax of one anna for newspapers received and dispatched by sea, has been strongly objected to, having, as it will, the effect of diminishing the amount of English newspapers received and Indian papers dispatched. Should Col. Lumley

go out, it is confidently reported that that estimable officer Col. George Pollock, C. B., a brother of Sir Frederick Pollock, will succeed him as Adj. Genl. of the Army. It is rumoured that the Commander-in-chief returns to England in the cold season, on account of his health, which does not improve. Captain Burnes, the traveller, has reached Allypore, in Sind, whence he was to proceed to Cabool. The trade between Bokhara and Thibet has sustained a severe shock, by the exercise of a barbarous privilege possessed by the King of the former, entitling him to the property of all foreigners dying within his dominions—the goods of an extensive merchant deceased having thus been seized. In the month of April, 32 fires occurred in Calcutta, in which 7,547 houses were burnt down, and property to the value of 4,94,350 rupees destroyed, and 30 lives lost. The Court of Directors, it is stated, have at length consented to permit Europeans to hold lands in India, and to give the force of law to a regulation published two years previously.

Current Value of Govt. Securities, May 17, 1837		To buy.	To sell.
First or old 5 per cent. loan 1st class	- - -	0 6 0 prem.	0 2 0 prem.
Second 5 per cent. loan according to the number from 1200 to 15,200	- - -	1 6 3½ per cent. premium.	
Third or new 5 per cent. loan	- - -	4 0 0 prem.	3 12 0 prem.
Five per cent. transfer loan of 1835-36	- - -	13 8 0	12 8 0
Old or first 4 per cent. loan	- - -	2 4 0	2 8 0 disct.
Second ditto	- - -	2 8 0	2 12 0 disct.
Third and fourth ditto	- - -	2 6 0	2 10 0
Bank of Bengal shares (new)	- - -	2150 0 0 prem.	1900 0 0 prem.
Union Bank shares—price	- - -	1600	1610

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William Legislative Department, 17th April 1837.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 17th April 1837.—Act No. — of 1837.—It is hereby enacted that whenever any foreign state in Asia or Africa shall permit within the dominions of such state, the importation or exportation of goods in British vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of goods in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, it shall be lawful for the Gov. Genl. of India in Council by an order in Council to direct that goods may be imported into the territories of the East India Company, or exported thence in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, on the same terms on which such goods are imported into the said territories or exported thence on British vessels.—Ordered, that the draft now

read be published for general information; and be at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 6th day of June next.—W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secretary to the Govt of India.

Fort William Legislative Department, the 17th April, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated the 1st of February 1837, be published for general information.—1. "We now reply to paras. 78 and 79 of your letter dated 24th Aug. 1835, No. 2, in which you request our early decision on a proposed law for enabling Europeans to acquire and hold lands in perpetuity or otherwise in the same manner in which they are now held by the Natives of India.—2. Referring to the provisions of the act of the 31 and 4th William IV., cap. 85, sect. 86, and

concurring in the opinions so generally expressed by the public boards and officers in the documents which you have sent us, that it is desirable to encourage Europeans to hold lands in India; we approve of the law which you have proposed, with the substitution of the words of the Act of Gul. 4 cap. 85, 'Subjects of his Majesty' for those of 'Persons of whatever nation,' not doubting that you will take care under the imperative authority of the 85th clause of that Act, to make such provision as may be required for the adequate protection of the Natives of India.—3. In reference to the holding of lands by aliens, on which subject your Government has addressed us, in a letter dated the 1st Aug. last, we intend to reply to you in a separate despatch"—Resolution.—To meet the views of the Hon. the Court of Directors, as expressed in the above despatch, his lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve that draft of the Act, published originally under date the 23th of May 1835, in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3d day of June following shall at once be passed into a law with the substitution directed.—The following Act passed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th April 1837, is accordingly promulgated for general information.—Act No. IV. of 1837.—1. It is hereby enacted, that after the 1st day of May next, it shall be lawful for any subject of his Majesty to acquire and hold in perpetuity or for any term of years property in land or in any emoluments issuing out of land in any part of the territories of the East India Company.—II. And it is hereby enacted that all rules which prescribe the manner in which such property as is aforesaid may now be acquired and held by Natives of the said territories, shall extend to all persons who shall, under the authority of this Act, acquire or hold such property.—W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Legislative Department, May 15, 1837—Resolution.—The Governor General of India in Council, having taken into consideration the recommendations, and drafts of Acts, relative to the future regulation of the Post and Banghy Conveyances in India, which have been submitted to him by the Committee assembled in Calcutta for the investigation of this subject; has resolved to publish for general information the subjoined draft of rules as appearing to him, upon mature deliberation, to be the best suited to introduce a just principle of uniformity in this branch

of the administration in the several Presidencies, and to reconcile, generally, a due attention to the convenience of the public, with regard to the financial interests of the Government.—2. The effect of the proposed enactment, in its main provisions, will be to do away with the entire division which has hitherto existed between the post office rules and establishments of the different Presidencies; to equalize the rates of letter postage, by raising, in some degree, those of Bengal, and reducing those of Madras, and, in a still greater degree, those of Bombay;—to diminish to some considerable extent, the newspaper postage of all the Presidencies, especially for extreme distances, at which the high existing rates of postage are found to bear with excessive, and, in many cases, prohibitory pressure upon circulation; to allow letters to be sent bearing postage, as well as post-paid, and to revise the scale of ship letter postage, which has hitherto been levied in a manner inconvenient to the public, and in an undue proportion to the service performed by the post office.—3. It is not necessary to recapitulate in this resolution the detailed rules for amending, and aiding, the practice of the department, and for the more effectual control of its officers. It had been the intention of the Government, that the revenue at present derived from the post office, but little exceeding its expenses, should not be diminished by any new arrangement of rates; but though it has been found necessary to submit some loss of public income, more particularly in the just consideration of a proper scale of ship letter postage, in all other cases it may be confidently hoped that an ample compensation will, at no distant period, be obtained, in an improved circulation of intelligence and correspondence; and, in this confidence, the Governor General in Council will only further record his wish to extend, as far as may be consistent with prudent administration, the advantages given to the community by this department.—4. It has been deemed necessary also, with a view to secure the full advantages to the Government and the public contemplated in this Act, to declare the exclusive power of conveying letters by post for hire to be vested in Government, but it is not the intention of the Governor General in Council to act extensively on the power given him for the suppression of private dawks, and he will feel disposed to grant licences generally to existing private dawks where sufficient cause for the indulgence may be shown. The period of two months has

been granted for all parties who may entertain objections to the proposed draft to state such objections, and a further period of three months has been allowed for the proprietors of any private dawks that may now exist to apply for licenses for the continuance of such private dawks.

The following draft of a proposed Act is accordingly notified for general information, and that the said draft be brought up for re-consideration at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India which may be held after the 16th day of July next.—Act No. — of 1837.—

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the — day of — regulation XI. of 1830 of the Bombay code, shall be repealed.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that after the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act, the exclusive right of conveying letters by post for hire from place to place within the territories of the East India Company, shall be in the Governor General of India in Council.—III. Provided always, that it shall be competent to the said Governor Genl. of India in Council, and to any authority thereunto empowered by the said Governor General in Council, to grant to any person or persons a license permitting such person or persons to convey letters by post for hire from place to place within the said territories, and that it shall be lawful for any person or persons having such a license to convey letters in conformity with the terms of such license.—IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, and for any authority which may have granted any such license as is described in the preceding Section, to revoke such license at pleasure.—V. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever otherwise than under the authority of the said Governor General in Council, or in conformity with the terms of such a license as is aforesaid, knowingly conveys any letter by post for hire from place to place within the said territories, or receives any letter or packet of letters, in order to such conveyance, or delivers any letter according to its direction knowing the same to have been so conveyed, or is accessory to such conveyance, receipt or delivery, shall be punished with fine not exceeding 50 rupees for every letter so conveyed, received or delivered.—VI. And it is hereby enacted, that inland postage duties shall be levied on the conveyance of letters and packets by the Government post at the rates set forth in the schedule marked A. which is annexed to this Act, and that the full postage shall be paid either on receipt

or on delivery at the option of the sender, and that, if the thing conveyed be transferred from a post office in one Presidency to a post office in another Presidency, no additional charge shall be made on account of such transfer.—VII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is a banghy established on a line of road, no person shall be entitled to demand that any letter or packet exceeding 12 tolas in weight shall be conveyed by the letter post on that line of road.—VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is no banghy established on a line of road, letters and packets exceeding 12 tolas in weight, and not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, shall be conveyed on that line of road by the letter post, and every such letter or packet shall be charged with the postage of a letter or packet of the description of 12 tolas weight sent by letter post.—IX. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in table 2 of schedule A. shall contain any writing whatever other than writing which is necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain, by attestation on the cover of such packet, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government post, knowing that it contains any writing not necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of 50 rupees.—X. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in table 3 of schedule A shall contain any writing whatever, except the direction on the cover, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government post, knowing that it contains any writing other than the direction on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of 50 rupees.—XI. And it is hereby enacted, that proof sheets marked as such may be sent by letter post at the rates set forth in table 3 of schedule A. provided they be brought to the dispatching office open, and be sealed in presence of the person in charge of such office.—XII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall frame a scale of distances as nearly as practicable according to the distance by the nearest road between post office stations, and that the rates of inland postage shall be calculated according to this scale.—XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that steam postage, according to such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor Genl. in Council, shall be levied on all letters and packets sent or received by any Government steamer, and that such steam

postage shall be in excess of any inland postage to which such letters or packets may be liable.—XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that ship postage, according to the rates fixed in schedule B. annexed to this act, shall be levied on all letters or packets sent or received by sea through any Government post office, and not liable to steam postage.—XV. And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel arrives by sea at any place within the said territories, at which there is a Government post office, the Commander of such vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter and packet on board of such vessel which is directed to that place, and which was not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to be delivered either at the post office or to some officer of the post office authorized to receive the same; and that if there be on board any letter or packet directed to any other place, and not specially entrusted for separate delivery, the said Commander shall as speedily as possible, report the same to the Postmaster General or Postmaster of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to such directions as he may receive from such Postmaster General or Postmaster; and that the receipt of such Postmaster Genl. or Postmaster shall discharge such Commander of all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet.—XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in the preceding section shall be punished with fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.—XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that for every letter or packet delivered by a Commander of a ship, in conformity with the directions of section XV. of this Act, the Officer in charge of the post office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of one anna.—XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet is transhipped for transmission to any other place within the said territories, the commander of the vessel, which originally brought such letter or packet, shall be entitled to receive one anna for every such letter or packet, and that the Commander of the vessel into which the letter or packet is transhipped, shall be entitled to receive half an anna from the person in charge of the post office at the place of delivery, provided that the said last mentioned Commander delivers the same in conformity with the directions contained in section 15 of this Act.—XIX. Provided always, that no payment shall be made to the

Commander of any vessel on account of the delivery of any letter or packet, unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the vessel leaves the place at which the letter or packet was delivered, or before the expiration of three months from the date of the arrival of the packet at the place of ultimate delivery.—XX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Commander of every vessel, leaving any place in the said territories by sea, shall receive on board of such his vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required to receive by any officer of the post office, and shall sign a receipt for such letters and packets; and that every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction of this clause shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.—XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered by any person employed by the post office, the person to whom it is delivered, shall not be bound to pay the postage if he returns the letter or packet unopened, but if he opens the same he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon; provided always, that if the letter or packet shall appear to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is directed the Post Master General or Post Master of the office, from which the delivery took place, shall remit the said postage.—XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter or packet which is rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, shall be returned by the post to the sender, and that the said sender shall be bound to pay the return postage thereon unless direct postage has already been paid thereon.—XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the sender of which is unknown, shall be rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, such letter or packet shall be opened by the officer in charge of the post office from which such letter or packet was delivered to that person.—XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the post office, from which such letter or packet was delivered to withhold from the person so refusing till such postage be paid, any letter directed to that person upon which postage has not been paid by the sender.—XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that all letters and packets which have remained three months

unclaimed at any post office shall be transmitted to the General Post Office of the Presidency. — XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that, at intervals not exceeding three months, lists of all unclaimed letters and packets which are in the General Post Office of any Presidency shall be published in the official Gazette of that Presidency.—XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter and packet which may have remained 18 months unclaimed in the General Post Office of any Presidency, shall be opened by the Post Master General of that Presidency, and that all valuable property which such letter or packet may contain shall be paid into the Government Treasury for the benefit of any party who may have a right thereto, and that when twelve months shall have elapsed after the opening of such unclaimed letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the said Post Master General, if such letter or packet still continues to be unclaimed, to destroy the same.—XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the privilege of sending and receiving all letters and packets by letter-post, free of postage, and of sending and receiving letters and packets by banghy on the public service free of postage, shall be allowed to the persons hereinafter mentioned; viz., — His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State—President and Secretaries of the Board of Control—the Chairman, deputy Chairman, and Directors of the East India Company—Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Asst. Secretary at the India House—the Governor-General—the Governors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—the Governor of Ceylon—the Lieut.-Governor of the north-western provinces—the Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—the members of the Supreme Council—the Members of Council of Madras and Bombay—the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca—the Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces—the Commander-in-chief of the Army of India—the Commanders-in-chief of the Army at Madras and Bombay.—And that the letters and packets sent by any of the persons aforesaid, shall be franked in such manner as may be directed by the Governor-General of India in Council.—XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to grant to any

person, or body of persons, the privilege of sending or receiving letters or packets, either by letter-post or banghy, free of postage, on such conditions and under such rules, as the said Governor General in Council may direct.—XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Postmaster General or Postmaster, shall suspect that any letter or packet, lying for delivery at his post-office, contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government, or that any letter or packet, lying for delivery at that post-office, contains any writing in contravention of the provisions of Sections IX. and X. of this Act, it shall be lawful for such officer to summon the person to whom the letter or packet is directed, to attend at that post-office, by himself or agent, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the letter or packet at that post-office, and to open the letter or packet in the presence of the person to whom the letter or packet is directed, or of that person's agent; and if that person shall not so attend, by himself or agent, then to open the letter or packet in the absence of that person.—XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the post-office for conveyance, and that no person employed by the Government, in the post-office department, shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person had caused such loss or damage maliciously or fraudulently.—XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines incurred under any of the preceding provisions of this Act, may be levied, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or before any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate: provided always that no person, not a Postmaster-General or Postmaster, shall be competent to institute any prosecution for any violation of any of the preceding provisions of this Act.—XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted that whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the post-office department, or being in the employ of any person or persons who may contract with the Government to convey letters or packets by post, for hire, shall fraudulently appropriate any letter or packet which may have been entrusted to him, or any thing contained in any such letter or packet, or shall open any such letter or packet, or any banghy box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating any thing therein contained, shall be punished with imprisonment, with or

without hard labor, for a term not exceeding seven years and shall also be liable to fine.—XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in the last Section, and being entrusted to receive money for postage duty, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.—XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or packet, or shall fraudulently alter or cause to disappear any mark which is on any letter or packet, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.—XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.—XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, puts any letter or packet into the wallets of the post office, intending thereby to defraud the Govt. of the postage duty on such letter or packet, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.—W. H. MAC-NAGHTEN, Secy to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 7th to 18th May 1837.—Artillery.—Brevet Colonel J. A. Biggs to be Colonel—Major C. Graham to be Lieut-colonel—Captain T. Lumsden to be Major—1st Lieut E. F. Day to be Captain—2d Lieut R. Smyth to be 1st Lieut from 27th April 1837, in succession to Col. C. Parker *dec.*—Super 2d Lieut C. A. Green is brought on the effective strength of the regt.—Cavalry, Major E. J. Honeywood to be Lieut-col. from 13th April 1837, vice Henson *dec.*—7th regt L. C. Captain R. A. Stedman to be Major—Lieut H. Haldane to be Captain, Cornet R. J. Hawthorne to be

Lieut in succession to Honeywood *poni.* Super Cornet L. H. Hardyman is brought on the effective strength of the cavalry—24th regt N I, Ensign A. J. W. Haig to be Lieut from 8th May 1837, vice H. Maynard retired on half pay.—Artillery, The following officers are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—1st Ltts. R. G. McGregor, J. Hotham, H. M. Lawrence, J. H. McDonald, S. W. Fenning, J. Fordyce, G. J. Cookson—Mr. J. Drummond admitted to the service as an Asst Surgeon—26th regt N I, Ensign C. W. Duffin to be Lieut, vice Wright resigned with rank from 12th Jan. 1837, vice Taylor promoted—32d regt N I, Ensign T. S. Horsburgh to be Lieut, vice Woods retired with rank from 19th Sept. 1836, vice Mitchell promoted—Asst Surg A. M. Clark to be Surgeon, vice Grahame invalided.

ALTERATION OF RANK.—26th N I, Lieut J. Duncan from 31st Oct. 1836, vice Wright retired—Lieut J. G. Gaitskell from 1st Jan. 1837, vice Johnson promoted—32d N I, Lieut E. C. F. Beaumont from 16th Oct. 1834, vice Woods retired—Lieut L. R. Keane, 23d Feb. 1835, vice Haldane promoted—Lieut W. W. Davidson from 3d April 1835, vice Lewis promoted.

PURLOINERS.—Cornet J. Staples.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Cornet W. H. Hepburne, from 20th May—Lieut H. Maynard—Captain J. H. Vaurenq.

MARRIAGES.—March 12, Mr. G. S. da Costa to Miss M. Martyr—28, at Sec-tapore, R. J. Taylor, Esq., C. S., to Eliza, widow of the late R. N. Burnard, Esq.—May 12, Mr J. J. Turvey to Miss S. Suckens—13, at Chandernagore, Mr A. Baptist to Mademoiselle Harriett Philippe—15, N. C. Beale, Esq., to Cordelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Cornelius.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 26, at Mhow, the wife of Serjt T. Stubbs of a daughter—Jan. 1, at Bareilly, Mrs Mackinnon, relict of the late Serjeant Mackinnon, of a son—March 3, at Tirhoot, the lady of J. Gale, Esq., of a son—at Benares, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—5, at Shahabad, the lady of S. H. Batson, Esq., of a son—20, Mrs G. A. Popham of a son—April 10, the lady of J. A. Walker, Esq., of a daughter—Mrs A. D' Souza of a daughter—15, at Kurnaul, the wife of Mr. J. Mitmish of a daughter—May 8, Mrs J. J. Fleury of a daughter—9, Mrs J. E. Abiet of a son—the wife of Mr C. Joseph of a son—the lady of W. Jacob, Esq., of a son—10, Mrs J. R. Fraser of a son—11, near Ban Kipore, Mrs D. J. C. Johnston of a son—the lady

of Captain R. Lloyd, 1 N., of a son—12, Mrs D. Parsick, junr., of a daughter—13, Mrs C. W. Lewis, junr. of a son—15, the lady of Captain James Randle of a son 16, the wife of Monsieus Welter of a son—17, Mrs T. Lackersteen of a daughter
DEATHS.—Feb. 27, at Jubbulpore, the infant son of Mr Russell—at Arracan, W. S. Barnard, Esq.,—drowned off Monghyr. Rebecca, wife of Asst Steward J. Parnell; ditto, Mrs Ann Slaughter—at Lucknow, Lieut H. Carter 35th regt N 1—March 6, William, infant son of Mr. K. Bowen—7, Lieut G. Dysart 2d regt N 1—9, Mr F. J. D. M. Sinaes—17, Eleonor daughter of Mr A. Fleming—25, at Benares, W. Wilson, Esq., M. D, Madras Estab.—26, Eliza, infant daughter of Mr Cowley—April 2, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Kerr—3, Sarkies, infant son of N. J. Malchus, Esq.—8, John, infant son of Mr R. B. Richardson—9, Rosina, infant daughter of Rev. J. Lincke—13, Lt-colonel W. S. Beatson—Captain J. F. May, H M's 41st foot—20, at Cawnpore, John, eldest son of J. Ransford, Esq.—at Malacca, Mrs W. Koek—22, Master G. J. Rebello—at Cawnpore, Louisa, infant daughter of Lieut. C. Carter, H M's 16th foot—May 1, at Agra, Serjt J. Sinclair—2, at Meerut, Selina, infant daughter of Lieut Wilmer H M's 16th Lancers—13, Walter, son of Mr Bowser—14, Mr Jas. Young, late of the country service—Lieut A. Gillanders. 54th regt N 1—16, Mr. J. Wilkinson.

Madras.

The Adjt Generalshi --The *Hurkaru* is altogether wrong in his censure of Lord Elphinstone, for having appointed Major Haig to act as Adjt General of the Madras Army. Whether that appointment be good or bad, and we certainly never recollect one which, in our opinion, was more thoroughly objectionable; Lord Elphinstone had not the power to prevent it. The nomination of Adjutant-General rests with the Commander-in-chief! The Governor possesses a *veto*, it is true, but that *veto* cannot be exercised without due and sufficient reason being assigned in writing, in proof of disqualification. The Governor's private opinion, respecting the nominee's efficiency or otherwise, has nothing to do with the matter, unless he can urge some sufficient public ground. Such public ground existed in the case of Major Hitchens, in a recorded minute by the late Governor-General and Commander-in-chief in India. It was resolved, therefore, that he should not succeed to the head of the

department. In Major Haig's case, no similar objection could be urged. He is legally qualified for the appointment.—He is a regimental field officer, and has served seven or eight years in the Adjutant General's department—first, as dep. Assistant, latterly, as Assistant. He is a man of high honour, integrity, and of perfectly unblemished moral character; but—truth must be told—of no pretensions to ability or experience. Still, the Commander-in-chief selected him for the office, a nomination arising out of his own undoubted patronage—and the Governor, however he may have privately dissented, however he may have publicly remonstrated at the Council table, and have urged those remonstrances on the Home Authorities, could not have refused to confirm such nomination, pending a reference. What they will say at the India House to this abuse of patronage is another matter. We conclude, they will order the instant removal of Major Haig, (if even they do not also supersede Sir Peregrine Maitland,) in like manner as they ordered the removal of Colonel Beatson, when that officer was made Adjutant-General in Bengal, in opposition to the protest of the Governor-General. Should such be the result on the present occasion, we shall certainly hail it with satisfaction, because, although we have reason to believe Major Haig to be a most worthy young man, we still believe him unfitted for the very high post to which he has been appointed.—*Englishman*, May 8.

We have been given to understand that a memorial to the Court of Directors from Lieut.-colonel James, praying for the transfer to the invalid or pension list, of Lieut.-cols Collette, Raynsford, and Cameron, (on account of their long and frequent absence from duty) forwarded, through Government, so far back, as June or July last, was only dispatched to England by the "Bolton" about two months ago—if this be the case—as we hear from good authority it is—we trust that Col. James, in justice to the service, will bring the delay to the notice of the Home Authorities. It is really too bad that the grievances of the army should be smothered: and very frequently, as in this case, putting them upon the shelf effectuates that purpose.

Much apprehension has been and still is entertained, lest the Pallee plague should find its way to the Madras Presidency.

We understand, it is decided that, with the exception of about half-a dozen of the principal Ports, the office of Master

Attendant at all the other Ports of this Presidency is to be discontinued after the lapse of the lives of the present incumbents, or as soon as they can be otherwise provided for. The Master Attendants who are to remain are not to be allowed any fees, or to trade; but their salary is to be very considerably increased.—*Madras Herald*, April 29.

So, then, the pretender to the Coorg Musnud—the individual who has caused so much stir in the Canara Province, has been at last seized, and is now in “durance vile.” His capture was effected by a native district officer of Coorg, on the 13th May. The vigilance of Papoo and his indelatable party of Coorgs would not allow him a resting-place. To elude their search, he was repeatedly obliged to change alike his dress and his purpose, until he sought shelter in a village in the north of Coorg, bordering on Mysore, when a district officer of Coorg discovered him and took him prisoner.

At a meeting of the friends of the late Brigadier Conway, to take into consideration the best means of expressing their regard and respect for his memory, the following resolution was proposed, and carried unanimously:—That a subscription be entered into, for the purpose of erecting a monument in the Cathedral Church of St. George, in Madras, to the memory of Brigadier Conway, and of placing a tomb over his remains at Nackiykul.

However unpopular Lord W. Bentinck contrived to make his military administration, in the sight of the European Officers of the Bengal army, chiefly by his zealous execution of the Half Batta measure, which he professed to disapprove, and which his distinguished predecessors had all indignantly repudiated as a downright breach of public faith and plighted honor—we must not withhold from his lordship full measure of justice and of praise for the arrangements lately promulgated, by order of the Hon. Court of Directors, for improving the condition and prospects of the native soldiery.—These, their Worships admit to have been recommended by the late Governor-General and Commander-in-chief. They might have added that many and various recommendations—official and demi-official, and non-official—for effecting this praise-worthy purpose, through in different shapes and ways, have been under deliberation in the Aulic Council of Leadenhall Street which presides over the military energies of India—from the days of Lord

Hastings downwards. It may be more than doubted whether any thing would ever have come of all these plans and recommendations, but for the happy and unprecedented accident of a military man—not so old as to be bigoted to the notions of his own day, and impenetrable to modern improvements of all sorts—happening to climb up into the Directorial throne. Be this as it may, we are glad to welcome any thing good; and without too narrowly comparing the defects or scantiness of what has been given, with the large standard of what might have been expected, we are bound to render grateful and hearty praise to him who solicited and him who granted the present seepoy boon—to Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck and to Major Sir James Rivett Carnac. Perhaps we should not go far wrong were we to propose including in the vote of thanks with “one cheer more!” the military adviser General Casement.

On the evening of 27th May, a boat coming ashore from the *Vansittart* was struck by a heavy surf, and Mr. Phillips, an officer of the ship, was thrown overboard and lost. We saw a boatman supporting Mr. Phillips for several minutes and, although a Catamaran was within two paddles length of them, it could not gain the point where the sufferers were struggling; and melancholy to relate, he went down. Mr. Phillips' brother was on the beach, a witness to the heart rending scene. It is not for us to say, whether Mr. Phillips might have been saved, had a boat pushed off to his rescue, the moment the accident occurred, but we did see the Master Attendant personally ordering the launch of one, when, however, it was by some minutes too late to be of any service. Mr. Phillips' body was cast ashore, somewhere near Ennore, so it is reported, we are informed some hundred of dollars were found about his person.

On Sunday morning, the 28th May, Colonel Pasmore, late holding a diplomatic situation at Persia, C. Queiros, Esq. Capt. and Mrs. Dunbar, and a native servant of the Colonel's got into an accommodation boat, from on board the *Clairmont*, which had just come to an anchor from Bombay. The boat had passed the first surf, when a mighty wave took her at the stern and brought her right ashore with great velocity. The receding surge drew after it, the boat, which broached to, in which perilous situation she was deserted by her crew; another surf, taking her on her broadside, upset her, and before any as-

assistance could be rendered. Colonel Pasmore—Mr Queiros and the servant were drowned. — Medical assistance was rendered to Colonel Pasmore soon after his body had been recovered, but it was unavailing. The bodies of Mr. Queiros and the native servant have not been found as yet.— Mrs. Dunbar, received an injury on her face, but otherwise escaped unhurt. We are informed that she has charged the boat people with having plundered her of some sovereigns, and a gold chain she wore around her neck. The beach authorities have already entered into an investigation of the late distressing occurrences, and the public are satisfied, that if there is any criminality, they will be pursued with the utmost rigour of the law.

The following Half Batta stations under the Madras Presidency are to be Full Batta stations from the 1st May:— Masulipatam—Ellore—Samulcottah— Vizagapatam—Vizianagram—Chitracole—Berhampore—French Rocks—Ootacamund—Dindigul—Pallamcottah—Quilon—Palghatcherry—Cannanore—Mangalore—Shircarpore—Murryhur and Bellary.

Assistant Surgeon Palmer, his lady and child, respecting whose fate serious apprehensions were entertained, they having fallen into the hands of the insurgents in Canara, we are happy to say accounts have been received of their safety; Dawan Bupoo with his party of Coorgs, having overtaken the insurgents *en route* to Udloor, and succeeded, not only in putting them to flight, but in releasing Dr Palmer and family from captivity—they had been in the hands of the insurgents 18 days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—April 8.—Appointments *pro tem.*—Mr J. T. Bailie to act as Coroner of Madras—14, Mr A. D. Campbell to be Persian Translator to Government; Mr G. A. Smith, collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry—18, Mr A. Bruce, police magistrate at Presidency—Mr G. S. Greenway, Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Malabar—Mr W. Fisher admitted a Writer on this Establishment from March 11, 1837—May 2, Mr W. Dowdeswell to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Rajahmundry—Mr T. W. Goodwyn, Asst Judge and joint criminal Judge of Malabar—Mr G. W. Reade, Asst under the principal Collectors of Canara—12, the Rev. E. R. Otter admitted a Chaplain on the Estab. from May 9, 1837, the date of his arrival—16, R. Davidson, Esq., Judge and joint

criminal Judge of Rajahmundry—J. MacDowall Master Attendant at Calicut to be Master Attendant at Cochín—19, the Rev. Mr Trevor, Chaplain at Jaulnah, but to continue to act at Vepery, till further orders—the Rev. Mr Otter to be Chaplain at Bellary—17, Lieut W. C. Birch, Asst in Thuggee department, joint magistrate in the Provinces—23, Mr A. D. Campbell to act as 3d Judge of the Court of Sudr. and Foujdaree Udalur, during Mr W. Hudleston's absence—Mr A. F. Bruce, Civil Auditor—Mr J. Goldingham, Collector and Magistrate of Muntoor—30, Mr A. F. Bruce, Supert. of Stamps and Member of Mint Committee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 10th April to 2d June 1837.—6th regt L. C., Cornet St. V. Pitcher to be Lieut, vice Pettigrew *dec.*, date of commission 5th April 1837—Lieut-col. R. L. Evans C.B., of 50th regt N I. to be Military Secy. to the Governor—21st regt N I, Lieut M. Carthew to be Quarterm. and Interp.—Veterinary Surgeon T. Aston, E troop H. A., doing duty with F troop, to the charge of horses of 7th regt L. C. and D troop H A., at Jaulnah, during absence of Veter Surgeon Jennings on sick cert. or till further orders—Infantry, Lt-col. J. Briggs to be colonel, vice W. Macleod *dec.*, date of commission 16th Nov. 1836—Lieut-col. A. McFarlane to take rank from 16th November 1836, in succession to Briggs promoted—16th regt N I, Maj J. K. Luard, Captain S. A. Grant, and Lieut G Carr, to take rank from 16th Nov. 1836, in succession to McFarlane promoted—Infantry, Major W. P. Cunningham 24th regt N I, to be Lieut-col. vice Hodgson *dec.*, date of commission 27th Dec. 1836—24th regt N I, Captain G. Hutchinson to be Major Lieut C. Dennett (pensioned) to be Captain, and Lieut R. T. Snow to take rank from 27th Dec. 1836, in succession to Cunningham promoted—Lieut J. Shepherd to be Capt, and Ensign S. S. Coffin to be Lieut, vice Dennett pensioned, date of commission 26th March 1837—Entitled to off-reckonings, Col. R. Weat, Col. G. Jackson each a half share from the off-reckoning fund from 17th Nov. 1836—Mr G. Lennox is admitted as Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to the rank of Cornet, leaving the date of commission unsettled—Capt W. P. Macdonald 41st regt N I, to be a member of Committee of Survey, Fort St. George, in room of Captain Musgrove 36th regt N I, relieved—35th regt N I, Ensign P. L. Spry to be Lieut, *vice* White invalided, date of commission 11th April

1837—45th regt N I, Ensign J. Kitson to be Lieut, vice Darby lost at sea—Lt. J. C. Shaw permitted to resign as 2d Asst to civil Engineer in 3d division—Major F. H. Ely 42d regt, to be President of Genl Invaliding Committee in Fort St. George, in room of Captain W. E. A. Elliott of 29th regt relieved—Major Ely will also relieve Captain Elliott as member of Committee of Survey assembled in Fort—Asst Surgeon G. V. Cumming, M D, to be Surgeon, vice Wilson *dec*, date of commission 25th March 1837—The undermentioned officers are placed temp. at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regtl duty: Captains G. W. Whistler 19th regt N I; G. W. Osborne 19th ditto; J. T. Philpot 23d ditto; Lieut T. J. Newbold 23d ditto—Captain W. P. Macdonald 41st regt N I, to conduct as dep. Judge Advocate, such trial as may be held in district of Canara—Captain W. P. Macdonald 41st regt, relieved from the Committee of Survey, at Fort St. George—Cornet G. Lennox to do duty with Body Guard till further orders—Major J. R. Haig 34th regt I. I., to act as Adjt Genl of the Army till further orders, with a seat at the Military and Clothing Boards—Captain C. A. Browne 15th regt N I, to act as Asst Adjt General of the Army till further orders—Lieut R. Gordon 67th regt N I, to act as deputy Asst Adjt Genl of the Army till further orders—21st regt N I, Lieut W. Cuppage to be Captain, and Ensign C. A. Butler to be Lieut, vice W. Gray *dec*; date of commission 10th April 1837—Asst Surgeon Balfour to do duty with H. M.'s 29th regt in the room of Asst Surgeon Packman, to do duty with 2d batt Artillery—43d regt N I, Captain T. Sharp (retired) and Lieut E. Lloyd to take rank, vice Elsey retired—Capt. J. Millar and Lieut A. G. Young to take rank vice Cox *dec*—Captain J. H. Robley and Lieut R. P. Bourdillon to take rank, vice Sharp retired—Captain C. M. Maclean, and Lieut R. J. Kempt to take rank, vice Rose *dec*.—Senior Lieut J. C. Salmon (the late) to be Captain, and Lt W. J. Wilson to take rank, vice Claridge *dec*—Lieut J. Richardson to take rank, vice Pereira *dec*—Lieut G. Davis to be Captain and Ensign R. P. K. Watt to be Lieut, vice Salmon *dec*, date of commissions 16th Oct. 1836—Asst Surgeon A. Lorimer, M D, permitted to enter on the general duties of army—The undermentioned promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—Lieut W. T. Boddam 2d regt L C; James Alexander 8th ditto; F. B. Doveton, Madras European regt; W. C. Macleod 30th regt N I; George

Gordon 48th ditto; Sparry Peshall 40th ditto; O. F. Sturt 16th ditto; Edward Atherton 22d ditto; C. F. Liardet 14th ditto; W. J. Manning, Madras Eur. regt; Owen Reynolds 26th regt N I; H. C. Gosling 7th ditto; E. J. Gascoigne 30th ditto; W. H. Budd 31st ditto; H. Vanderzee 27th ditto; J. T. Lugard 49th ditto; William Gordon 6th ditto; Patrick Oliphant 35th ditto; G. P. Cameron 40th ditto; E. Peppercorne 16th ditto; J. Forbes 20th ditto; D. Buchanan 22d ditto; F. L. Nicolay 29th ditto; H. Walker 14th ditto; G. A. Smith 26th ditto; C. Stafford 51st ditto; G. Woodfall 35th ditto; E. J. Simpson 37th ditto; D. H. Considine 21st ditto; J. Gerard 15th ditto; J. Robertson 9th ditto; W. F. Du Pasquier 17th ditto; T. A. Bridge 22d ditto—2d Lieut F. Pollock, Sappers and Miners, to act as Adjt to Engineers during the absence of Lieut Lake—1st Lieut W. K. Worster, Art, to Survey the line for the proposed railroad to Wallajanuggur, vice Lieut Bell sick—1st regt L C, Cornet E. C. Curtis to be Lieut, vice Rose *dec*, date of commission 20th April 1837—The undermentioned promoted to rank of Ensign, leaving dates of their commissions to be settled: Messrs. R. Shubrick, T. Williams and G. Harkness—Mr. J. Sanderson, admitted on the establishment as Asst Surgeon, to do duty under Surgeon of 2d batt Art., at St. Thomas's Mount—24th regt N I, Lt. P. Pope to be Quarterm. and Interp. vice Shepherd promoted—Infantry, Major C. F. Smith 12th regt N I, to be Lieut-col. vice Noble *dec*; date of commission 30th April 1837—12th regt N I, Captain P. Corbett to be Major, H. O. Bell to be Capt, and Ensign M. Cooper to be Lieut, in succession to Smith promoted; date of commissions 30th April 1837—Lieut-col R. L. Evans, C B, to be appointed President of the Genl Prize Committee—Captain A. Lawe, Engrs, to be civil Eng in Malabar and Canara—Mr H. J. A. Taylor is admitted on the estab, as cadet of infantry, and prom. to the rank of Ens. leaving date of his commission unsettled.—The services of Captain W. D. Harrington 3d regt L C, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regtl duty—The undermentioned, recently arrived and promoted, to do duty with regiments specified opposite their names till further orders and directed to join: Ensigns R. Shubrick 16th regt N I; W. T. Williams ditto; G. Harkness ditto—Lieut T. Coles 16th regt N I, to the charge of European details proceeding from the Presidency to Secunderabad—Ensign E. Tower 37th and G. R.

Gleig 42d regt N I. will join details under command of Lieut Coles 16th regt and proceed with them on route to join—5th regt L.C. Cornet G. J. Russell to be Lieut, vice Simpson died at sea; date of commission to be settled hereafter—2d regt L. C. Lieut G. R. Edwards to be Quartermaster and Interpreter—15th regt N I. Lieut W. Cantis to be Adjut—Lieut R. White 35th regt N I, will take rank, vice Farran *dec*—Cadets prom. to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter—Messrs T. Clerk, C. F. F. Halsted J. G. Brown, T. Greenaway, C. C. MacCallum, A. R. Dallas, J. H. M. Babington, J. MacCormick Ferrie, and G. N. Smith—Ensign H. J. A. Taylor is to do duty with 49th regt N I, until further orders—Captain C. W. Palmer 14th N I, is readmitted on the Estab. from 11th May—Lieut J. Thomson 5th regt N I, is permitted to resign the appointment of Quartermaster and Interpreter of that corps—To do duty—Ensigns J. MacCormick Ferrie 16th regt N I—T. Clerk, 35th ditto—C. F. F. Halsted, 32d do.—J. G. Brown 40th ditto—T. Greenaway 16th ditto—C. C. MacCallum, 16th ditto—A. R. Dallas, 45th ditto—J. H. M. Babington, 40th do—G. N. Smith 14th ditto—Brigadier General Taylor is permitted to resign the command of the N. Division of the Army—Asst Surgeons D. Macpherson, M. D. and E. G. Balfour permitted to enter on the general duties of the army—Major T. G. Newell, 21st regt, to do duty with 43d regt, and to join—Cavalry, Major J. Morison 2d regt L. C., to be Lieut-col., vice Conway *dec*; date of commission, 13th May 1837—2d regt L. C. Captain J. Smith to be Major, Lieut R. Garstin to be Captain, and Cornet F. J. Carruthers to be Lieut, in succession to Morison promoted; date of commissions, 13th May 1837—Lieut J. Wright 9th regt N I, is permitted to resign the appointment of Adjutant of that corps, and to return to Europe on furlough—Asst Surgeon G. Pearce, M. D., to be Secy. to the Medical Board—Asst Surgeon R. Cole to be Surgeon of the S. E. District, and in charge of sick officers at St. Thome—Asst Surgeon W. G. Davidson to be Asst Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George—Deputy Asst Comm. J. Denton to rank as Lieut on non-effective Estab; date of commission 30th May 1837—Cadets promoted to Ensigns—Messrs G. Aitken, J. J. O. Stuart, C. J. Rudd, J. Hay, T. Carpendale—Lieut H. C. Armstrong, Engrs., to take charge of the Super Engineer's department in the centre division, during the absence

of Lieut Inverarity, or till further orders—Asst Surgeon J. W. Maillardette of 38th regt N I, in medical charge of the detachment of 15th regt N I, and all authorised public followers, from date of its disembarkation, and proceed with it to Vellore, under the command of Captain Ross of the same regt.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Surgs: J. McLeod 42d regt to 38th regt—A. Campbell 38th to 42d—Asst Surgeons J. Davies 52d to 38th—J. E. Porteous 41th N I, to C troop H Art.,—R. Hicks posted to 41th N I—Asst Surgeon E. S. Cunningham 45th N I, to do duty with H M.'s 3d foot—Asst Surgeons D. Macpherson and W. L. O. Moore (reported qualified) 2d batt Art.; the former to do duty with H M.'s 41st foot; the latter with 1st batt. Art.—Colonel J. Briggs (late prom.) to 13th regt—Lieut-colonels G. M. Stuart 30th to 11th regt; W. P. Cunningham (late prom.) to 30th regt—Lieut R. White (invalided) posted to 2d N. V. batt.—Asst Surgeon J. Robson (reported qualified) General Hospital, to do duty with H. M.'s 39th foot—Asst Surgeon J. D. V. Packman 2d batt Art. to do duty with H M.'s 39th regt—Ensign G. De Sauzmarez and W. R. Brown, 15th, to do duty with 46th N I. till further orders—Asst Surg J. W. Maillardette, posted to 38th N I—Lieut-colonel C. M. Bird (late promotion) posted to 18th regt—Cornet A. J. Curtis, doing duty with 6th L. C., and posted to the 6th, to join—Ensigns J. MacVicar doing duty with 27th regt posted to 41st; to join—T. W. Strachey, ditto 45th ditto ditto 20th; to join—E. Martin, ditto 28th ditto ditto 43d—W. T. Money ditto 6th ditto ditto left wing M. E. regt.; to join—S. J. Batten, ditto 45th ditto ditto 18th; to join—W. F. Blake, ditto 50th—E. Tower, ditto 45th ditto ditto 57th—G. R. Gleig, ditto 45th ditto ditto 42d; to join—G. Sausmarez ditto 4th ditto ditto 21st; to join—P. Ogilvy, ditto 35th ditto ditto 35th; to join—W. Youngson, ditto 45th ditto ditto 11th; to join—G. F. Salmon, ditto 20th ditto ditto 30th; to join—S. D. Young, ditto 45th ditto ditto 52d; to join—W. Chatfield, ditto 45th ditto ditto 10th; to join—W. R. Brown, ditto 45th ditto ditto 43th; to join—D. W. MacKinnon, ditto 27th ditto ditto 2d to join—W. J. Ilare, ditto 18th ditto ditto 41st; to join—Ensign S. D. Young 52d to 43d regt; to join, and rank next below Ensign E. Martin—Ensign G. B. Stevens 32d to 21st regt; to join, and rank next below Ensign G. D. Sausmarez—Surgeon J. Bell, late promotion, to 6th N I—Surgeon T. Key, late promo-

tion, to 27th N I—Deputy Asst Comm W. Doyle, late promotion, posted to Nagpore Subsidiary Force—Lieut-col. S. Townsend 24th to 43d regt; and Lieut-col. C. F. Smith, late promotion, posted to 21th regt—Lieut-colonel J. Morrison, late promotion, posted to 6th L C—Asst Surgeon J. Middlemas H M's 54th regt, to medical charge of 12th regt N I, and details of Art. at Malacca—Surgeon G. V. Cumming, M D, late promotion, to 15th N I—Asst Surgeon W. Poole 15th N I, to 6th N I.

PURLOINERS.—Surgeon W. R. Smith—Lieut J. C. Shaw (prep.)—Lieut H. A. Gustard 6th regt (prep.)—Asst Surgeon J. F. Hastie 14th regt (prep.)—Ensign E. Martin 28th N I—Vet. Surgeon J. F. Jennings—Capt W. Stokie 10th N I—Lieut F. W. Todd—Lieut J. G. McNab 30th N I—Captain C. A. Roberts deputy Judge Advocate Genl.—Brigadier Genl. Taylor—Brevet Captain E. Atherton 2d regt (prep.)—Lieut J. Wright—Lieut C. M. Elliot, Sappers and Miners—Lieut W. Hollis 36th N I—Lieut T. L. Place 44th regt N I (prep.)—Lieut W. H. Lanphier 36th N I (prep.)—Asst Surgeon J. Dodd—Mr P. Grant (to sea)—Mr. W. Hudleston, C S—Captain H. C. Cotton (prep.)

Movements of Regiments.—The 18th regt N I, Madras to Bangalore, to be there stationed—the 41th N I, Palaveram to Madras, to be there stationed—the 15th regt N I, on its return from Penang, posted at Nellore—the Head Quarters of 2d N. V. B., from Wallajahbad to Nellore, to be there stationed—the Drum-boy Estab. from Wallajahbad to Arcot—the sick details of corps on foreign service, from Wallajahbad to Arcot.

Returned to Duty.—Lieut H. Nott, 19th N I—2d Lieut J. H. Bourdieu, Art—Captain G. T. Pinchard 2d L. I.

MARRIAGES.—April 16, Private J. MacDonnell to Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. W. J. Fraser—18, at Secunderabad, Mr J. De Penning to Miss E. Prayero—25, at ditto, Mr T. W. Wray to Miss H. Prayero—Mr J. Bayley to Miss M. A. Wray—29, at Trichinopoly, Lieut R. Hamilton, 1st regt N I, to Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Cox, H. M.'s 54th foot—May 9, at Jaulnah, A. Goodall, Esq. Asst Surgeon, to Marcia Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut-colonel A. Lawrence—17, A. Maclean, Esq. 2d son of Colonel Maclean, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Hutchings—G. J. Walker, Esq. H. M.'s 13th L D, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Corrie, Lord Bishop of Madras.

BIRTHS.—March 4, at Ellichpore, the wife of Apothecary T. Pylus of a daughter—April 21, at Kamptee, the lady of Lieut E. F. Miller, 1st regt L. C, of a son—27, at Masulipatam, the lady of Captain E. Armstrong of a son—30, at Outacamund, Mrs C. Taylor of a son—May 2, at Ellore, the lady of T. White, Esq., Asst Surgeon of a son—6, the wife of Mr P. V. Genot of a daughter—7, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Apothecary D. Isaac of a daughter—11, at Cannanore, the lady of Captain R. N. Vance of a son—13, at Nellore, the lady of W. E. Jellicoe, Esq. C. S., of a son—14, at Kotagherry, the lady of H. Dickinson, Esq. of a son—15, at Secunderabad, the lady of Captain J. Shepherd, 24th regt, of a daughter—the lady of Lieut W. Bisset, 16th regt. of a daughter—17, at Nellore, Mrs M. Smaller of a son—20, at Colombo, the lady of Lieut S. Gompertz, 6th N I, of a son—25, the lady of Lieut W. K. Worster of a daughter—26, the wife of Mr J. W. Vexon of a son—28, the wife of Mr J. Jars of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 13, at Batavia, J. Narcis, Esq. Senior—March 6, at Malacca, Asst Surgeon J. Bell—12, at Ellichpore, the wife of Mr T. Pylus—April 10, Mr. P. Waller—30, John, youngest son of James Smith, Esq.—Lieut G. F. Walker, 28th regt N I—Lieut-colonel J. Noble—May 3, at Kamptee, Anne, wife of Lieut H. J. Nicholls, 25th regt N I—7, at Mysore, Margaret, wife of Mr C. Maitland—10, at Hyderabad, the infant son of Captain D. A. Malcolm—13, at Nackrykul, Brigadier T. H. S. Conway, late Adjut General of the Army—14, at Trevandrum, Capt W. M. Sheridan—15, at Vepery Matilda, wife of Surgeon C. Desormeaux—21, Elizabeth, wife of Mr J. R. Farley—at Nellore, Ensign E. Tower, 37th regt N I—22 at Bellary, Lieut C. Nott, H. M.'s 41st regt—24 at Trichinopoly, Lieut W. Pitcairn, Artillery—25, at ditto, Mary Ann, infant daughter of Serjt Major S. Fenn—28, Miriam, relict of the late Colonel Robert Kelly, Madras Army—29, at Nellore, Ensign G. R. Gleig, 42d regt N I—June 3, Thomas Mears, Esq, late a Lieut in European regt.

Bombay.

The hurricane of the 15th June is stated to have been the severest that had visited Bombay "in the memory of man." The wind which was north-east in the morning, freshened up in the afternoon, and veered round to south and S. E. when it gradually increased to a terrific gale. The shipping in harbour drove from their moorings, ran foul of

each other, and several were carried on shore. The scene, when the gale abated a little, is described to have been truly calamitous. The bay was covered with bales of cotton, and the wrecks of boats and ships. In the back bay the dead were washed out of their graves and floated about the shore. The roofs of the houses were torn off and trees blown down. There was scarcely a dry house on the Island, and goods to a great amount were destroyed in the warehouses. Such was the fury of the tempest that the lighthouse, strongly built as it is, tottered on its base, and seemed momentarily on the point of falling. The officer in charge was blown off his legs, and the copper roof of the magazine forced off entire, and pitched on the roof of an adjoining guard-room, which was completely demolished. The roofs of some of the terraces were carried away, and might be seen floating along the wind as if (says the account) they had been but mere pulcrit handkerchiefs.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Carr, at present Archdeacon of Bombay, is to be the first Bishop of the newly created Bishopric of Bombay; and that the very Rev. gentleman proceeds home on board the *Cambri* from that port for Consecration—He purposed, we understand, returning to India after his Consecration by way of Egypt.

Civil Appointments.—April 18, Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Chaplain, Christ-church, Dacca, to visit Kutchagerry three times a year, on duty—19, Mr W. B. Mainwaring, to act as Mahratta Translator and Interpreter to Supreme Court, vice Murphy retired—May 1, Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay, to proceed to England (on furlough) to obtain consecration as Bishop of Bombay—10, Rev. H. Jeffreys, A. M., to act as Archdeacon from the date of the departure of the Archdeacon for England—5, Mr E. E. Elliot to act as senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge of Presidency, during Mr J. Warden's furlough—10, Mr M. Larkins, Territorial depart., to act as 2d Asst to Collector in Candeish—5, Rev. E. Mainwaring, Chaplain of Poona, to visit Seroor four times a year, and the remaining 8 months to visit Sattara, on duty—11, Lieut Rudd, Asst magistrate at Poona, to take charge of office of officiating Postmaster in the Deccan, during Captain St. John on sick certificate—17, Asst Surgeon Cahm 24th N. I. to the medical charge of the Baoda Residency, vice Stewart *dec.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. FROM APRIL 19th

to May 20th, 1837.—Lieut H. Pury 3d I. C., to have superintending charge of the Guicowar contingent of horse in Kattiwar, in succession to Major D. Forbes—Lieut G. A. Hughes 15th N. I., to be Adj. to details of that regt, in Northern Concan—Temp. arrangement confirmed: that of Lieut R. W. Horne, 8th N. I., to act as Line Adjutant at Sattara, during absence of brevet Captain Durack on sick certificate—Lieut Brett, of Sholapore, to take charge of the Ord. Store Department there, during brevet Captain Blood on med. certificate—Asst Surgeon Denham placed at disposal of I. N., for employment in that service (temp.)—Mr J. E. Taylor admitted as Cadet and promoted to Ensign on this Estab., date of commission unsettled—9th regt N. I., Brevet Captain J. Beek to be Captain, and Ensign H. W. Evans to be Lieut, in succession to Bell retired; 15th June 1836—Order confirmed: that by which Lieut Fraser H. M's 6th foot, acts as Adj. to detachment of that regt., recently embarked—Lieut T. O. Bagshawe 5th N. I., to act as Interpreter to 19th N. I., till further orders—Captain Woodburn 25th N. I., to conduct the commissariat duties at Dapoolce, during Captain Teasdale's absence—Brevet Captain D. M. Scobie Sub Asst Comm. General, to proceed to Belgauin and assume charge of commissariat department of S. Div. of the army—Capt Payne to act as deputy Comm. General, but to continue (temp.) in charge of commissariat duties in N. division of the Army—Lieut Threshie of the commissariat, to act as Sub Asst Com. Genl., at Presidency.

Furlough.—Asst Surgeon J. Fraser—Lieut C. G. Calland 14th N. I.—the Archdeacon of Bombay—Mr J. Warden, C. S., (to the Cape)—Lieut Quabrough, Invalid Estab. I. N.

Returned to Duty.—Ens. R. Jeffery 19th N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Mr. R. X. Murphy.

Invalided.—Captain O. Poole 9th N. I.

Marine Appointments.—May 6, Commander Lowe to be Agent for Transports for Mangalore Expedition—8, Lieut F. Whitelock to act as Interpreter to Squadron in Persian Gulph—Lieut Robinson deputy Agent for Transports, to proceed to Mangalore on duty.

Murriees.—April 18, at Poona, Lt L. Brown, 5th regt N. I., to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late J. Smee, Esq., C. S.—22, at Hurnee, C. Price, Esq., C. S., to Mercy, youngest daughter of J. Pelham, Esq., of Hackney—May 2, at

Kotagherry, Lieut. W. C. Slather to Charlotte Anne Seymour, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-colonel W. Ormsby, Madras army—8, Mr A. Albuquerque to Miss A. De Mello—June 19, James Farish, Esq, Member of Council, to Rebecca, widow of the late Capt. Alexander Lighton, East India Co.'s Military Service, and 4th daughter of the late W. Terrington, Esq, of London.

Births.—April 22, at Dharwar, the lady of Lieut B H. Crocket of a son—May 4, at Colabah, Mrs W. H. Payne of a daughter—2, the lady of Major Groundwater of a daughter—19, the lady of Major Groundwater of a daughter—12, the lady of Captain McNeil 6th regt Madras L C, of a son.

Deaths.—Dec. 26, at St. Helena, Alex. Ferner, Esq.—April 26, at Sholapoor, Surgeon D. Stewart M.D. 2d L.C.—28, George, son of Lieut H. Morse, 8th regt N I—May 4, at Singhur, Harriet, daughter of Lieut-col. Fundall—Latest Patrick Stuart, Esq, Asst Surgeon, 20th N I.

Sydney.

Preparations are about being made for erecting a small church on the site of the projected cathedral of St. Andrew's, Sydney. A gentleman, on his way to England, has made a collection of stuffed birds of the colony, amounting to upwards of fifty varieties; of reptiles and insects, upwards of 300 varieties; and of dried plants, upwards of 400 varieties. The expenses already incurred in the quarantine ground have been estimated at £2000, and it is supposed they will reach £8000, before the affair is entirely settled.—A Board of Inquiry will be held on the treatment of emigrants whilst under quarantine.—Much discussion has taken place on a report just published, for manning the new colony of South Australia, planted in Spencer's Gulf, on the south coast of New Holland. The principal objection to the report is in reference to its scheme of regulating the minimum price of land outside the present limits at 12s. per acre.—A Commercial Exchange has been established in Sydney, where it was much wanted.—The emigrants by the fever ship, "Lady Macnaghten," have been, it is stated, liberally repaid by the Government for their losses and sufferings, and are all comfortably settled about the colony.—Probably some of our poor Thespians in England will be glad to learn that the theatre of Sydney is very much in need of recruits. In fact, a rival theatre, if but commonly respectable in its company, would reap

"golden opinions" here. Such is the opinion of the colonial press.—The frightful murder of two travellers, Messrs Hesse and Gellibrand, by the savages, near Port Phillip, are related and confirmed beyond doubt. Mr. Gellibrand has left a will in Hobart Town, stating his property to amount to £90,000.—Lectures on the arts and sciences are of frequent occurrence in Sydney: they are usually delivered at the Mechanics' School of Arts.—The Governor has appointed Sir John Jamison to a vacant seat in the Legislative Body.—The Swan River Papers (April) contain a notice from the government, calling for tenders to supply 200 loads (of 50 cubic feet each) of the colony's mahogany, for the use of her Majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth.

William the Fourth.—Messrs. Griffin and Hyams, Jewellers of Cornhill, have executed a medal bearing the likeness of the late King, on the obverse side, and, on the reverse, the inscription "William IIII. obit. June XX., 1837," encircled by wreaths of oak leaves and laurels. This little work of art is a cheap and appropriate *memento*, well suited to the cabinets of all who revered his late Majesty, and who, therefore, must needs possess it. Another remarkably elegant *chef d'œuvre* of Griffin and Hyams is a small bust worked on bronze and composition, which is equally faithful in delineating the features of the sailor King in advanced life. For the cabinet or mantel-piece the latter is a specially tasteful ornament.

The Fall of the Leaf.—This phenomenon, so commonly observed and commented upon at this season of the year, but seldom suggests any other train of ideas than the ordinary one of its resemblance to the decline of life. It seems not to be generally understood, that the human being is subject to the same laws as those which govern the vegetable creation in the *Fall of the Leaf*.—The present is found from experience and accurate observation to be, the season when weak hair most rapidly falls off and hair of strong luxuriant growth becomes relaxed—these evils, though long known to the medical world, were yet without a remedy till the discovery of the *Balm of Columbia* by Oldridge—the introduction of which, as a powerful strengthener and preserver of the hair, has created an era in the annals of remedial agents, and from its unailing effects in cases of baldness, has stamped it as one of the most important modern discoveries.

THE

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

DESULTORY POLITICAL THOUGHTS.

The only general theory on which the pillars of the British Constitution rest, is that of the universal freedom of the people. All minor details of political axiom it has invariably set at nought, and the *necessity* for the development, to its perfection, of this theory, is the cause of that grand struggle ever and for ever agitating the spirit of the nation to its depths. The freedom of the people!—this is the only necessity of its being,—the only design in its destiny; for reverse the order,—in the place of the freedom of the people establish the growing aggrandisement of a faction, and like the celebrated monument of ancient times, around whose being hung the condition, as a spell, of the duration of Rome—it moulders to dust and nothingness. It is enthralled, however, by no other spell, it is shackled by no other condition; secure in this—in the freedom of the people—its course is onward, unfettered by forms, unrestrained by pre-set theories—itself the glorious ideal of the boundless freedom it would accomplish as a reality. And in this resides the secret of its own surpassing originality. It has sprung, not from the premeditated notions of men, but from the force of circumstances. The aspect which the circumstances of one period assign to it, becomes modified under the modifications of circumstance; and to trace its history from the earliest eras to present times, is to trace the varying phases it has assumed under the influence of progressive events. Its origin, therefore, it may be asserted, is in the pre-ordained order of things, and the stability of its existence in the force of the general volition. Add power to the general volition, and you add to the strength, the durability,

and the splendour of the British Constitution. Give knowledge to the people, and you enhance the potency of the general volition. Extend the boundaries of that knowledge—endow it with a principle of expansion—of eternal expansion—and the general volition acquires an irresistibility which super-natural, not natural means must be employed to overcome. Fortunately, civilization is arriving at that stage in this country, which guarantees the diffusion of knowledge amongst all classes. In exact proportion as knowledge has become diffused so the national voice has become mighty. It was the first risings of that voice which produced a Magna Charter; it was its growing loudness which gave birth to the first assembling of the Commons of England in the Parliament of Henry the Third; it was its increasing volume that originated a Bill of Rights; that annihilated a Star Chamber; that put limits to the absolutism of sovereignty; that decapitated one monarch; hurled another, with his lineage, from the throne; that established a new dynasty of Kings; overawed the arrogance of aristocracy; and, establishing popular liberty upon a wider basis, ordained that Palladium of human freedom—a Public Press. It was its progressive power that found issue in the Emancipation Bill for Catholics; and it was its thunder-shout, poured forth from the centre to every extremity of the land, that still lives and is embodied in the Reform Act. Hence, true to its fundamental essence, the British Constitution has become stable commensurately with the consolidation of the people's freedom. As the latter has enlarged its circumference the former has grown into a more commanding fabric. Feudal, sacerdotal, baronial, aristocratic, and monarchical in its earlier characteristics, in the sequence of circumstance it has gradually shifted these for a closer and yet closer affinity with the genius of democracy, and democracy antithetical to every other order of Government whatever; yet, in the multiplicity of its own guises of Protean versatility, the British Constitution, in assuming the phase of democracy, diverges not an inch from its first intention, but only amplifies the scope of its operations. It is a trite thought, that ancient forms subsist long after they are animated by a new spirit, and this it is with many parts of our institutions—the *form* is there, but the pulses and life of being are no more. To what such changes are to be ascribed, is to that subtle, though silent and perpetual revolution pervading the moral world at large. Men's thoughts become modified, and then their actions. A new spirit is quickened in the moral

womb of society, and then the political frame-work of nations becomes transformed.

But it is the attempt to avert the footsteps of this revolution, that is so eminently distinctive of the shallow statesman and political charlatan. To say, change shall not come upon the laws and institutions of a country, is to argue while change is already come—is to argue against the invincibility of destiny. In how many instances—nay, in instances how incalculable—has the constitutions of these realms undergone change, even while its champions have contended change to be destruction? To discriminate the spirit of an age is one thing, but to rise in opposition to its necessary mandates, is to give wings to the tempest of political excitement. The changes which have arrived in the British Constitution, have ever essentially sprung from the necessities and voice of the community. The British Constitution is nothing but the *expressed* will of the community,—nothing but the type of the national genius! The political systems of other countries—of France,—of America itself—are inferior, in this respect, to the political fabric of Great Britain; inasmuch as they are founded on the narrower basis of human theory—on fixed and stationary principle—in contradistinction to the foundations of the British structure, which are in nature itself. If our political organization exhibit three estates to-day, yet, if to prescription we look for the preservation of things in their same aspect to-morrow, where shall its precepts be found? We appeal to Conservatism for an answer. As knowledge penetrates yet more to the abysses of society—as the minds of the multitude more completely awaken to an appreciation of national liberty, the more frequent will be the recurrence of change throughout our institutions; perhaps, the more insensible, if led on by the judicious measures of an enlightened Government, but, without a doubt, the more sudden and tremendous if attempted to be stayed by tyranny or imbecility. And, at this point we may be pardoned for repeating the truism,—that there is nothing more dangerous than to confound with the name of the British Constitution the mere Government of the Country. In the present stage of enlightenment in Great Britain the word Government should be expunged. Englishmen want not a *Government*—the bondage of a controlling power—but simply an *Administration*—the strict organ of the national will. In proof of the justice of the observation, no Cabinet can stand not based on the national consent. True, a Cabinet once the

choice of the people, may swerve from its duty, and, in thus swerving, lose the countenance of the people; but then its existence is at a close. It may cajole, delude, deride the hopes of the nation for a time; but the hopes of a nation are not *always* to be derided—the storm sometimes rises when the seamen are asleep, and the dawn beams perhaps o’er a wreck! The wisdom of any Cabinet will be best shewn by its adherence to popular interests. The error of the present Cabinet consists in this, its thorough forgetfulness of the source whence it derives its power. No faction now can rear its head triumphantly against the national liberties. The feuds of Toryism and Whiggism, if not extinct, are at their last gasp. All partial legislation—legislation for a fraction of the nation, not for the mass—legislation in support of privileges, not of rights—is an experiment every day of increasing danger. Statesmen, who, raised to the helm of Government by the power of the people, sacrifice one jot of the weal of the people, at any shrine of faction, are more madmen to themselves than traitors to the nation. There must be something inconceivably degenerate in men, who, with greatness in their grasp, prefer the base; there must be some want of balance in the faculties of Ministers who, with the whole force of the power of the people, pause to pander to the interests of a party, yet shall it be denied the Melbourne Ministry has done this? Shall it be denied that it has all but openly betrayed the cause of the people? Shall it be denied that it has fawned where it might have awed, and licked the dust where it might have reared its form clothed in a triple mail of victory? If the imputation be false, how shall it be met? Shall it be attempted to reply, that it was shackled in its operations by the very nature of circumstances—*by constitutional barriers impossible to be overstepped*? Ministers, we exclaim, the people of England will never be satisfied with an apology so lame and impotent as this. If these were the circumstances in which you found yourselves—if it were the Constitution that opposed barriers to the execution of measures you were pledged to see carried into effect—if it were a branch of the Legislature that presented so formidable an obstruction—why, why then, we exclaim, have not acknowledged the dignity of your position, and, on the instant appealed from an insufficient Constitution to the power which sustains the Constitution—from a branch of the Legislature at war with the interests of the nation, to the nation, whose volition could preserve or sweep into annihilation the

obnoxious parts of the Legislature at pleasure? You were pledged to the Municipal Corporation Bills, both for Ireland and this country; you were pledged to the appropriation Clause in the Ireland Church Bill; you were pledged to the amelioration of grievances of Dissenters—to a curtailed Pension-list—to reduced Expenditure—a preservation of peaceful alliance with Foreign States (but never to a base succumbing to the power of Russia) to questions of popular import of every sort and every complexion—to the rights of the subject in every variety of aspect;—to justice—to national prosperity—to Freedom, whenever and wherever it unfurled its standard. But your pledges you have scattered to the winds—your pledges you have shamefully broken—your pledges, you have, like idiots, immolated on the altars of your enemies! When your Municipal Bill was so scandalously mutilated, why did you not resign? When your Ireland Municipal Bill was altogether lost, why did you not set up the banner of the people against the contumely of the Lords? When you abandoned your Appropriation Clause, how could you forget to feel, that you were no longer the fitting Ministers of England? Away with the trash and rubbish of the assertion, that it was the Constitution opposed barriers to your intentions. Does your policy towards Canada lend countenance to the apology? Can New South Wales rise in attestation of the purity of your intentions? Does India furnish an example of your wisdom as Statesmen, or your honor as the pledged champions of freedom? It is true, you are still in office, but believe us, the next session will give you a moment of retrieving fame, or cast you victims of your self-indebted fortunes for ever.

Placemen, hirelings, mercenaries, led on by the magnet of your extensive means of patronage, may be your supporters; but rest assured, the enthusiasm of the nation—of that nation which placed you in power; and, as it placed, has the option of hurling you from, or of retaining you in it—in your favor droops;—take care lest it languish until not only leaves but root and branch decay.

(To be continued.)

PRESENT STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

We are induced to give insertion to the following letter as conveying the sentiments of a gentleman (Sir John Jamison) deservedly held in high estimation at Sydney, and from his station in society, qualified to form a correct and impartial judgment upon the state of things in that colony.

“ Regent Ville, N. S. Wales, 27th Oct. 1836.

“ *To the Editor of Alexander's East India and Colonial Magazine*; SIR,—I had some weeks ago, the honor to receive your letter of the 11th March last, and lost no time in submitting its contents to the Patriotic Association; and as its contents were so liberal and creditable to you, I gave it publicity through our newspapers, for general information preparatory to any measures we might hereafter undertake to promote as far as we can, the circulation of your now valuable and interesting miscellany, the *East India and Colonial Magazine*. Your Nos. 61 and 64 I had previously by me, and their contents were so much approved of by all liberal thinkers, and by the Patriotic Association in particular, that a number of us passed a Resolution to order your Magazine, in hopes that our example would be followed by many others.

At present the population of this colony is disturbed by religious controversy. Our Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, an enlightened and liberal-minded man, is anxious to establish the Irish national system of education, as being the most desirable to allay the prejudices of religious sects, and most important with respect to economy in this thinly peopled country. Against this our Bishop has exerted all his influence with his numerous Tory, exclusionist friends, to oppose the Governor's effecting his wishes and keep up a system of exclusion. Thus the religious seeds of discord have been sown amongst us, and destroyed the unanimity which for years bound the bulk of the colonists together. The above cause, and the daily expectation of receiving the draft of the new bill to be laid before Parliament for our future government, has induced me to allow the Patriotic Association to sleep in abeyance until we learn what improved characters of Constitution the Parliament will give us. But whatever may be our fate on the above head, we are all sensible that our future prosperity depends mainly upon increased immigration, and we are equally sensible that immigration can best be promoted to these promising colonies by the influence of the London Press. And I may assure you, that your kind attention to our interests, has

obtained for you the gratitude of the colonists, and, I feel confident, that when the time comes, your intended Weekly Paper will be received, paid for, and read with interest through this territory and Van Dieman's Land. But a more settled state of politics and greater unanimity must take place, before any successful attempt can be made to meet altogether your wishes.

With regard to your experience in colonial matters qualifying you to fill the situation of a Colonial Agent, we are well aware, but as Mr. Bulwer has kindly undertaken to advocate our cause, we cannot as yet name any person without his consent.

"This colony is at present in the most prosperous state; we have the promise of an abundant harvest; our cattle and sheep healthy, with rich and luxuriant pasturage. Our export of wool this season, will establish a great increase, and the abundance of water for washing sheep, promises that the fleece shall be sent to England in improved marketable condition. Our revenue this year will exceed £300,000, and it is not felt by our population.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. JAMIESON.

Pres. P. Association.

INDIAN SKETCHES.

THE VOYAGE.

India is so rapidly changing its character, that what it was—promises to be forgotten by the mere want of narratives on the subjects which are unconnected with historical facts. These may not be very important; but they will not be despised either by the light reader, or by the deeper comparer of the past with the present, however imperfectly the pen employed may perform its task.

Twenty years ago, when I was twenty years of age, I determined upon passing the remaining year of my minority in a voyage to India and back, having already beheld most of the scenes usually visited nearer home. To this I was in some measure urged by the state of my health, and also by a desire to fly, if possible, from the recollection of many recent sorrows, by leaving afar off, the country of their birth.

I had laid down for myself employment for the whole voyage, and wishing to avoid all interruption I deferred waiting for a ship until the usual season for taking passages had passed away, and when I at last secured my cabin, I was assured by,

the Captain that he would not only promise me the solitude of a desert island but also the rough and boisterous weather which was to unfold to my view the hitherto unseen dangers of my thoughts. To my horror, however, he told me the next time we met that contrary to his expectations all the cabins in his ship had, in the interval, been completely filled up with passengers; and not only this, but what in my eyes was ten times worse, that they consisted chiefly of three Mammas returning with their progenies of daughters to the land of their birth. My only other fellow passenger was to be a young Cadet, and we were all requested to embark at Portsmouth at the end of the week.

I employed these last few days in England in taking leave of my friends—but I now looked forward to a voyage which promised so lately nothing but pleasure with much mixed feeling; and, when I thought I might never return, I almost gave it up altogether. I did, however, reach Portsmouth, and went on board just as the anchor was weighing, and on a hencoop on the poop soon forgot the bustle on board, in reflections upon the departing shores, scarcely now visible.

From these reflections I was soon aroused by the dinner bell, and descending into the cuddy I found all the seats filled but my own, which the Captain pointed to me at the head of the table, between two young ladies, whom he recommended to my attention. Being in no way fitted for such a charge, I would gladly have escaped from it altogether, if possible, but on casting my eyes round the table, I saw I could go to no part of it where I should be better off, and, I therefore, philosophically resigned myself to my fate.

My right and left hand companions I found were sisters; and by their own account, daughters of an Indian officer of high rank. They were Byron's bread and butter Misses, fifteen and sixteen years old, and, with boarding school loquacity, soon gave me a history of every one present. Two days, however, exhausted their conversation; and my trouble afterwards was confined to helping them to the dish before me, in common with every body else. But this was no sinecure, for the ladies ate as if they had been previously undergoing penance; and often, when I was expecting to commence my own dinner in peace, has every plate been brought to me for a second supply. To save myself from actual starvation, I at last got into the habit of doubling the thickness of the slices. But my wrist is still out of joint, by having had *old Ganders* to carve three times a

week, which were profitable stock the Captain said, as they never died at sea, though a week's bleaching here rendered them eatable.

But I must not altogether pass over a description of the commencement of our voyage and sea scenes, although such things have been too often recorded not to be well known. The arrangement of cabins I shall skip over, as belonging to the shore, nor will I make my readers miserable, by presenting before them the miseries of sea sickness, but I shall at once carry them into the Bay of Biscay, and endeavour to lay before them the disasters which awaited us there, and the awful magnificence of our situation for three days and three nights.

The sun had risen with unusual splendour, and I was luxuriating in the hopes of a lovely day, and the pleasures of existence, which it invariably produces, when this dream of happiness. (Is there any happiness but in dreams?) was broken by the Captain's appearance upon deck, and the anxiety which his countenance immediately assumed. As a seaman he had my entire confidence, and when I therefore saw the sails taken in by his command, which an instant before winged us along, I could not help fearing and hoping that one of the scenes was at hand which exhibits to our eyes the littleness of man and the power of his Creator.

The necessity of these precautions was soon made apparent, by the windy clouds which now surrounded the horizon, and soon covered the whole surface of the sky. At last, as if incapable of containing it any longer they bore briskly the uncontrollable elements they held, which now visited us with a fury equally beyond description and imagination. The darkness which surrounded us could almost be felt, and the thunder which can only be compared to a discharge of all the batteries upon earth, was rendered yet more terrific by the bright glare of a sky of lightning, which shewed us our ship at the mercy of waves, possessing no earthly character, and which would therefore be miserably described were I to compare them to the mountains of others.

A HERMIT FROM THE EAST.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN COLONIZATION.

After more than twenty years debate, permission has at length been given to Europeans to colonize India; and it becomes a matter of some interest to inquire how far, under existing circumstances, they are likely to avail themselves of it. There can no longer be any doubt that upon their settlement in India rests whatever hopes may be formed of the future improvement of the soil. Our expectations of any beneficial exertion on the part of the Native landholders have died away. During the period of forty-five years in which they have enjoyed within the memory of Indian history, they have scarcely made a single effort to improve their estates by agricultural skill. Occasionally the picture of a lenient landlord has relieved the dreary uniformity of oppression which the country presents, but as it regards any real improvement of the soil, Bengal has been stationary during this period; and it is to be feared, that in many parts it has even gone back. Neither the establishment of an Agricultural Society in the metropolis of India for more than sixteen years, nor even the translation of its transactions into the vernacular language, has succeeded in producing any beneficial influence on the views or practice of the Zemindars. They still continue to rest their hopes of larger profits on their success in squeezing the ryots, and not on the improvement of their estates. It is, therefore, to the settlement of Europeans in India, with their characteristic energy and skill, that we must look for that progress in agriculture, which shall enrich, primarily the cultivator, and, through him, the landlord and the state: And the more Europeans can be encouraged to colonize, the brighter will be the prospects of the country. The primary obstacle to their settlement in India arising out of the positive prohibition of Government has now been removed. But there are, we fear, other and perhaps more formidable obstacles to colonization, which will long continue to operate against the best interests of this country, which we shall very briefly enumerate.

The absence of any congeniality in the climate with the European constitution, is a serious objection to any scheme of colonization. This may, in some instances, be overcome by long residence; but rarely without a sacrifice of European habits, and the adoption of Asiatic usages; and if these be perpetuated through two or three generations, the family of the colonist will gradually lose the distinguishing features of the European character. To an European who has received a libe-

ral education at home, moreover, it is naturally a matter of most paternal solicitude that his children should receive an equally good education ; but many years must elapse before this country can present any counterpart of an English College. And even when seminaries equal to those in our native land shall have been reared, there will still be wanting those national associations, which being implanted in the mind in childhood, accompany us through life, and impart a hallowed feeling to every recollection of our native land. These associations the colonist must consent to forego, if he domesticates himself in India. The attractions must, therefore, be much stronger than they are at present, to induce an Englishman to deposit the hopes of his family in such a climate, and amidst associations such as this country affords. If a colonist be desirous, as he naturally ought to be, that his family should not sink to the level of Asiatic habits, he will find the only remedy of this evil to consist in frequent communications with England, from which the bodily and mental constitution may receive an accession of new vigor. The establishment of steam packets on a broad scale becomes, therefore, a matter of increasing importance to the welfare of this country.

The present state of local jurisprudence, is also such as to deter from colonization. We do not allude so much to the privilege of appealing to the Supreme Court, which has recently been taken away : because when it was enjoyed, it was never appreciated ; and nine-tenths of the European community in India " took no note of it," but from its loss. We refer to the whole system of jurisprudence in the Mofussil, to the inefficiency of the local courts to the bribery and corruption of the Amlas, to the delays, the inconvenience, and vexation to which a colonist must be subjected in an attempt to support his rights in these tribunals. Those who have a prospect, or even entertain a hope of leaving the country, may confront these difficulties for a time, and sustain their minds amidst daily vexations, with the hope of eventually grasping the prize of independence ; but few men would place themselves or their families permanently within the reach of such grievances. It is, therefore a duty on the part of Governments to introduce such reforms into the local courts as shall on the one hand prevent the oppression of the Native by the European colonist, and on the other hand afford him the best security for the enjoyment of his rights.

Added to the grievance of the Courts, are the perplexities

connected with the acquisition of landed property. There does *not*, perhaps, exist any country in the world, where every circumstance connected with landed property is on a more unsound and unsatisfactory footing. Through the supineness of the European authorities during the last fifty years, the natives have had leisure to mature their national chicanery into a system, the baneful effects of which are in no case so fully developed as in regard to landed property. After a European, for instance, has purchased an estate from Government, and faithfully paid the consideration money, his first duty is to find his purchase. From the Collector's office he may indeed receive some general intimation of its locality, but in the strict sense of the word, he does not obtain possession of it. On the contrary it is the object of every officer about the Court, to prevent his knowing any thing whatever about it, or about its boundaries. When he proceeds to enter upon the land, he finds half a dozen claims advanced by his neighbours to various portions of it; the old proprietors vex him with fictitious demands, and drag him into the Courts; and the colonist who hoped to obtain quiet possession of an estate, to make it the scene of improvement, finds himself involved in half a dozen law suits, which continue through as many years to distract his attention, and to exhaust his purse and his spirits. The attention of Government is particularly needed, therefore to correct, the irregularities and supply the deficiencies of the present system of giving possession of estates sold by public auction.

But the greatest difficulty in the question of Indian colonization is to retain an estate after it has been purchased, found and improved. Government declared in the regulations that every bigah of land in India is hypothecated to the State; and that if the interest of the bond,—that is the rent of the land—be not paid up punctually, month by month, they are at liberty to foreclose the mortgage, and sell the estate, for whatever it fetch. Should there be no bidders to an extent sufficient to cover the arrears of revenue, the State will purchase it for a rupee. However vexatious this course may appear to these landholders, who desire honestly to transmit the Government share of the produce to the public exchequer, the moral character of the great body of Native proprietors gives the authorities no choice between this procedure and the entire sacrifice of the land revenues of India, to legislate in reference to the worst proportion of their subjects, and unfortunately this is by far the most numerous class. The honest are, therefore, subject to inconve-

niences, arising out of the misconduct of the dishonest, who never would pay a stiver of the public dues, if there was any chance of evading or postponing payment. We state this fact, not to censure the arrangements of Government, which have been dictated by stern necessity but to shew how difficult it will be for colonists of honor and integrity to settle in a country, where all the rules which refer to the question of land, are based on a mistrust of the Native landed proprietors. In these circumstances, a European colonist could scarcely venture to quit the country, but at the risk of losing all the fruits of his industry, by the first calamity of the seasons, even supposing there to be no misconduct on the part of his agents. The first intelligence which he might receive, if he proceeded for a season to England, would probably be that the estate on which the hopes of his family rested, had fallen into arrears, and had been brought to the hammer.

Our remarks regarding the dispensing power of the Court of Directors, have called forth the remarks of several friends, and of one of our contemporaries. We never supposed such a power to exist in that body, though it has been virtually exercised for three years. Doubtless, an Act of Parliament is binding in the East, from the moment fixed for its taking effect: but, in the present case, this singular anomaly has been presented to the mind, that for three years after the maturity of the Act, a variety of regulations which had been framed expressly to prohibit, that which it was the intention of the Act to allow, were permitted to remain on our code. These enactments should not have been allowed, for such a length of time, to stand in hostile array against each other. To the most cursory observer, it was, moreover, evident, that the conduct of the executive government in India, in reference to the purchase of lands by Europeans, was regulated rather by the idea that the Court of Directors had not yet issued their final orders on the subject, than by the fact that Parliament had passed an Act regarding it, from which there could be no appeal.

However unseemly the delay in carrying the Act of Parliament into execution may appear, we think that the public have obtained a satisfactory compensation for it, in the superior privileges which have now been conceded to the colonist.—*Friend of India.*

THE MINAR, OR ELEPHANT TOWER AT FUTTYPORE.

WILD BEAST CONTESTS.*

We have only time to make a short extract this month, from the new volume of the *Oriental Annual* just forwarded to us. We observe a material change in the plan of this gorgeous, yet elegant and useful work. The continuation of the *Lives of the Moghul Emperors* is postponed, to give place to a body of miscellaneous matter, probably much more applicable to the drawing-room, for which all *Annals* are in particular intended. The past volumes embody a large quantity of historical, antiquarian, and geographical information on India. A spirit of romance, too, pervades the whole, which is of the first order. Nevertheless, the *Annual*, in such shape, was not adapted for the drawing-room, or for the after-dinner-perusal of the torpid Anglo-Indian Nabob, nor the little heads of his daughters, whose minds may be assimilated to the unique yet unsubstantial mechanism of French watches. The "*Oriental*," in its new shape, will, to such readers, prove infinitely more acceptable. The book is full of adventure, and of descriptions of men and manners, of scenery, &c. Most persons in England are remarkably partial to stories about wild beasts, and snakes, and all that. They may have a surfeit, by possession of a copy of this *Annual*. The antiquarian will be glad to peruse the accounts of Old Delhi, and other celebrated Indian ruins. But, above all, who but will feel delighted to examine the different beautifully executed illustrations to the volume. They are principally of a scenic character, and the subjects are all worth the artistic pains that have evidently been taken with them.

The following extract is a fair sample (as the Mark-Lane merchants have it) of the quality of the article before us:—

"The Emperor Akbar was particularly fond of witnessing wild beast contests. To enjoy so favorite an amusement he erected, without the walls of Futtehpore Sicri, a lofty minar (monument) composed of grey granite. From the top of this pillar it was his custom to behold the contentions of various wild animals snared for the purpose. The minar is even now in good preservation. The gallery and dome, by which the column is surrounded, are in the purest taste of the period. By way of ornament, the minar was adorned from the base to the pavilion with which it is crowned, with elephant tusks, projecting from the shaft at equal distances all round, and present-

* *Oriental Annual*. 1838.—Tilt. Fleet Street.

ing a singular feature to the spectator's eye. The ascent to the gallery is by a spiral staircase. In the side of the square platform on which the minar stands, is a doorway, leading to a large dark chamber, where, probably, the beasts intended for combat were originally confined. In the time of Akbar, beyond the minar, a large space was inclosed from the surrounding plain, which stretched to a considerable extent; and, from the pavilion above, the nobles of the court used to participate with their royal master in a pastime certainly exciting, but of a disgustingly uncivilized character. To behold fierce animals mangling each other, is a sight appalling and unnatural. Tigers and lions which have been snared in the jungles, are commonly kept (the practice yet exists) without food for several days, and subjected to all kinds of ingenious torment in order to render them the more savage and ravenous. Alligators are caught and put into tanks, with a strong iron wire passed several times round their long muzzles, and so tightened as to keep their jaws close so that they can receive no solid food. They have been known to live for weeks thus, without perceptibly losing their strength.

“ ‘ I once saw (says Mr. Hobart Caunter), in a small tank, two alligators, the jaws of which had been fastened as above described, for a period of two months. They were caught, dragged upon the bank, when the iron ligatures being cut, they were immediately released, and feeling their freedom, both plunged eagerly into the water, which did not exceed five feet in depth, so that, unless they kept the middle of the tank, they might be seen as they lay at the bottom. The carcase of a sheep was thrown into the water just above where the smallest alligator lay. The voracious creature immediately rose and seized it; which it had no sooner done than its companion appeared on the surface, and with the swiftness of a shaft rushed towards its rival. In a moment both sank, and for some time the black mud rose in large quantities, and an occasional splashing sufficiently attested the severity of the struggle that was taking place below. After a while, one of the combatants appeared with a portion of the sheep in its jaws, which, having devoured, it again sunk, and the struggle was evidently renewed. In a short time the water was strongly tinged with blood, the mud continued to rise and the splashing increased. The anxiety of the spectators was excited to the highest pitch, when both competitors rose at different parts of the tank. The smaller alligator had a

frightful gash in its throat, and the fore leg of the larger seemed to be extensively lacerated. On the following day these alligators, which had already contributed to the sport of un pitying spectators, were opposed to foes of a different species from any they had been accustomed to encounter. They were brought into a large enclosure, within which was a cage containing a fine leopard. The gash in the throat of the smaller alligator, had greatly weakened it. The animal appeared apathetic, and did not promise much diversion. The creatures were now removed from the tank to the arena, on a platform, raised upon which and drawn by three bullocks. When rolled from the carriage both were quite inert; the smaller one opening its huge mouth and gasping, manifestly suffering much. The leopard, so soon as it saw them, crouched upon its belly, as if conscious what it was about to be called upon to perform; when, however, the door of the cage was opened, which was done by a man in a sort of gallery above by means of a cord attached to the upper bar, the animal did not seem disposed to try the issue of a combat with antagonists at all times formidable, and, in their own element, invincible. A pole being at length introduced, the leopard was irritated by being severely poked, and, with a sudden spring, bounded into the enclosure. The alligators appeared to look upon the scene with perfect indifference, remaining all but motionless on the spot where they had been cast from the platform. Their tails vibrated slightly; especially when their brindled enemy appeared before them in a threatening attitude of attack. The leopard paused some time, with its head upon its paws, waving its tail to and fro, the fur being erected and the ears depressed, as if anxious but fearful to begin the encounter. At length two or three crackers being flung just behind it, these had no sooner exploded than the terrified and enraged animal darted forward, and springing upon the nearest alligator, turned it over in an instant, and burying its fangs in the throat of its victim, almost immediately dispatched it. Finding that it had so easily vanquished his weaker enemy, the leopard sprung upon its surviving foe, but with a very different result. The alligator suddenly shifting its head, the brindled champion missed its spring; when the roused foe meeting it as it turned, made a sudden snap at its head, which it took entire within its capacious jaws, and crushed so severely, that, when released, the leopard rolled over and died. The victor was then attacked by a man armed with a spear, with which he dispatched it after a fearful resistance.

ANECDOTES AND SELECTIONS FROM THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.*

We recur to the fifth volume of Mr. Lockhart's Memoir of Scott, to detach from its varied pages some of the best things in them. But, unlike most new works with which we are daily brought in contact, the one before us does not require *hard reading* to discover its treasures. Instead of laying "few and far between," they are studded wherever the eye roves. This book is not a stagnant pond, with a dying fish or two in it,—it is a literary cynosure. We might have sent the work to the printer uncut as it came to us, and have desired him to compose from the pages he might casually open upon; and the extract would be as well worth reading as what we shall presently quote. We presume, Mr. Lockhart deems Scott's letters to his sons, Walter and Charles, worthy publication in a separate form. They seem to us, likely to produce a first-rate sale thus; and certainly they would rank as a very respectable addition to the best of libraries.

The Ballantynes do not figure so much in this volume as in the preceding. John Ballantyne's death, however, takes place, and is alluded to at some length. He leaves £2,000 to Sir Walter in his will, when it required that amount, beyond the proceeds of his property, to pay his "John's" debts. Sir Walter was relieved by "John's" demise of a very considerable weight upon his purse-strings. By the way, we cannot help remarking on certain strictures made by a popular contemporary on the Ballantyne portion of this Memoir. We do not see as "Tait" does, that Mr. Lockhart alludes to the Ballantynes with any thing like *malice prepense*. He rather passes over their *foibles* with a good-humoured *nonchalance* that is much too amiable. Our opinion of these gentlemen (not derived, either, from Mr. Lockhart's information alone) is, that they were a couple of Scotchmen with heads too weak to be carried on the shoulders of your true men of business, yet sufficiently possessed of cunning to preserve to their owners a comfortable share of the good things of this life. Would John and James Ballantyne have dashed about in their carriages and curricles, and possessed their villas and their seraglios, had it not been for the Waverley novels? And what assistance did

* Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott. Vol. 5th.

the Ballantynes render those novels? They printed them. Who found the materials? Why, Scott. They corrected the proof-sheets, and suggested alterations or improvements: could not Constable have done all this, and much better? The fact is, the Ballantynes played the "toadies" better than the "printers" towards Scott. They wormed themselves into his confidence; they were the repositories of the *Waverley secret*; and Scott preferred paying them their mercenary price, rather than destroy his *incognito*. Some men could not have done as the Ballantynes did, for lack of impudence! and yet Tait's magazine befriends their threadbare cause, and Lockhart himself smiles at their *foibles*!

The reader of volume five of this Memoir will finish its perusal but to re-peruse it. Amongst the rest of its excellencies, the visit of George the Fourth to Scotland is described, with many details never before published. Sir Walter appears to have originated and superintended all the arrangements for the reception of the Monarch in Scotland. George the Fourth had not, at the time, the best wishes of the Scottish people, by reason of his treatment of his Queen, whose trial had but a little while preceded the visit. But Scott, who supported the King's cause, and whose influence in Scotland was great enough to gather about him many of the first heads of Scottish nobility, managed, with the King's aid, to drown the general ill feeling that existed, by supplying plenty of sack to the serfs, and venison to their chiefs. Sir Walter exerted himself to such an extent, and produced such an effect, as to astonish even George the Fourth himself. One singular trait of Scott's character came out at this ceremony, and for which Mr. Lockhart blames him.—The antiquarian love of the great novelist induced him to gather about the King such an array of Highland Clans and Chieftains, as to lead George the Fourth to imagine that the Highlanders constituted the great military strength of Scotland; whereas, they were almost an extinct body as to their feudal descent, and it was only by dint of a great deal of manœuvring and stage-trick, that so large a body of disguised Edinburgh tradesmen and artisans were got together. Of course, the townspeople—in fact, the major part of the Scottish people—liked not being thus thrust into the back-ground to make way for the peculiar taste of Sir Walter Scott,—and some say that neither did the King himself enjoy the deception.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.—"To return to business and Messrs. Constable. Sir Walter concluded before he went to town in November, another negotiation of importance with this house. They agreed to give for the remaining copyright of the four novels published between December 1819, and January 1821—to wit, *Ivanhoe*, the *Monastery*, the *Abbot*, and *Kenilworth*—the sum of five thousand guineas. The stipulation about not revealing the author's name, under a penalty of £2,000, was repeated. By these four novels, the fruits of scarcely more than twelve months' labour, he had already cleared at least £10,000 before this bargain was completed. They, like their predecessors, were now issued in a collective shape, under the title of '*Historical Romances* by the Author of *Waverley*.'

"I cannot pretend to guess what the actual state of Scott's pecuniary affairs was at the time when John Ballantyne's death relieved them from one great source of complication and difficulty. But I have said enough to satisfy every reader, that when he began the second, and far the larger division of his building at Abbotsford, he must have contemplated the utmost sum it could cost him as a mere trifle in relation to the resources at his command. He must have reckoned on clearing £30,000 at least in the course of a couple of years by the novels written within such a period. The publisher of his *Tales* who best knew how they were produced, and what they brought of gross profit, and who must have had the strongest interest in keeping the author's name untarnished by any risk or reputation of failure, would willingly, as we have seen, have given him £6,000 more within a space of two years for works of a less serious sort, likely to be dispatched at leisure hours, without at all interfering with the main manufacture. But, alas!—even this was not all. Messrs. Constable had such faith in the prospective fertility of his imagination, that they were by this time quite ready to sign bargains and grant bills for novels and romances to be produced hereafter, but of which the subjects and the names were alike unknown to them and to the man from whose pen they were to proceed. A forgotten satirist well says,—

'The active principle within
Works on some brains the effect of gin.'

but in his case, every external influence combined to stir the flame, and swell the intoxication of restless exuberant energy. His allies knew, indeed, what he did not, that the sale of his

novels was rather less than it had been in the days of *Ivanhoe*; and hints had sometimes been dropped to him that it might be well to try the effects of a pause. But he always thought—and James Ballantyne had decidedly the same opinion—that his best things were those which he threw off the most easily and swiftly; and it was no wonder that his booksellers, seeing how immeasurably even his worst excelled in popularity, as in merit, any other person's best, should have shrunk from the experiment of a decisive damper. On the contrary, they might be excused for from time to time flattering themselves that if the books sold at a less rate, this might be counterpoised by still greater rapidity of production. They could not make up their minds to cast the peerless vessel adrift; and, in short, after every little whisper of prudential misgiving, echoed the unfailing burden of Ballantyne's song—to push on, hoisting more and more sail as the wind lulled.

"He was as eager to do as they could be to suggest—and this I well knew at the time. I had, however, no notion, until all his correspondence lay before me, of the extent to which he had permitted himself thus early to build on the chances of life, health, and continued popularity. Before the *Fortunes of Nigel* had issued from the press, Scott had exchanged instruments, and received his bookseller's bills, for no less than 'four works of fiction'—not one of them otherwise described in the deeds of agreement—to be produced in unbroken succession, each of them to fill at least three volumes, but with proper saving clauses as to increase of copy-money, in case any of them should run to four. And within two years all this anticipation had been wiped off by *Peveril of the Peak*, *Quentin Durward*, *St. Ronan's well*, and *Redgauntlet*; and the new castle was by that time complete, and overflowing with all its splendour; but by that time the end also was approaching!

"Constable (Scott's publisher) was in the habit of writing every week or two to Sir Walter, and his letters now before me are all of the same complexion as the preceding specimen. The ardent bookseller's brain seems to have been well nigh unsettled at this period; and I have often thought that the foxglove which he then swallowed (his complaint being a threatening of water in the chest) might have had a share in the extravagant excitement of his mind. Occasionally, however, he enters on details as to which, or at least as to Sir Walter's share in them, there could not have been any mistake; and these were, it must be owned, of a nature well calculated to nourish and

sustain in the author's fancy a degree of almost mad exhilaration, near akin to his publisher's own predominant mood. In a letter of the ensuing month, for example, after returning to the progress of *Peveril of the Peak*, under 10,000 copies of which (or nearly that number) Ballantyne's presses were now groaning, and glancing gaily to the prospect of their being kept regularly employed to the same extent until three other novels, as yet unchristened, had followed *Peveril*, he adds a summary of what was then, had just been, or was about to be, the amount of occupation furnished to the same office by reprints of older works of the same pen;—"a summary," he exclaims, "to which I venture to say there will be no rival in our day!" And well might Constable say so; for the result is, that James Ballantyne and Co. had just executed, or were on the eve of executing, by his order—

A new edition of Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works, in 10			
vols., (miniature)	.	.	5,000 copies
Novels and Tales, 12 vols. ditto	.	.	5,000 —
Historical Romances, 6 vols. ditto	.	.	5,000 —
Poetry from Waverley, &c. 1 vol. 12 mo.,	.	.	5,000 —
Paper required	.	.	7,772 reams.
Volumes produced from Ballantyne's press	.	.	145,000!

To which we may safely add from 30,000 to 40,000 volumes more as the immediate produce of the author's daily industry within the space of twelve months. The scale of these operations was, without question, enough to turn any bookseller's wits."

SCOTT'S BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.—The following letter of Scott to Joanna Baillie is doubly interesting; for its charitable motive and its colloquial interest. Our near Citizen neighbours will peruse it with the greater pleasure for being informed that it was written in behalf of a decayed Merchant of their City; and tended to produce a large subscription to clear him from his difficulties.

"In January 1822, Joanna Baillie hearing of the sudden and total ruin of an old friend of hers, a Scotch gentleman long distinguished in the commerce of the City of London, thought of collecting among her literary acquaintance such contributions as might, with some gleanings of her own portfolios, fill up a volume of poetical miscellanies, to be published, by subscription, for the benefit of the merchant's family. In request-

ing Sir Walter to write something for this purpose, she also asked him to communicate the scheme, in her name, to various common friends in the North. Scott's answer was—

“Edinburgh, Feb. 10, 1822.

“*To Miss Joanna Baillie, Hampstead.*

“My Dear Friend,—No one has so good a title as you to command me in all my strength, and in all my weakness. I do not believe I have a single scrap of unpublished poetry, for I was never a willing composer of occasional pieces, and when I have been guilty of such effusions, it was to answer the purpose of some publisher of songs, or the like immediate demand. The consequence is, that all these trifles have been long before the public, and whatever I add to your collection must have the grace of novelty, in case it should have no other. I do not know what should make it rather a melancholy task for me nowadays to sit down to versify—I did not use to think it so—but I have ceased, I know not why, to find pleasure in it, and yet I do not think I have lost any of the faculties I ever possessed for the task; but I was never fond of my own poetry, and am now much out of conceit with it. All this another person less candid in construction than yourself would interpret into a hint to send a good dose of praise—but you know we have agreed long ago to be above ordinances; like Cromwell's saints. When I go to the country upon the 12th of March, I will try what the water-side can do for me, for there is no inspiration in causeways and kennels, or even the Court of Session. You have the victory over me now, for I remember laughing at you for saying you could only write your beautiful lyrics upon a fine warm day. But what is this something to be? I wish you would give me a subject, for that would cut off half my difficulties.”

“I am delighted with the prospect of seeing Miss Edgeworth, and making her personal acquaintance. I expect her to be just what you describe, a being totally void of affectation, and who, like one other lady of my acquaintance, carries her literary reputation as freely and easily as the milk-maid in my country does the *leglen*, which she carries on her head, and walks as gracefully with it as a duchess. Some of the fair sex, and some of the foul sex, too, carry their renown in London fashion, on a yoke and a pair of pitchers. The consequence is, that besides poking frightfully, they are hitting every one on the shins with their buckets. Now, this is all nonsense, too

fantastic to be written to any body but a person of good sense. By the way, did you know Miss Austin, authoress of some novels which have a great deal of nature in them?—nature in ordinary and middle life, to be sure, but valuable from its strong resemblance and correct drawing. I wonder which way she carried her pail?

“ I did indeed rejoice at Erskine’s promotion. There is a degree of melancholy attending the later stage of a barrister’s profession, which, though no one cares for sentimentalities attendant on a man of fifty or thereabout, in a rusty black bombazine gown, are not the less cruelly felt; their business sooner or later fails, for younger men will work cheaper, and longer, and harder—besides that, the cases are few, comparatively, in which senior counsel are engaged, and it is not etiquette to ask any one in that advanced age to take the whole burden of a cause. Insensibly, without decay of talent, and without losing the public esteem, there is a gradual decay of employment, which almost no man ever practised thirty years without experiencing; and thus the honors and dignities of the Bench, so hardly earned, and themselves leading but to toils of another kind, are peculiarly desirable. Erskine would have sat there ten years ago, but for wretched intrigues. He has a very poetical and elegant mind, but I do not know of any poetry of his writing, except some additional stanzas to Collins’s ode on Scottish superstitions, long since published in the *Border Minstrelsy*. I doubt it would not be consistent with his high office to write poetry now, but you may add his name with Mrs. Scott’s (Heaven forgive me! I should have said Lady Scott’s) and mine, to the subscription¹ list. I will not promise to get you more, for people always look as if you were asking the guinea for yourself—there John Bull has the better of Sawney; to be sure he has more guineas to bestow, but we retain our reluctance to part with hard cash, though profuse enough in our hospitality. I have seen a laird, after giving us more champagne and claret than we cared to drink, look pale at the idea of paying a crown in charity.

“ I am seriously tempted, though it would be sending coals to Newcastle with a vengeance, not to mention salt to Dysart, and all other superfluous importations—I am, I say, strangely tempted to write for your *Proteges* a dramatic scene on an incident which happened at the battle of Halidon Hill* (I

* Another production, however, superseded this, it turning out too large a work for the purpose designed by Joanna Baillie.—Ed., *E. I. Mag.*

think). It was to me a nursery-tale, often told by Mrs. Margaret Swinton, sister of my maternal grandmother; a fine old lady of high blood, and of as high a mind, who was lineally descended from one of the actors. The anecdote was briefly thus. The family of Swinton is very ancient, and was once very powerful, and at the period of this battle the knight of Swinton was gigantic in stature, unequalled in strength, and a sage and experienced leader to boot. In one of those quarrels which divided the kingdom of Scotland in every corner, he had slain his neighbour, the head of the Gordons' family, and an inveterate feud had ensued: for it seems that powerful as the Gordons always were, the Swintons could then bide a bang with them. Well, the battle of Halidon began, and the Scottish army unskillfully disposed on the side of a hill where no arrow fell in vain, was dreadfully galled by the archery of the English as usual; upon which Swinton approached the Scottish General, requesting command of a body of cavalry, and pledging his honor that he would, if so supported, charge and disperse the English archers—one of the manœuvres by which Bruce gained the battle of Bannockburn. This was refused, out of stupidity or sullenness, by the General, on which Swinton expressed his determination to charge at the head of his own followers though totally inadequate for the purpose. The young Gordon heard the proposal, son of him whom Swinton had slain, and with one of those irregular bursts of generosity and feeling which redeem the dark ages from the character of utter barbarism, he threw himself from his horse, and kneeled down before Swinton.—‘I have not yet been knighted,’ he said, ‘and never can I take the honor from the hand of a truer, more loyal, more valiant leader, than he who slew my father: grant me,’ he said, ‘the boon I ask, and I unite my forces to yours, that we may live and die together.’—His feudal enemy became instantly his godfather in chivalry, and his ally in battle. Swinton knighted the young Gordon, and they rushed down at the head of their united retainers, dispersed the archery, and would have turned the battle, had they been supported. At length they both fell, and all who followed them were cut off, and it was remarked, that while the fight lasted, the old giant guarded the young man's life more than his own, and the same was indicated by the manner in which his body lay stretched over that of Gordon. Now, do not laugh at my Berwickshire *burr*, which I assure you is literally and lineally handed down to me by my grandmother,

from this fine old Goliah. Tell me, if I can clamber up the story into a sort of single scene, will it answer your purpose? I would rather try my hand in blank verse than rhyme.

"The story, with many others of the same kind, is consecrated to me by the remembrance of the narrator, with her brown silk gown, and triple ruffles, and her benevolent face, which was always beside our beds when there were childish complaints among us. Poor Aunt Margaret had a most shocking fate, being murdered by a favorite maid-servant in a fit of insanity, when I was about ten years old; the catastrophe was much owing to the scrupulous delicacy and high courage of my poor relation, who would not have the assistance of men called in for exposing the unhappy wretch her servant. I think you will not ask for a letter from me in a hurry again, but, as I have no chance of seeing you for a long time, I must be contented with writing. My kindest respects attend Mrs. Agnes, your kind brother and family, and the Richardsons, little and big, short and tall, and believe me most truly yours,

"W. SCOTT."

MEETING OF GEORGE IV. AND SIR WALTER SCOTT, ON BOARD THE "ROYAL GEORGE," ON THE OCCASION OF THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—"About noon of the 14th of August, the royal yacht and the attendant vessels of war cast anchor in the Roads of Leith; but although Scott's ballad-prologue had entreated the clergy to 'warstle for a sunny day,' the weather was so unpropitious that it was found necessary to defer the landing until the 15th. In the midst of the rain, however, Sir Walter rowed off to the 'Royal George.' When his arrival alongside the yacht was announced to the King,—'What!' exclaimed his Majesty, 'Sir Walter Scott! The man in Scotland I most wish to see! Let him come up.' This distinguished Baronet then ascended the ship, and was presented to the King on the quarter-deck, where, after an appropriate speech in name of the ladies of Edinburgh, he presented his Majesty with a St. Andrew's Cross, in silver, which his fair subjects had provided for him. The King, with evident marks of satisfaction, made a gracious reply to Sir Walter, received the gift in the most kind and condescending manner, and promised to wear it in public, in token of acknowledgment to the fair donors.

"To this record let me add, that, on receiving the poet on

the quarter-deck, his Majesty called for a bottle of Highland whiskey, and having drunk his health in this national liquor, desired a glass to be filled for him. Sir Walter, after draining his own bumper, made a request that the King would condescend to bestow on him the glass out of which his Majesty had just drunk his health; and this being granted, the precious vessel was immediately wrapped up, and carefully deposited in what he conceived to be the safest part of his dress. So he returned with it to Castle Street; but—to say nothing at this moment of graver distractions—on reaching his house he found a guest established there of a sort rather different from the usual visitors of the time. The poet Crabbe, to whom he had been introduced when last in London by Mr. Murray of Albemarle Street, after repeatedly promising to follow up the acquaintance by an excursion to the north, had at last arrived in the midst of these tumultuous preparations for the royal advent. Notwithstanding all such impediments, he found his quarters ready for him, and Scott entering, wet and hurried, embraced the venerable man with brotherly affection. The royal gift was forgotten—the ample skirt of the coat within which it had been packed, and which he had hitherto held cautiously in front of his person, slipped back to its more usual position—he sat down beside Crabbe, and the glass was crushed to atoms. His scream and gesture made his wife conclude that he had sat down on a pair of scissors, or the like; but very little harm had been done except the breaking of the glass, of which alone he had been thinking.”

THE LATE LORD CASTLEREAGH'S DREAM,—as told by that nobleman to Sir Walter Scott himself.—Lord Castlereagh, when commanding, in early life, a militia regiment in Ireland was stationed one night in a large desolate country-house, and his bed was at one end of a long dilapidated room, while at the other extremity a great fire of wood and turf had been prepared within a huge gaping, old-fashioned chimney. Waking in the middle of the night, he lay watching from his pillow the gradual darkening of the embers on the hearth, when suddenly they blazed up, and a naked child stepped from among them upon the floor. The figure advanced slowly towards Lord Castlereagh, rising in stature at every step, until on coming within two or three paces of his bed, it had assumed the appearance of a ghastly giant, pale as death, with a bleeding wound on the brow, and eyes glaring with rage and despair. Lord

Castlereagh leaped from his bed, and confronted the figure in an attitude of defiance. It retreated before him, diminishing as it withdrew, in the same manner that it had previously shot up and expanded; he followed it pace by pace, until the original child-like form disappeared among the embers. He then went back to his bed, and was disturbed no more. This story Lord Castlereagh told with perfect gravity at one of his wife's supper parties in Paris in 1815, when Scott was among the hearers. I had often heard him repeat it—before the fatal catastrophe of August 1822, afforded the solution in the text—when he merely mentioned it as a singularly vivid dream, the product probably of a feverish night following upon a military debauch,—but affording a striking indication of the courageous temper, which proved true to itself amidst the terrors of fancy.

DISAFFECTION IN LOWER CANADA.

The following revolutionary manifesto speaks for itself: It is a powerful proof that the Colonial Government has reached a pass that forbodes actual danger. Either we must have our Colonial policy better looked to, or we shall have no Colonies to govern.

ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF LOWER CANADA ON THE 26TH OF AUG., IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH OF LORD GOSFORD, AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

“ To his Excellency the Right Hon. Archibald Earl of Gosford, &c. &c., Governor-in-Chief in and over the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ We, her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your speech from the throne at the opening of the present session. We assure your Excellency that at whatever season we may be called upon to perform the duties intrusted to us by the people of the province, no personal inconvenience will prevent our labouring, as our first and most important occupation, to secure the liberties and happiness of our fellow-subjects, to remove the evils which have pressed, and still continue in a more aggravated form to press upon them, and to protect them against the system which has corrupted the provincial Government, and has been sufficiently

powerful not only to cause the mother country to refuse all justice to the people with regard to their demands and ours for the improvement of their political institutions, and for the reform of abuses, but to urge the highest metropolitan authorities, who ought to be just and protecting, to acts of violence, to a violation of the most sacred and best established rights of the Canadian people and of this Legislature, and to the destruction of the very foundations of the Government. We are, then, bound by our duty frankly to declare to your Excellency, under the solemn circumstances in which we are placed, and after full and calm deliberation, that since the time when we were last called to meet in provincial Parliament, we have seen in the conduct and proceedings of the metropolitan Government and of the colonial Administration towards this country, nothing which could re-establish in the people the confidence and affection which the long and fatal experience of the past has almost destroyed; but that, on the contrary, every recent event has tended to efface what remained of those feelings, and to consolidate, in opposition to the liberties, interests, and wishes of the people, the colonial oligarchy factiously combined against them, and the hitherto unbridled and uncontrolled sway of the Colonial Ministers in Downing-street.

“ The avowal which it has pleased your Excellency to make to us, that the disposition of the authorities and of Parliament with regard to us, and the oppressive and unconstitutional measures which have been the result, are the consequences of the recommendations made by certain pretended authorities known by the name of the Royal Commissioners, has convinced us of the correctness of the opinions we have heretofore expressed with regard to this commission, which, constituted and acting under no law, and without regard to law, and bound beforehand by its instructions to the partial views and narrow policy of the British Ministry in the Government of the Colonies, could not possibly co-operate in doing justice to the inhabitants of this province, and in establishing their institutions, their liberties, and their prospects for the future, on the solid basis of their wishes and their wants, as well as on the principles of the constitution. We were, therefore, in nowise astonished at discovering in the productions of this pretended commission nothing but preconceived opinions, prejudices at variance with its mission and its duty, ideas of government founded on data utterly foreign to the country, or at finding it fomenting divisions and national distinctions, forgetful of constitutional principles,

calumniating the provincial representation, and practising deception towards this house and the people. We are bound especially to notice in the reports in question, as far as they have come to our knowledge, one essential and paramount contradiction which pervades every part of them and forms their essence. It is, that while they admit the reality of the greater portion of the abuses and grievances of which we have complained, the commissioners do not recommend their removal and the destruction of the causes which had produced them, but an act of aggression against this House, which has denounced them, and the absolute destruction of the representative Government in this province by the illegal and violent spoliation of the public monies of the people, by the Ministers, or by the Parliament; whereas it was the duty of the commission and of the mother country to assist this House in the entire removal of these evils, and in rendering their recurrence impossible, by reconstituting the second branch of the Legislature by means of the elective principle, by repealing all laws and privileges unjustly obtained, and by insuring the exercise of the powers and legitimate control of this House over the internal affairs of the province, and over all matters relative to its territory, and the wants of its inhabitants, and more especially over the public revenue raised in it.

“ These remarks will render unnecessary a portion of those which we might have been led to make on the series of resolutions spoken of by your Excellency, and which, being proposed by Lord John Russell, one of the Ministers of the Crown, were adopted by the two Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. We perceive in this measure, on the one hand, a formal and total refusal of the reforms and improvements demanded by this House and the people, and on the other an abuse of the powers of Parliament for the purpose of destroying by force the laws and constitution of the province, of violating with regard to us the most sacred and solemn engagements, and of thereby establishing irremediably on the ruin of our liberties, and in the place of the legitimate, efficient, and constitutional control which this House, and the people through it, have a right to exercise over all the branches of the Executive Government, corruption and intrigue, the pillage of the revenue, the seizure of the best resources of the country by the colonial functionaries and their dependents; the domination and ascendancy of the few, and the oppression and servitude of the mass of the inhabitants of this province, without distinction of class or of origin.

“ It is our duty, therefore, to tell the mother country, that if she carries the spirit of these resolutions into effect in the government of British America, and of this province in particular, her supremacy therein will no longer depend upon the feelings of affection, of duty, and of mutual interest, which would best secure it, but on physical and material force, an element dangerous to the governing party, at the same time that it subjects the governed to a degree of uncertainty as to their future existence and their dearest interests, which is scarcely to be found under the most absolute Governments of civilized Europe. And we had humbly believed it impossible that this state of permanent jeopardy, of hatred and of division, could be knowingly perpetuated by England on the American continent ; and that the liberty and welfare of every portion of the empire were too dear to the independent body of the English people, to allow them to prefer maintaining, in favor of the functionaries accused by the people of this province, the system which has been hitherto its bane.

“ If, even before the opening of the present session, we had been individually undeceived in this fond hope by public report— if we had little expectation that a sudden change in the councils of the empire should place us at once in possession of the benefits of the constitutive reforms which we had declared to be essential, and such as would alone be sufficient, it was still natural that we should most anxiously look forward to our being called together in Parliament, because it was at least to be supposed that most important reforms had been effected in the administration of the Government, and that others were speedily to follow them. We have learned with fresh regret from your Excellency's speech that no such reform has been effected, or will be so at any near and determined period, notwithstanding the so-often-repeated pledges of the Government. Your Excellency has been pleased to allude distantly to the improvement of the composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils of this province. With regard to the Executive Council, we shall here forbear any painful reflections on the unmodified existence of that body after it had been so solemnly repudiated by your Excellency in the name of the Crown, and on its co-operation with the other portions of the provincial Executive in a system of premeditated coercion to effect the overthrow of the laws and constitution, of incrimination, persecution, and arbitrary removals from office, directed against the mass of the people, who remain faithful to the true principles

of the British constitution, and who have manifested their attachment to their assailed liberties. We further represent, that the present Executive having, instead of performing its promises of justice and of the removal of abuses and grievances, entered upon the dangerous and slippery path which has been the ruin of preceding Administrations, and having utterly alienated from it the affection of an important portion of those of her Majesty's subjects most devoted to the liberty and welfare of the country. in order to bestow with partiality its confidence and that of the Government on those only who flatter it, no longer possesses in the person of its chief, or in those of its other members, the capability of effecting the reforms indispensably necessary as preliminaries to any arrangement between the Government of the mother country and the colony, in a just, equitable, and impartial manner, adapted to satisfy this House and the people, and more especially to insure between the several branches of the Legislature that co-operation and that uniformity of general views which we persist in believing to be absolutely requisite. We should have hoped that as a pledge of the sincerity of the Government, the Legislative Council would have been so remodelled as to enable us to ascertain up to what point it had been rendered capable of legislating conformably with the wishes and wants of the people, and to act according to the conclusion to which we might have come on this important subject. This essential reform having been omitted, we are bound to declare that our duty towards the people by whom we are sent here imperiously requires us to follow, under existing circumstances, the course adopted by us in our address of the 30th of September, 1836; we therefore persist therein, as well as in all the declarations and demands therein contained.

“ The reforms which your Excellency announces as having been delayed will nevertheless, if effected in the spirit of justice and harmony, become a powerful motive with us for examining whether the Legislative Council, in its present form of constitution, could even for a time co-operate with us in a system of legislation conformable to the interests of the people, and of thereby ascertaining whether it shall have been so remodelled as to induce us to manifest confidence in her Majesty's Government.

“ In our efforts to remove the evils which have pressed upon our country, we had recourse to none but constitutional means, founded on the most approved and recognized principles. We have it so much at heart to see the Government once more

deserve the public confidence, that to assist it in attaining that confidence we should recoil before no sacrifice but that of the liberties or the honor of the people. We have given proof of this disposition even of late, whenever we have been able to entertain a hope that we were thereby aiding to advance the prosperity of the country. But we declare, that in the present conjuncture, we have not been able to derive from your Excellency's speech, or from any other source, any motive for departing, even momentarily, from our determination to withhold the supplies until the grievances of the country are redressed.

"Your Excellency acknowledges that the chief object for which we are now convened is to afford us an opportunity, by granting the supplies, of preventing their being violently taken by an act of the Imperial Parliament, founded on the resolutions already adopted. In the absence of any other motive for thus recurring to our authority than the tardy consideration of the character of those resolutions, as well as of the act of which they might form the basis, her Majesty's Government might, we humbly conceive, have recollected that those resolutions are not our work; that we had already fully deliberated on the demand made to us by your Excellency; and that while we have not before us any act, or even any hope, which can promise a mitigation of the evils under which the people are suffering, we should not be justifiable in placing in the hands of hostile powers the means of aggravating and perpetuating those evils.

"There could exist, then, no considerations but such as might be dictated by a servile fear, foreign to our mandate and derogatory to the character of the people, to induce us to be wanting to our duty in the present instance, by ratifying the violation of the rights of our constituents and of this House by the British authorities, and by taking on ourselves the responsibility of the consequences which might result from it. We leave this responsibility to those who have assumed it, and strong in the justice of our cause we rely, as we heretofore have done, on Providence, on the public and private virtues of all classes of the people, on their constancy, their perseverance, and their attachment to the principles of order and liberty, which following their example, we have unceasingly endeavoured to maintain:

"In thus expressing our wish that a commencement of reform had tended to re-establish confidence, we cannot have been misunderstood as to the motives which actuate us. We repeat,

nevertheless that we shall regard all administrative measures whatsoever as insufficient permanently and effectively to insure the peace, security, and happiness of the province; and that the essential and constitutive reforms which we have demanded, and especially the application of the elective principle to the Legislative Council, the repeal of all undue privileges and monopolies, and of injurious laws passed in England, the free exercise of the rights and privileges of this Legislature, and of this House in particular, and the establishment of a popular and responsible Government, are the only means by which the advantages hereinbefore mentioned can be insured, or the political connection with Great Britain rendered beneficial to the people of Canada.

“ It is, therefore, our ardent wish that the resolutions adopted by the two Houses of Parliament may be rescinded, as attacking the rights and liberties of this province, as being of a nature to perpetuate bad government, corruption, and abuse of power therein, and as rendering more just and legitimate the disaffection and opposition of the people. If this return on the part of the Government of the mother-country to what we consider its duty towards this colony, should take place under the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, we are unable to express to your Excellency how warmly we should congratulate ourselves on having persevered in claiming justice for the people, notwithstanding the peculiar obstacles and difficulties which have tended to deter us.

“ The special and local subjects pointed out by your Excellency, and particularly the advances of public money made to relieve the distress in certain parts of the province, and for other purposes, will form the subjects of our deliberations as soon as circumstances will permit, and whenever we shall be no longer prevented from considering them.”

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

To the Editor of the East India and Colonial Magazine.—
SIR,—It may not be amiss to draw the attention of the creditors, in Europe, of the late East India firms, to the evidence of Captain Warlow, which we see in the “*Englishman*” of Calcutta, of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 20th of March last, proving the insolvency of Cruttenden and Co. at the time of the retirement of several of the partners, carrying away capital

from the house, and also leaving large sums in account at their credit, *as profits, which have been proved to have been fictitious*—and to the following remarks of Counsellor Grant, in the Insolvent Court in Calcutta,—viz.: “ Mr. Grant was heard on the same side, at considerable length ; and contended that the non-delivery, to the assignee, of the balance-sheets, made on the retirement of the partners, and which Rucsomoy Dutt, in his evidence, swore were kept for the private use of the partners, *separate from the books ‘ of the firm,’* threw suspicion on the firm, and that the retirement of the partners, now claiming, *was a fraud upon the creditors.*”

It is well known that the system of all the other houses that stopped was similar to that of the said Cruttenden and Co. ; and it would be for the advantage of the creditors to employ Captain Warlow as agent, or some other efficient person, to investigate, on their part, the circumstances under which those firms stopped, especially that of Alexander and Co., whose estate will pay far less than that of Cruttenden and Co., and whose retired partners carried away, it is said, one of them, half a million, another, eight hundred thousand pounds, and two more, largely ; beside leaving on the books large sums at their credit, *as profits*, (fictitious, since what they stated as assets, and on which they divided off, are of the value of only about four to five per cent) and on which amount they have claimed dividends on the enormous balance of thirty-eight lacs of rupees, about £400,000.—Your attention to this matter is requested by a constant reader of the *E. I. Mag.*

A CREDITOR OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

October 15th 1837.

NARRATIVE OF THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION TO EFFECT A STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The following will be read with interest. It offers the *utile* with the *dulce* ; there being in it food for the reflection of scientific readers, and enough of the romantic and dramatic to satisfy those who would revel in the wondrous stories of adventure told by Bruce, Clapperton and Lander. The young gentry who brood over the wonders of steam, whilst treading the deck of a Gravesend boat, will do well to improve their tastes and knowledge by perusing this narrative of the most enterprising and novel expedition projected and effected in the 19th century. It is something to reflect on, that one can visit a

French town at the expence of 5*s.* and 12 hours' confinement to the steam-boat; but, when we know that such vessels—the "*Atalanta*" and "*Berenice*" for instance)—have regularly effected a steam communication between England and Bombay in six weeks instead of a tedious passage in six months as heretofore, we must naturally feel proud of the ingenuity and enterprise of our own countrymen.

Whilst perusing the Parliamentary papers for which the narrative we are about to detail, was drawn, we were struck with the circumstance that the most meritorious officers and men connected with the two steamers that went out under the immediate auspices of an ex-Government, should find their services, their sufferings, and their bodily injuries repaid by ministerial forgetfulness. We know that the present state of the Whig jobbery market, does not admit of so much honest principle as supreme selfishness, but we did think that the extant Ministry could not be so slothful as to remain unmoved by the claims for reward of Captain Estcourt of the expedition who transported the stores from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, during which operation he *bivouacked for several months*;—and of Messrs. Eden and Hector, Charlewood, Fitzjames, and Lieut. Cleaveland, all of whom have been eulogized by their commander, Colonel Chesney, for their valuable assistance in the enterprise. Lieut. Cleaveland has become quite invalided through his exertions and sufferings in the expedition—one man has lost a hand which incapacitates him for further service as a sailor; another's constitution is impaired beyond a hope of recovery, and nearly all the officers and men of the expedition, are more or less invalided; and yet, with these facts before their eyes, the Government refrains from holding out a hand that may drag the sufferers from the cold gripe of poverty. It was the ephemeral Ministry of the Duke of Wellington that sent this expedition out. Has not the Duke influence enough to get the *Euphrates'* matter considered by the Melbourne Ministry. Possibly he has called the latter's attention to the subject, and it has *promised* redress, but we have good reason to know that its *promises* are like those described by John Reeve, who, as a crossing sweeper, solicits charity of the street passengers, most of whom reply to his prayer by hinting that they may bestow a copper on their return that way. "Catch em coming back again that's all," says Jack with a knowing wink. "If I don't lay hold on the bird, I don't trouble my head about what may be in the bush."

" On acceding to the Government in November, 1834, the Duke of Wellington took measures for carrying into effect the recommendation of a committee of the House of Commons, that an expedition should be undertaken for the establishment of a communication between the Mediterranean and the East Indies, by a steam navigation of the Euphrates. To command this expedition, he appointed Captain Chesney, R. A., with the rank of Colonel. The requisite preparations were made with so little delay, that in three months the expedition was ready for sea, and sailed from Liverpool for Antioch at the end of February, 1836. From Malta the *George Canning* set sail on the 21st of March, accompanied by his Majesty's brig *Columbine*, Captain Henderson; but the plague being reported to prevail at Cyprus, the *Columbine*, with Captain Chesney, shaped her course to Beyrout, in Palestine, to learn whether disease existed in the north of Syria, about Antioch, where it was intended to disembark. It was soon ascertained that the north of Syria was free from plague, and that Lieut. Lynch, assisted by Mr. Germain, had been there about a month, providing tools, camels, and boats, for the transport of the expedition to the river Euphrates, which undertaking was countenanced by the Pasha. On the 6th of April the debarkation began, at the estuary of the Orontes. The site of this debarkation was a spot named Amelia Island, where tents were soon erected, and the little camp resounded with occupation and bustle. Active measures were taken for the removal of the expedition with its materials, including a couple of iron steam boats, called the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*, across the country to the river Euphrates, a distance of upwards of 120 miles. From the bank of the Orontes, near Amelia Island, it had been proposed to convey the two steam vessels and other stores by land to Antioch; but the local Government having interposed impediments to the hire of camels, the transport was made by water to a point above Antioch, called Moorad Pasha. Beyond that point there is no passage to the Euphrates but by land. To the Euphrates, therefore, Lieut. Cockburn went forward to make the necessary preparations for aiding the land carriage, and on the west bank of the river, about a mile and three-quarters below Bir, he constructed a station at a place to which was given the name of Port William, while Lieut. Lynch employed himself in improving the line of road leading from the neighbourhood of Antioch thither. The carriage of the materials of the expedition by land was attended with extreme difficulty, and occupied

a great length of time, during which the officers and men had to toil along the road, exposed for many months to the great heats of noon, the 'chills of night, and the baneful effects of what Humboldt expressively calls an extreme climate, the thermometer being as high as 110 in the shade (July), and as low as 8 in the winter. Not one individual, officer or man, escaped one serious illness;' and eight men, including a serjeant, a corporal, and a boiler-maker, fell victims to the climate, which at Moorad Pasha, near Antioch (the worst of the stations), was replete with morbid miasma. The country between Moorad Pasha and the nearest part of the Euphrates is generally level, with slight undulations, fertile, chiefly cultivated, abounding in populous villages, and well stocked with bullocks, but these in some parts of the line could not be obtained without great difficulty, even at very high prices. From this and other impediments, together with the severe annoyance of the climate, the period consumed in the removal of the steam vessels and other heavy weights and stores between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates exceeded eleven months. An opportune reinforcement having arrived in February of four miners from England, and six seamen from the *Columbine*, the whole transport was at last effected, and the steamers put into a state of complete armament and equipment by the middle of March. The following was the allotment of officers and men between the two vessels:--Colonel Chesney was to be alternately in each. The officers under him were, for the *Euphrates*, Captain Estcourt, Lieut. Cleveland, R. N., Lieut. Murphy, R. C., Mr. Charlewood, R. N., Mr. Fitzjames, R. N., and Mr. Ainsworth, surgeon and geologist; Sergeant Major Quin, storekeeper and master-at-arms; and Corporal Greenhill, accountant: for the *Tigris*, Lieut. Lynch, R. N., Mr. Eden, R. N., Lieut. Cockburn, R. A., Dr. Staunton, R. A., Messrs. A. Staunton, Thomson, and Hector.

" On the 16th of March the vessels got under way.

" " Previous to the actual descent, the *Euphrates* passed up rather a bad rapid, and stemmed the strong current as far as the town of Bir in the most satisfactory manner, displaying the Sultan's standard, and saluting him with 21 guns, which were returned from the castle, and by the acclamations of the astonished Moslems, who crowded both banks to be really certain that iron could be made to float, and to surmount the force of a current, now overcome for the first time.

" Leaving Bir, the *Euphrates* steamer now turned back, and

began the descent of the river, with her consort the *Tigris*, the *Euphrates* taking the lead:—

“ ‘ A boat was despatched ahead, usually for a distance of 20 or 25 miles, sounding and taking bearings, which being placed on paper, when the officer returned, he became pilot to the vessel for the distance examined, and a second set of bearings with a double set of soundings were taken from the vessel's deck. Simultaneously with the water operations thus carried on by Lieut. Cleaveland and Messrs. Eden, Charlewood, Fitzjames, and Hector, there were two other sets on land—viz., a chain of ground trigonometrical angles along the principal heights, based on astronomical points, by Lieut. Murphy, R.E., and a smaller one, with a succession of short base lines from bend to bend, by Captain Estcourt.’

“ ‘ The expedition had proceeded to a considerable distance, when a deception arising from a bright sun, caused the *Euphrates* to ground, and some days were consumed in digging her out; but she suffered nothing from the accident. An animal of the crocodile genus was observed, and beavers were seen. The Flora was that of spring, rich in the beautiful forms and colours of the East. After awhile, the land surveys appear to have been discontinued, as causing inconvenient delay; and the *Tigris*, drawing less water than her companion, now took the lead. Passing Beles (which was the site of the forests of the Kings of Syria, and still abounds with wild boars, in addition to the wolves, jackalls, and foxes of the wilderness), the adventurers began to observe the tamarisk, which grows in great abundance from this point of the river to its mouth. Further down they noted El Hamman, the ford at which the army of Alexander is supposed to have crossed the *Euphrates*; and still further, at Racca, the ruins of a palace which belonged to the Caliph Haroun Al Raschid. They passed the forest of Amram, consisting chiefly (in addition to the tamarisk) of poplar, mulberry, bramble, clematis, and some parasite plants: and here was found a new quadruped, a species of gerbillus. The lonely country surrounding the ruined castle of Zelebe was without quadrupeds of any kind; the dove, magpie, jay, partridge, and hawk were tenants of the solitude; and umbelliferous plants began to prevail. A sombre country, amid jungle and marsh, dotted occasionally by Arab villages, in forts with quadrangular mud walls, extends hence to the small town of Deir. Flights of locusts were passing. From Deir to the point where the river Khabour comes down into the *Euphrates*, the country is

level and marshy. Mosquitos began to annoy the travellers, and the foot-prints of lions were seen on the banks. Of Salay-heyat, once a considerable place, there now remain only the walls, a gateway, and a castle, now the abodes of the Tartarian wolf; but these relics were imposing from their massive simplicity. The country around is a red stony desert.

“The two steamers had now been occupied for somewhat more than two months in their descent of the Euphrates, and were approaching the neighbourhood of Anna or Anah, when calamity occurred which was fatal to the *Tigris* and to no fewer than 20 persons on board her. A little after one o'clock in the afternoon a dense cloud of sand was seen to rise high in the air on the right bank of the river, from the W.N.W. For some minutes it was doubtful whether the whirlwind might not pass off to the right; but the country was soon apparent, and preparations were made by furling the awning and in other particulars to meet the storm. As soon as the *Tigris*, which was leading, with Colonel Chesney on board, had cleared a reef of rocks, she gave a signal for the *Euphrates* to make fast; which was hardly answered when the tornado of sand came on from the desert, accompanied by large rain clouds, which poured their waters in torrents on the earth, and spread the darkness of midnight over the river. The *Tigris* immediately endeavoured to gain the left bank, ‘against which,’ says Colonel Chesney, ‘she struck without injury, but with so much violence as to recoil about eight yards, leaving two men on the bank who had jumped out to make fast; the wind then suddenly veered round, drove her bow off, and thus rendered it quite impossible to secure the vessel to the bank, along which she was blown rapidly by the heavy gusts; her head falling off into the stream as she passed close by the *Euphrates*, which vessel had been backed opportunely to avoid the concussion. The engines were working at full power, and every endeavour made to turn the vessel’s bow to the bank; one anchor was let go, but the heel of the vessel made it impossible to get the other one out. She was then nearly broadside to the wind, with the engines almost powerless, and the waves rising to the height of four or five feet, forcing their way in at the windows. Lieut. Cockburn, the Messrs. Staunton, and some of the men, made ineffectual attempts to keep out the water, for the fate of the vessel was already decided; and the fore part of the deck being under water, Lieutenant Lynch came to report

that the *Tigris* was sinking, and the word was immediately passed for all to save themselves. At this very instant, a momentary gleam of light faintly shewed the bank at the apparent distance of eight or ten yards, and as there seemed every probability that the stern would touch it before she went down, Lieutenant Lynch encouraged the people to remain steady until they reached the land. All were on deck at this critical moment; some were clinging to the ropes of the awning, the paddle-boxes, and funnel, but the majority were close to the tiller, and all behaving with the most exemplary obedience, until the vessel went down all at once, and probably within half a minute after we had seen the bank for an instant. Lieutenant Lynch, who was at my elbow, dived out under the starboard ridge rope at the moment when there was about four feet water on the deck, and I had the good fortune to get clear in the same manner through the larboard side, and also to take a direction which brought me to the land, without having seen anything whatever to guide me through the darkness, worse than that of night.

“ When it cleared a little, I found around me Lieut. Lynch, Mr. Eden, (both greatly exhausted) Mr. Thomson, the Messrs. Staunton, and several of the men; the hurricane was already abating fast, and, as the distance from the vessel to the shore was very short, we indulged the hope that the rest of our brave companions had reached the bank lower down. For an instant I saw the keel of the *Tigris* uppermost (near the stern); she went down bow foremost, and having struck the bottom in that position, she probably turned round on the bow as a pivot, and thus shewed part of her keel for an instant at the other extremity; but her paddle-beams, floats, and parts of the sides, were already broken up, and actually floated ashore, so speedy and terrific had been the work of destruction.”

“ Lieut. Cockburn, of the expedition, Mr. Lynch, the passenger, and 18 men had perished.

“ From the moment of striking the bank until the *Tigris* went down it scarcely exceeded eight minutes, whilst the operation of sinking itself did not consume more than three; indeed, the gale was so very violent, that I doubt whether the most powerful vessel, such as a frigate, could have resisted it, unless she was already secured to the bank; and for this, in our case, there was little or no time.”

“ The *Euphrates* when the *Tigris* had passed, took the bank with some violence, but did not recoil off; instantly Mr. Char-

lewood was on shore, followed by many men bearing a hawser and light anchor. More cables and anchors followed rapidly, and Lieutenant Cleaveland kept the engines at work the whole time, the vessel still driving. The gale, however, finally passed without damage to this vessel, in consequence, says Colonel Chesney, of 'the intrepid skill of Lieutenant Cleaveland and Mr. Charlewood,' to whom the highest praise is also awarded by Captain Estcourt, then in command on board the *Euphrates*. And as soon as she was safe, Mr. Charlewood pressed Captain Estcourt for permission, which was granted, to go to the assistance of the crew of the *Tigris*.

"Colonel Chesney applauds the cool and collected behaviour of Lieutenant Lynch and Mr. Eden, and the exemplary conduct of all on board the *Tigris*. Scarce a word was spoken, and not a murmur heard.

"After this fearful loss, the remainder of the expedition proceeded by El Karim to Anna, the earliest country of date-groves, a rock-enclosed and picturesque town.

"Here, Lieutenant Lynch and Mr. Eden, the survivors of the *Tigris*, quitted the expedition, and set off on the 29th of May on their return to England.

"The expedition, on its way to Hit, passed the island, villages, and castles of Haddisa and Jibba. 'At these, an unexpected proffer of allegiance was made by the chief of the tribes, who, wearied and harassed by the constant spoliation of the Bedouins, scarcely dare venture to till the land where an inefficient Government affords no security to property, and these, among the most respectable and industrious of the Arabs, were anxious to profit by the stability which would accrue to commercial or agricultural establishments in the river by the opening of its navigation. Hit, the ancient, so celebrated in all antiquity, was our next station; its never-failing fountains of bitumen, visited by Alexander and Trajan, now cover the gopher boats of the Euphrates and asphaltic coracles of the *Tigris*, and are converted to little or no use. The trade in salt, obtained by the evaporation of the water of the same fountains, is however considerable.

"The high minaret of Mesjed Sahdabia stands upon almost the last promontory of rocky land that flanks the Euphrates; and already, to the east, low and level plains, in part inundated, have succeeded to an undulating and more diversified country, and stretch to the confines of the visible horizon. At this place

the Fort of Feluja announces the shortest line across the head of the alluvium to Bagdad,' a distance of 19 or 20 miles.

" 'Dawaunee, the next station to Hillah, is a walled-in village with extensive gardens. It is approached through a continued country of date trees, forming groves of exceeding beauty. The navigation of the river through the marshes of Lemloon was attended with some difficulty to a large steamer; the bed is very narrow, the windings numerous and abrupt, and the banks are low. Shortly after our exit from the Lemloon, an unfortunate collision took place with some Arabs, originating in violence offered by them to men employed in cutting wood. After several attempts at a parley and reconciliation, and enduring for some time their irregular musketry, the commander of the expedition felt himself forced to retaliate, which retaliation, although carried to a very slight extent, entailed the loss of some lives to the Arabs.

" 'The town of Sughel Sugh, between Lemloon and Korna, is the metropolitan city of the Montefigue Arabs, and contained upwards of 10,000 inhabitants before the plague in 1832. It is still the seat of considerable inland commerce, and the place of exportation of the horses reared by the tribe to whom it is subject, and generally considered to be the best that are bred in Turkish Arabia.

" 'The Euphrates from Sugh Shugh, to Korna, is a noble river; its bed is wide and deep, its waters clear, and its banks for the most part a wide extent of grassy plain or of reed marsh, which stretched as far as the eye could reach. At Korna, the confluence of the rivers 'Tigris and Euphrates, a Turkish sloop of war lay at anchor as superintendent of customs, and returned the salute of the expedition, which, at length, on the 19th of June, arrived at the city of Bassora, forty miles north of the head of the Persian Gulf.'

" 'There being no facilities at Bassora for naval repairs, Col. Chesney took the steam boat to Bushire, the principal port in the gulf, where she arrived on the 23d. The health of the whole party continued unbroken to this time; but in the following August the expedition had the misfortune to lose that intelligent officer, Lieutenant Murphy, who had been left at Bassora, and fell a victim to an unhealthy climate, and to an assiduity carried almost beyond the rules of prudence. A good deal of difficulty was experienced even at Bushire in refitting the steamer; and by the time her repairs were completed the weather had changed for the worse, strong breezes setting

in pretty constantly from the north-west, and rendering the sea uncertain and turbulent. Accordingly, advantage was taken of an offer made by Captain Hennel, the acting President at Bushire, of allowing the Company's sloop *Elphinstone*, to tow the steamer through the gulf to the river's mouth. Thence, she ascended by her own machinery to Mohammra, a small but rapidly rising town on the Persian side of the river, between the gulf and Bassora, where she arrived on the 8th or 9th of September. On the 13th, a vessel arrived at Mohammra from Bombay, with a mail to be forwarded overland; and the steamer proceeded by Bassora to Korna, instantly, for the purpose of forwarding the despatches, finding, however, that there would not be a sufficient number of days to ascend the Euphrates, and return in time for another mail expected at the latter end of the month, the steamer at Korna adopted the channel of the river Tigris, and ascended it to Bagdad, where she arrived on the 30th, and whence the despatches appear to have been forwarded overland to the Mediterranean. In ascending the Tigris many shallows occurred; and the Arabs waded or swam a-head to find a passage with sufficient water; 'but,' says Col. Chesney, 'the skill and admirable perseverance of the naval officers, Lieutenant Cleaveland, Messrs. Charlewood and Fitz-James, brought us through everything without the slightest injury or accident.' The party entered the city on the 30th. The whole population was out, and the reception most encouraging.

"The second mail expected from India had come up the gulf, and arrived at Korna, the confluence of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, on the 3d of October, before the return of the steamer from Bagdad thither. Two days were occupied after her arrival in Korna in cleaning the engine and taking in coals and provisions; and on the 18th the steamer recommenced her ascent of the river Euphrates. All proceeded smoothly till the 29th, when, amid the Lemloos marshes, which form the most inconvenient and difficult part of the navigation, a crack was discovered in the cross-head of the larboard air-pump, which rendered one of the engines inefficient, and compelled the expedition to drop down the river again to Bassora, a distance of about 250 miles. Before this return-voyage was commenced, Mr. Fitzjames, on the 30th of October, was sent overland to the Mediterranean with the mails from India, and we shall presently see that it was a mission of no little difficulty and

danger. After his departure, the steamer began her descent and appears to have reached Bassora within a week.

“ Thus compelled to return to Bassora, Colonel Chesney, whose instructions from the Board of Control were, to consider himself under the command of the Government at Bombay, set off for that Presidency in November, and arrived there on the 1st of December, having finally quitted the expedition, and left it in the charge of Captain Estcourt.

“ The orders from home being to complete the service by the 31st of January, Captain Estcourt employed the intermediate time in exploring the channel of the river Tigris, which he found, above Bagdad, to be an unfavorable navigation. The ascent, however, was pursued for only 50 miles, an accident having happened to the ring of the rudder, and obliged the vessel to return to Bagdad. Before this could be repaired, the middle of January had arrived, and Captain Estcourt, finding it too late to proceed with advantage, prepared to lay up the vessel, and return with his party, across the desert, to Beyrout, on the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean. On the 21st, despatches reached him from the Board of Control, authorising the prolongation of the service for a further period. But they arrived too late; the chief part of the crew had been discharged, the vessel put in order for laying up, and the camel-hire to Beyrout actually paid. On the 23d of January, therefore Captain Estcourt or rather Major Estcourt, for he appears to have gained a step in rank about this time, set off for Beyrout, with the officers and men who still continued part of the expedition. They reached Damascus after a trifling skirmish with some Arabs, and in a few days afterwards arrived safely at Beyrout, whence they sailed for Malta on their way back to England.

“ We must now return to Mr. Fitzjames, who as the reader will remember, had been sent from the Lemloon marshes overland with the despatches. From Malta, where he was detained by a 21 days' quarantine, he forwarded the mails, and during his detention there he writes to the Board of Control as follows:—

“ ‘ It was on the evening of the 30th of October that I started from the Euphrates steamer, in a small boat, containing the mails, the two passengers, Messrs. Stewart and Alexander, and their baggage, and an officer in the service of the Pasha of Bagdad, attached to the expedition, named Seyd Alli, as interpreter.

“ ‘ My directions from Colonel Chesney were, to ascend the river as far as Hillah, where (leaving the passengers) I was to procure dromedaries, and proceed direct to Aleppo, whence I was to go to Scanderoon, and deliver the mails to a steamer, which Colonel Chesney expected would be either there or at Suedia. In case of there being no steamer, I was to make the best of my way, as quickly as possible, by the continent or otherwise, as I judged proper, to England.

“ ‘ On the evening of the 31st of October we arrived at Lemloon, where we were hospitably entertained by the Sheik, and the next day were surrounded by upwards of 30 armed men, and a systematic pillage of the passengers’ luggage took place by the authorities of Lemloon in the sight of the Sheik, who was performing his devotions on the shore.

“ ‘ The pillage lasted two days, and the object was merely gold; for the boatmen had reported that the heavy boxes of the passengers were full of that metal. At night we were guarded by a party of armed men, to prevent our escape.

“ ‘ The Sheik, Thamur El Abbas, of the Ghazuel tribe, had just broken out in open rebellion against the Pasha of Bagdad, and, finding the steamer had returned towards Bassora (which she did the morning after I left her) did not hesitate to order the pillage. We were even told by the people of the town that his orders were to kill us all; but, as we refused to give up our arms, and were seen drinking some wine, a report had been spread that we had drunk brandy, and were consequently desperate. The loss of the plunder was afterwards found, at the most moderate estimate, to be about 400*l*. consisting chiefly of money, with some valuable jewels and curiosities from India, belonging to the passengers.

“ ‘ The mails were not opened, as they seemed perfectly well aware that Seyd Alli and myself were mere messengers; I was even offered half the plunder if I would tell where the money was concealed.

“ ‘ We were detained till the 8th of November in an Arab tent at Lemloon, and at last, by selling some clothes, &c. we raised money enough to pay a boat to Dewania, where we arrived on the 9th.

“ ‘ The Sheik of Dewania received us very kindly; he belongs to the Aguil tribe, which are employed as irregular troops by the Pasha of Bagdad; eleven of these were in the town with the Sheik.

“ ‘ Dewania was beset by the Agra tribe, who approached to

the very walls, and nearly every day plundered and beat one of the inhabitants, and the Sheik was too weak to resent the injury; he was also afraid to send us on to Hillah, as we knew that the Agra kept watch over us to report the moment we should start. We were detained till the 16th, when we got off in the night by stealth, with a guard of armed men, and reached Hillah on the 19th.

“ ‘ Here I found that dromedaries were not to be procured; so, leaving the passengers, I instantly went to Bagdad, where I arrived on the 20th of November.

“ ‘ I then decided on going to Damascus instead of Aleppo, and thence to Beyrout, for I learned from Colonel Taylor that there certainly would be no steamer at Scanderoon.

“ ‘ Having made an agreement to go in eleven or twelve days to Damascus, I started on the 24th with four camels, carrying Seyd Alli, myself, the mails, and two guides. The letters, 3,600 in number, are contained in sixteen boxes, which the Bedouins were fully persuaded contained gold; they were therefore afraid to trust themselves alone in the desert, and after keeping me two or three days near the same spot, about fifty miles from Bagdad, joined a party of their own tribe going to Damascus with 400 camels to sell; these going slowly, and there being much rain, did not arrive at Anna, on the Euphrates till the 4th of December, where they remained four days crossing the river, and I could not persuade my men to start alone. The party had been afraid to go by Hit, which is the shortest way, in consequence of the Shammar Arabs being near that place.

“ ‘ I left Anna on the 8th, and I then insisted on going on at night after the party had stopped; by this means I got away from them, and we came on quicker by ourselves, by way of Tadmor to Damascus, where I arrived on the 18th, and finding the steamer was expected at Beyrout on the 27th or 28th, I rested three days at Damascus, and arrived at Beyrout on the 26th December; the steamer was, however, delayed till the 4th of Jan., which caused another delay of nine days.

“ ‘ I now find that I cannot proceed to England; so that I shall not even have the satisfaction of delivering the mails myself in London. I shall of course proceed to England as soon as I get *pratique*, and shall do myself the honour of waiting on you as soon as I arrive.’ ”

Such is the history of this expedition. It appears to be considered by Colonel Chesney and all his officers as a decidedly

successful one, and as promising much advantage to the commercial, political, and scientific interests of the country. The crosses which impeded its movements seem to be attributable to no other causes than the unknown character of the country, the breakage of machinery, and the want of established stations. Experience will probably prevent the recurrence of such impediments, especially as ample details are now collected for the guidance of any future operations; and it is calculated that the whole distance may be regularly performed in forty-six days from England to Bombay, and fifty-two from Bombay to England. With respect to the starting-place at the upper end of the navigation, Colonel Chesney says—

“ ‘ The favorable state of our relations with the Arabs encourages me to believe that we may remove our station from Port William to the neighbourhood of Beles, which is but forty-five miles from Aleppo, and actually the nearest point on the river to the Mediterranean, which change would curtail the land journey about five hours, and at once shorten the ascent and descent by 100 miles or a little more, according to the spot selected.’ ‘ I entertain a firm belief that a little more intercourse would make all things go on peaceably with the Arabs, but an untoward event might ruin every thing.’ ‘ It is all-important, for some years to come, to select individuals in every class who are likely to bear and forbear.’ ‘ It will be desirable, at first, to select the officers and men in England. In India, at present, a sufficient number accustomed to steam vessels could hardly be found.’

“ ‘ The river would be navigable at all seasons of the year for steamers of light draught and appropriate construction, is the opinion of all the parties consulted. The chief difficulties are at the Lemloon marshes, where the stream divides itself into a great number of narrow canals, and at the Karabla rocks. But small light vessels may always be taken through the marshes by their own machinery; and as to the rocks, even when the water is at the lowest, such vessels may be warped by a hawser, without the loss of more than a couple of hours.

“ ‘ The officers seem also to be agreed, that Port William, near Bir, is a less convenient starting-place from the upper end of the navigation than Beles, which lies 101 miles lower on the river. For the station near the lower end of the navigation, Mr. Fitzjames very strongly prefers Korna, the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates to Bassora. The sea-steamers from the gulf can come up as easily to Korna as to Bassora. Korna has conve-

nient banks, alongside of which a steamer may lie, and which are wanted at Bassora. But Mr. Fitzjames assigns another and still more important reason in favour of Korna:—'It commands the mouths both of the Euphrates and Tigris; this, in case of any hostile power coming down either river, would be an immense advantage. It would also be a much more convenient depot for the steamers, which would navigate both rivers, for it is presumed that the navigation of the Euphrates would soon cause a line of steamers to run also up to Bagdad.'

"In this preference of Korna Colonel Chesney appears to concur. Besides these two terminating stations, many others are necessary along the navigation, particularly as depots for fuel. The provision of this necessary article must depend on the good will of the Arabs, and of this Lieutenant Lynch speaks with some hesitation. In truth, we incline to believe that this Arab question is at once the most important and the most uncertain of the whole affair. The tribes on the banks did, indeed, during the descent of the river, evince great hospitality and good will, instead of the hostility usually shown to individual travellers; 'but, I believe,' says Lieutenant Cleaveland, 'the formidable appearance of the vessels, armed to the teeth, has, in a great measure, created those feelings for us. Avarice and fear are the predominant passions of the Arab—both of these have been largely excited.' They have shown 'an avidity to traffic for our woollen goods, cottons, shawls, cutlery, gun locks, &c., hitherto quite unknown among these wild people.'

"Lieutenant Cleaveland, in his report, insists on the importance of the communication by the Euphrates, with reference to its political bearing on India, and the probability of danger to the possessions of the British Crown in that peninsula from foreign Powers, if this line of opening be not occupied by ourselves.

"Taking all these things into consideration, it appears to me that England would not have cause to regret having made the Euphrates the high road to her Indian possessions, even should it afterwards be found that letters and passengers might be conveyed with more speed by the line of the Red Sea.

SALARIES AND PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A LIST of the several ESTABLISHMENTS of the *East India Company* in *England*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st May, 1837.

	Number	Salaries and Allowances.
Secretary's Office: consisting of a secretary, deputy secretary, four assistants in the respective branches of minuting and correspondence, accounts, pay and audit; thirty-seven clerks, one clerk in charge of proprietors' room, one superintendent of extra clerks, twenty extra clerks, four writers, one assistant elder and ten messengers	80	£ 36,817
Examiner's Office: consisting of an examiner of India correspondence, an assistant examiner, first assistant, three clerks in the correspondence branch, three senior clerks, eight clerks, one superintendent of extra clerks, one registrar of India books and records, eight extra clerks, eight writers, and eight messengers	43	17,109
Office of the secretary in the military department: consisting of a secretary, an assistant, seven clerks, seven extra clerks, two writers and four messengers	22	8,362
Library and museum: consisting of a librarian (who is also Oriental examiner at the military seminary and the East India College) a keeper of the museum and one messenger	3	1,105
Clerk of the works and one messenger	2	335
Storekeeper's department: consisting of an inspector of stores, one clerk, one sub-inspector, two examiners of cloth, four journeymen cloth drawers, six examiners and two assistant examiners of military stores, one book-keeper, one examiner of stationery, one extra clerk, and four writers, and two messengers	26	4,783
Tea warehouses: consisting of an assistant warehouse-keeper and three clerks, one elder, two assistant elders, and two deputy assistant elders, and nine writers	18	4,635
Bengal warehouse: consisting of a warehouse-keeper, two clerks, three assistant elders and one writer	7	3,090
Private trade department: consisting of a warehouse-keeper, two clerks, two elders, one assistant elder, one deputy assistant elder, and six writers	13	3,870
Pepper and saltpetre warehouses: consisting of one chief clerk, one clerk, a deputy assistant elder, and two writers	5	1,530
Standing counsel 500; Solicitor 500	2	1,000
Examining physician	1	470
Examiner of veterinary instruments	1	100
Geographer	1	100
Chaplain to Poplar hospital	1	100
Door-keepers and court-room messenger	6	1,115
Door-porters, messengers, and fire-lighters	25	2,380

	Number	Salaries and Allowances.
		£
Fireman 130; Waterman 70	2	200
Housekeeper and assistant 180; Charwomen 291	10	471
Crier at sales, including allowance to acting auctioneer	1	220
East India College: consisting of ten professors and thirty-three public servants	43	6,842
Military seminary: consisting of a public examiner and inspector, a lieutenant-governor, twenty professors, assistant professors, masters and staff-officers and thirty-five non-commissioned staff and public servants	57	8,935
Military depot at Chatham: consisting of five officers and twenty-one non-commissioned staff	26	3,620
Recruiting districts: consisting of four officers and fifteen non-commissioned staff	19	2,366
	414	£109,925

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between the 1st May 1836, and 1st May, 1837.

SALARIES :

£. s. d.

Increase of salary to Mr. Edward Thornton, assistant to the secretary in the minutings and correspondence branch of his department, per annum	200	0	0
- - Ditto - Mr. William Keith - ditto - accounts branch - ditto	200	0	0
- - Ditto - Mr. J. R. Vincent - ditto - pay branch - ditto	200	0	0
Additional salaries to junior and other clerks of the Establishment, under the salary regulations	580	0	0
	1,180	0	0

PENSIONS :

£. s. d.

Mr. Henry Smith, late of the Bengal civil establishment, who is in a state of mental derangement	150	0	0
Captain Henry Harkness, late of the Madras establishment, in consideration of the services rendered by him in the civil department in India, in addition to his retired pay under the regulations	100	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, widow of a mate in the Bengal pilot service, who lost his life while in the execution of his duty, in addition to her pension under the regulations	18	0	0
John Lloyd, recruiting serjeant in the London district, who is incapacitated by ill health from the further discharge of his duty	18	5	0
Mrs. Eleanor Lock Bennett, widow of a captain of the St. Helena invalid estab., £30 per annum, in addition to pension from Lord Clive's fund, and £10 per annum to each of her three daughters	60	0	0
Lieut. C. Cook, of the Bengal invalid establishment, who is afflicted with mental derangement, in addition to his pay on retirement	27	0	0
Miss Maria Halcott, in consideration of the services of her father, Lieut.-colonel Halcott, formerly of the Madras establishment, and of her distress and impaired health	35	0	0

Miss Frances Holmes, daughter of the late Major-general Sir George Holmes, K. C. B. of the Bombay establishment, in consideration of her distress and bad state of health	£ s. d. 50 0 0
Lieut. J. H. Rice, formerly of the Bengal establishment, and now a pensioner on Lord Clive's fund, in consideration of mental infirmity	25 0 0
Mrs. Eliza Broadway, widow of the late Captain Broadway, of the St. Helena establishment £30 per annum, in addition to pension from Lord Clive's fund, in consideration of her destitute situation	30 0 0
Brigadier-general Charles Dallas, in consideration of his zealous and useful services, and the great reduction of expense which he effected whilst Governor of St. Helena, and of his successful endeavours to improve the resources of the island	200 0 0
Mr. John Septimus Udny, of the Bengal civil establishment, in consideration of his unfortunate and melancholy situation, and of his not being entitled to any allowance from the civil annuity fund	150 0 0
Mrs. Jessy Raitt, widow of a commander in the maritime service in addition to pension from Poplar fund	60 0 0
Mr. Paul Wynch, Bengal civil establishment, who is afflicted with mental derangement	150 0 0
Mrs. Augusta Wray, widow of a chief mate in the Company's employ, on a compassionate view of her case, and in consideration of her late husband's services, £20 per annum for herself, and £5 per annum to each of her two children	30 0 0
Mrs. Ann Charlotte Jones, widow of the late Captain David Jones, of the Indian Navy, in consideration of her peculiarly distressing circumstances, and totally destitute situation	30 0 0
Mr. Henry Enderwick, late steam engineer of the new mint at Bombay, in consideration of his total loss of health, his period of service (12 years) and the amount of salary which he drew	80 0 0
Mrs. Edith Coggan, widow of Captain Coggan, formerly master-attendant, whose case does not come within the regulations of the fund for the grant of pensions to the widows and families of deceased officers and clerks of the home establishment, in consideration of her advanced age, and of her wholly unprovided state	100 0 0
Captain Sir John Campbell, of the Madras establishment, and late envoy in Persia, in consideration of his services, of his being deprived of political employment by the transfer of the Persian mission to his Majesty's service, and of his being afflicted with ophthalmia, contracted whilst zealously engaged in the public service	400 0 0
John Conner, late a seaman in the Indian navy, who is incapable of following his profession, from the effects of the injuries he received while on service, in consequence thereof, and of his destitute condition	13 13 9
Misses Eliza and Harriett Manesty, daughters of Mr. Samuel Manesty, formerly resident at Bussorah, in consideration of their pecuniary destitution, each £40 per annum	80 0 0
Recruiting-sergeant Wallace, of the London district, in consequence of being incapacitated, by ill health contracted in the service, for the further discharge of his duties	22 16 3
Captain D. H. Mackenzie, of the Madras artillery, in consequence of being afflicted with epilepsy, accompanied by severe bodily and mental affection, as to render him incapable of managing his own affairs, and to require the constant attendance of a man servant	40 0 0
Francis Gibbs, a discharged quartermaster-sergeant, Bengal establishment, who has held the rank of sergeant during the last eight years, in addition to pension from the military fund	18 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Superintending-surgeon M. Hewitt, of the Bombay medical establishment, in consideration of the circumstances under which he was passed over on its coming to his turn to be promoted as a member of the medical board, in addition to his retired pay under the regulations	135	0	0
Richard Graham, a discharged soldier from the Madras establishment, who held the rank of serjeant since the year 1818, in addition to pension from the military fund	18	5	0
John Poulteier, a discharged soldier from the Bengal establishment who held the rank of serjeant since the year 1821, in addition to pension from the military fund	18	5	0
Lieut-colonel Livingston, of the Madras establishment, in consideration of loss of health from wounds received in 1802, in addition to his retired pay under the regulations	60	0	0
Mrs. Eugenia Money, in consideration of the long and faithful services of the late Mr. W.T. Money, formerly of the Company's maritime service, and afterwards superintendent of the marine on the Bombay establishment, and of her distress	100	0	0
Rev. Thomas Robinson, on retirement from the office of archdeacon at Madras, granted under his Majesty's warrant.	800	0	0
	<hr/> £3,019 10 0		

THE RECAL OF SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN FROM THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that Lord Glenelg, some eleven months since, penned a despatch to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, reflecting in severe and rather ungentlemanly terms, on the latter's official conduct in one or two colonial matters, which conduct was assumed to injuriously affect the interests of the colony. Lord Glenelg has been censured in turn for this despatch by more than one popular journalist, and it was supposed that his Lordship might be induced (out of regard for his own reputation, seeing that Sir B. D'Urban deserved not the aspersions cast upon his official character) to amend the wrong he (Lord G.) had committed, by explaining that the censures of the despatch were founded on incorrect information. But not even the leaders of the political press can fathom the depths of Government motives. Even the *venal Times* could not suppose that Lord Glenelg, when he aspersed a man's character, intended to perpetuate the aspersion by cashiering that man without an honest cause. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, and greatly so to us, when it was learnt that the above abusive despatch was but the prelude to Sir Benjamin D'Urban's recal from the Cape.

Whether private feelings or politics have had greatest sway in this bit of colonial jobbery we know not; but either way

the procedure appears to us to have been most rash;—and so thinks Sir Benjamin D'Urban himself, who is preparing his case for Parliamentary consideration, and we trust Parliament will examine the subject in an equitable spirit, divesting it as we would, of all political sophistry. If we were writing in a directly political sense, we should have no hesitation in affirming that our politics are not those of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, which are (or the *Times* would not befriend him at this juncture) Tory. We, however, happen (the strangest things will sometimes happen) to coincide with the *Weathercock* on the injury he (Sir Benjamin) has received at the hands of Lord Glenelg, and we entirely agree with some stirring animadversions on the question, which have recently emanated from one of that journal's correspondents.

We will place before our readers the details of all the harm Sir Benjamin D'Urban has done during his Governorship of the Cape, and of all the *good* Lord Glenelg has done, by first frightening Sir Benjamin into a belief that he had committed some deadly wrong, and then recalling him as if he had actually effected it. It will be seen by our extracts, from the despatches, that his Lordship has had no reasonable cause of complaint against the Cape Governor; he deals but in vague generalities instead of facts. We suppose that the upshot of the whole affair has been that, the Colonial Secretary wanted to accommodate a *pressing* friend—a "*Liberal*" friend perhaps; and must needs pick a quarrel with one man in order that another might "get his place," as *Iago* would say.

The only paragraphs sounding like imputations on the ex-Governor are the following—one alluding to a rumour, the other merely conveying an opinion.

(No. 1.)

"I cannot advert to the employment of the Hottentots without apprising you that a rumour has reached me that the Moravian Missionaries, settled at Guadenthal, and other places in the colony, complain of the very unequal share which the Hottentot members of their congregations have been compelled to bear in the burden of the common defence, leading, as it is asserted, to the depopulation of their villages, the great distress of the women and children, and the interruption of their religious labours to a far greater extent than in a just apportionment of the duty of military service would have fallen upon them. If, in the unavoidable pressure of other topics upon your

notice, this should have been overlooked, you will, I am convinced, immediately take the necessary measures for the redress of any such grievance."

(No. 2.)

"I am bound to record the very deep regret with which I have perused this passage (alluding to a statement made by commissioners appointed to inquire into the casualties among the hostile tribes during the war). In a conflict between regular troops and hordes of barbarous men, it is almost a matter of course that there should exist an enormous disproportion between the loss of life on either side. But, to consign an entire country to desolation, and a whole people to famine, is an aggravation of the necessary horrors of war so repugnant to every just feeling and so totally at variance with the habits of civilized nations, that I should not be justified in receiving such a statement without calling upon you for further explanation. The honor of the British name is deeply interested in obtaining and giving publicity to the proofs that the safety of the King's subjects really demand so fearful an exercise of the irresistible power of his Majesty's forces."

We hold this as libellous. A document of June, 1835, presented among a host of other addresses from every town of the colony immediately after the termination of the Caffre war, at once renders fallacious the opinion which his Lordship has volunteered on the occasion, as to *the absence of humanity, &c.* on the part of the Governor; we beg the reader's perusal of the subjoined:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, K. C. B., GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"May it please your Excellency,—We, the Wesleyan Missionaries of Albany and Caffreland, assembled in Graham's Town this 2d of June, 1835, to deliberate on the concerns of the Wesleyan Missions in Caffraria, feel it our duty as Christian ministers to acknowledge the numerous instances of your Excellency's kindness towards us, for which our unanimous thanks are tendered to your Excellency.

"Lamentable and distressing as the events of the Caffre war have been, as well towards the Caffres themselves as the colonists, we are yet consoled with the reflection, that so far as

the Colonial Government is concerned, it has been conducted in accordance with the principles of justice and of mercy. We know, in common with our countrymen, that the Caffres were themselves the aggressors, and that they most wantonly, cruelly, and ungratefully commenced this war with a people who sought and desired their welfare and prosperity. Yet, to deny the righteousness of God in our public calamities, would be equivalent to a renunciation of the Christianity we profess, while to turn the correspondence between those calamities and our sins, is unquestionably a sound application of its holy principles to their legitimate purpose.

“ When a considerable portion of the public revenue is drawn from licensed houses where intemperance is encouraged, and where multitudes amongst the people greedily avail themselves of that encouragement to indulge without restraint a thirst for ardent spirits, in places where poison is legally sold, it cannot be considered unjust in the Almighty to waste such a revenue in an expensive war, or to cause such a people in various ways to feel the miseries resulting from the irruption of hostile tribes on their border.

- “ We crave your Excellency's indulgence for venturing on the above momentous remark, and beg leave most respectfully to assure your Excellency that it proceeds not from that wild spirit of dissatisfaction which is in the present day so clamorously expressed in various parts of the British empire, but from the honest plainness of Englishmen and of Christians, who love their constitution and their country, and ardently desire its universal prosperity.

“ To your Excellency's fatherly care some of us are mainly indebted for the preservation of our lives, and the arrangements your Excellency made for our safety and comfort in the camp and in travelling to the colony, which arrangements were humanely carried into effect by all who were under your Excellency's command—the considerate attention of your Excellency to the necessities of the natives associated with us in our distresses, and the condescension which has marked your intercourse with us, whenever circumstances have rendered an interview necessary or desirable—all lay us under a lasting debt of gratitude which we feel cannot be easily repaid. May the God whom we serve reward your Excellency with his eternal love and favor.

"Sensible that we can most effectually discharge the duties of our high and holy calling, as well as best serve our revered Sovereign, and promote the interests of our country, by steadily pursuing our own work in our proper sphere, we should not have obtruded ourselves on your Excellency's notice by the formal presentation of an address, had we not felt that the omission thereof might be justly deemed a dereliction of our public duty; and now, having performed that duty, we return to our retirement with high sentiments of respect, esteem, and affection for your Excellency, and with hearty wishes for the health, long life, and happiness of both your Excellency, and of your Excellency's family.

"On behalf of the meeting,

"W. J. SHREWSBURY, Chairman.

"W. B. BOYCE, Secretary.

Does not the above shew that Sir Benjamin D'Urban was beloved and respected by the Colonial people without exception. Where can be found warrant for the aspersions of Lord Glenelg? Can his Lordship say that he has had *any* warrant for them beyond what we will now disclose?

A correspondent of a Tory morning journal thus discovers to us the machinery by which Lord Glenelg has worked his puppet show in reference to this Colonial subject:—

"But, waving the subject of the despatch, (says our authority) there are circumstances connected with the case which convince us that fair play was not intended towards Sir Benjamin D'Urban; and advisedly we make the charge on information which has reached us from the Cape, from persons too well informed to be misled and too high-minded to attempt an imposition, from which we learn that a commission sat some time since in that colony for the purpose of inquiring into the death of Hintza, and the causes which led to the Caffre war. Who named Colonel Hare the president of that commission? Lord Glenelg. Why was that gallant officer selected? Because it was well known that a misunderstanding had arisen between him and the Governor relative to the command on the frontier. And what was the decision of that commission? A full and most honorable acquittal of the Governor and the authorities from the slightest participation in any act having reference to the subject of inquiry, Colonel Hare personally expressing in the warmest terms his admiration of his Excellency's conduct and exertions all through the eventful period."

We conclude these remarks, by just calling attention to the gist of our extracts, which satisfactorily proves that the inhabitants of the Colony so far from desiring Sir B. D'Urban's recall, would much rather he should continue their Governor. It strikes us that if the Colonists were pressed for a cause of complaint they would not long hesitate to lay it on the shoulders of a minister who aims at making them instruments for his party purposes, however dishonest.

THE MADRAS BOAT MONOPOLY.

• " *London, October 20th, 1837.*

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—SIR, Your this month's Journal details the lamentable loss of life, and theft committed at Madras, on crossing the surf at that Presidency.

Such, Sir, may in truth be said to be the effects of monopoly, as no less that of slavery imposed on the boatmen ; as, indeed, not less shameful to say, under the control of a Marine Board, precisely the same as when the East India Company were the sole traders to India. To say the least of this, it is working new ways with old tools ; and, as to trace it, in all its hideous deformity, is not my *present* object, any more than such could be aimed at in a single letter.

I, therefore, shall confine myself, as briefly as possible, to the two following points :—

First,—Shewing no existing obligation, on the part of the Company, to entertain such establishment.

Secondly,—Its injurious effects on the shipping of this country, and on British capital employed therein.

First,—The Company, in their early capacity as traders, kept up a boating establishment, exclusive in themselves, for the better security of their own commerce (the same as they had their own lighters and hoys, for the same purpose, on the river Thames).

My object is to shew that each with the other should be alike discharged. As the ill consequences at Madras bears no ratio with the employ of hoys and lighters in London ; the former, affecting even human life itself, and which the Company are answerable for, so long as they entertain the present monopoly (as, now, no boat can quit the shore, or be

employed on life or death, in shipwreck or by fire, without a written order from the Master-Attendant, for which he is paid the enormous sum of £1,500 per annum. All who know the Port of Madras, Sir, know this lamentable fact—that an embargo is laid on every float that crosses the surf, even to a cattamaran log; a letter cannot be sent but by the order of the Master-Attendant. *And can this be termed free trade?* Can this be called good Government, Sir?—as, let me ask, where is the obligation, on the part of the Company, to pay this unheard-of salary, with a vast retinue of appendages at Madras, and out-stations, taking the Marine in its several bearings, amounting, in gross, to £5,000 per annum: the whole of which is applied to exclusive trade. So that, where does exist the obligation of the Company to continue it: as, in the loss of life of Colonel Pasmore and others, they could only have a boat after the Government were served,—as it repeatedly occurs, demand exceeds the supply,—and the public come in, as a matter of course, when the Government are served; and this because competition is disallowed, even to the sending a letter, or parcel, without the Master-Attendant's written order, in a book kept for that purpose: who, in his editorial capacity, may exercise a direct influence in stopping a communication. Whilst this officer, also, *contrary to the Court's order*, is a member of the Marine Board, and sits in judgment there, on his own acts; at a Board, too, where the President—the Hon. Mr. Sullivan *never attends*, as whose duty it is, to draw the Court's attention to open competition, which the Master-Attendant negatives, to preserve his pay, and keep himself in office. I blame not the Court in this, but the Court's servants, excepting their late Governor, Sir Frederick Adam, who advocated it, and who was opposed by a packed committee of Native merchants, shamefully led by two or three English Agents, to their disgrace, and whose names may hereafter appear.

The Madras press, honorable to its conductors, have uniformly denounced the present system; save the Conservative, *alias* Marine Board Journal of beach notoriety, as conducted by that establishment.

Secondly.—As the boat monopoly is injurious to ships and commerce, I ground my objection on its general Code of Restrictions, as tending to shackle the seaman, the owner, and the underwriter, in their several engagements with the British capitalist and freighter, as involving too a great question, as

applicable to the internal commerce of India, and as injurious to the Company's revenue.

In the first place, when a British ship approaches the Roads, no boat is permitted to board her, until three logs of wood are sent alongside, paddled by two men, to bring on shore the ship's report (which early finds its way to the Conservative Office, by the way of the Supreme Court, to the Registrar, Mr. Peter Cator); during this process, and in total disregard of the Government mail boat, as even the Government despatch sinks as nothing, below par, when contrasted with the Conservative.

The Ship in quarantine, not a boat can board her; whilst many an aching heart, and tearful eye, are on the beach, anxiously waiting, and who would have been afloat, in the distance, and in the offing, had not this shameful monopoly existed; which checks enterprise in the boatman, retaining them in the bonds of slavery, a boatman never becoming an owner of his boat, but the bondsman of his owner. And, when at last, boats can go, an infamous tariff for their loading exists, which amounts to an embargo on British ships, and Native cultivators,—as boats, passing with half loads; ships restricted in their berth by bearings, and depth of water: with as much nicety as an azimuth can define the former, or, as the depth may be determined by the Master-Attendant. *And, to be understood*, I beg to state, ships, now four times the number, in free trade, are crammed "packed as cards," in the three points of the compass, as an exclusive trade was defined for Company's ships only. All this is very hurtful to free trade, and which is very needless in the open sea, and in profound peace,—as the object in placing the Company's ships so, must have been to protect them from the attacks of enemy's cruisers, in the good old days gone by.

As this packing is the means of great loss, so is it hurtful to the British Carrier, as an obstruction to his means and calling, as again the obstruction in communication, the obstruction in the tariff of loads, which are only half in ratio with the boat's capacity. The obstruction in employing all labor through the Master-Attendant. These, put together, in cent per cent, over what competition would effect, comes virtually in the end, as a tax on the produce of India, and on the English merchant and ship-owner, which the Marine Board of Madras countenance—as it is likely the East India Company only require sufficient data on, to abolish for ever,—Your obedient Servant,

NAUTICAL.

APPEAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the East India Magazine.—My dear Sir,—
Could I ask the favor to preserve in your valuable Magazine the principal facts and statements in the Appeal of a Society for diffusing information on the prevalence of Human Sacrifices in British India. The suppression of the Suttee is surely “a token for good” that Britain will be honored as the instrument of civilizing India, and, through her, the various nations and tribes of the Eastern World. It is lamentable, that very little progress appears to be made in the abolition of *Infanticide, Ghaut Murders, British Patronage of Idolatry*, with its destructive pilgrimages, &c. &c.; hence, the propriety and importance of the nature and prevalence of the miseries of superstition being generally known in Britain. How benevolent the destiny of our country to bless the myriads of the East with all the blessings of our common Christianity. Well does the Poet exclaim—

—“ O blessed land
Where Clarkson and where Wilberforce were born;
The grateful *Afric* worships; and thy name
Poor crouching *Asia* dreads; but she shall learn
To love it too.”

Haste happy day!

Yours, &c.

HUMANITAS.

B—, September 27, 1837.

“ *The nature and number of Human Sacrifices in India demand attention.*—These sacrifices are of various kinds, viz.—Suttee, Infanticide, Ghaut Murders, or the exposure of the sick on the banks of the Ganges, Pilgrims perishing in journeying to and at places of idolatrous resort, (rendered more celebrated by British connexion with them), and Self-immolations, under the wheels of Juggernaut’s car, by drowning, burying alive, falling from emipences, actual human sacrifices, &c.

“ Suttee is the name given in India to a woman who sacrifices herself with the body of her deceased husband; the word is frequently applied to the act itself. The origin of this inhuman custom is involved in great obscurity. Diodorus Siculus refers to it B. C. 327, and supposes it to have originated in the unfaithfulness and cruelty of the women; who took off their husbands by mixing poison with their food, on which account he apprehends it was enjoined, that women should accompany their husbands on the funeral pile. Strabo is of the same opinion. Mandello, a German, a modern traveller, who witnessed a

Suttee at Cambray, in 1638, says, ' I have been told that this barbarous custom arose among these Pagans on this account: Polygamy being the cause of great jealousy among the women, it was found that they got rid of their husbands, and that in one year four times as many men were buried as women ! so that to oblige the latter to contribute to the preservation of the former, it was ordained that women who wished to pass for virtuous characters, should accompany their husbands on their death.—*Asi. Jour. Jan. 1823.*' "

The suppression of this practice in the British territories in India shew our power to promote the happiness of mankind.

" *Infanticide* is the next species of human sacrifices to be considered. A general opinion prevails in this country that Infanticide is abolished. The works of Moer and Cormack on infanticide in Guzerat, published in 1811 and 1815, have been read with interest, but since their publication the inhuman custom of female child murder among the Rajpoots in Guzerat, near Bombay, and the Rajkomars, near Benares, has revived. ' In vol. v. of the Parliamentary Papers, June 1824,' says J. Poynder, Esq., ' it is recorded, that notwithstanding all that had been done by Colonel Walker's meritorious exertions, the practice of infanticide has again revived, in consequence of the apathy and indifference of that gentleman's successors,' *Asi. Jour. May, 1827*. Colonel Walker, in 1807 and 1808, successfully exerted himself to obtain the abolition of infanticide, in Guzerat, under the auspices of J. Duncan, Esq., the Governor of Bombay. This gentleman, while resident at Benares, in 1789, discovered the practice of infanticide among the Rajkoomars in Juanpore, and obtained from them a renunciation of it. Colonel W.'s proceedings are detailed in the Parliamentary Papers on Hindoo infanticide, June, 1824, from which documents, and the recent Papers of July, 1828, the nature and extent of the practice may be ascertained ; while regret must be felt, that efforts for its suppression so laborious, judicious, and successful, should have failed through subsequent inattention.

" The origin, nature, and present state of Infanticide in India, are well deserving the attention of the humane. J. Duncan, Esq., Resident at Benares, in 1789, in his account of Infanticide says,—' This horrid custom is thought to be founded in the Rajkoomar tribe, on the inherent extravagant desire of independency entertained by this race of men, joined, perhaps, to the necessity of procuring a suitable settlement in marriage for

their devoted females were they allowed to grow up; and the disgrace that would ensue from any omission in that respect.'—*Par. Papers on Hindoo Infan.*, 1824, p. 6. Colonel Walker thus accounts for the rise of this unnatural custom—

“ ‘The Jahrejahs relate, that a [powerful Rajah of their caste, who had a daughter of singular beauty and accomplishments, desired his Rajgor, or family Brahman, to affiance her to a prince of desert equal to her own. The Rajgor travelled over many countries without discovering who possessed the requisite qualities; for where wealth and power were combined, personal accomplishments and virtue were defective; and where the advantages of the mind and body were united, those of fortune and rank were wanting. The Rajgor returned and reported to the prince that his mission had not proved successful. This intelligence gave the Rajah much affliction and concern; he, however, strongly reprobated every match for his daughter which he conceived inferior to her high rank and perfections. In this dilemma the Rajah consulted his Rajgor, who advised him, to avoid the disgrace which would attend the princess remaining unmarried, by having recourse to the desperate expedient of putting his daughter to death! The Rajah was long averse to it, and remonstrated against the murder of a woman, which, enormous as it is represented in the shasters, would be aggravated when committed on his own offspring. The Rajgor at length removed his scruples by consenting to load himself with the guilt, and to become in his own person responsible for all the consequences of the sin. Accordingly the princess was put to death, and female infanticide was from that time practised by the Jahrejahs.’

“ ‘Of the manner in which this unnatural crime is perpetrated, the Resident at Benares says,—‘The Rajkoomars killed their daughters, or allowed them to die by denying them all sustenance from their birth.’

“ ‘The mother,’ says Colonel W., ‘is commonly the executioner of her own offspring! Women of rank may have their slaves and attendants who perform this office, but the far greater numbers execute it with their own hands! They appear to have several methods of destroying the infant, but two are prevalent. Immediately after the birth of a female, they put into its mouth some opium, or draw the umbilical cord over its face, which prevents respiration. The natural weakness and debility of the infant when neglected and left uncleaned, sometimes causes its death, without the necessity of

actual violence, and sometimes it is laid on the ground or on a plank, and left to expire. The infant is invariably put to death immediately on its birth, and it would be considered a cruel and barbarous action to deprive it of life after it had been allowed to live a day or two.'—*Par Papers on Infan.* p. 36.

"Of the number that fall a sacrifice to this sanguinary practice no correct information can be procured. 'It is supposed,' says Colonel W., 'that the annual number of infanticides in the Peninsula of Guzerat, amount to 5,000.' One estimate gives the number of deaths by infanticide, in Cutch, at 30,000; another says,—'the number of infanticides, annually, in Hallar and Muchoo Khanta, are between 1,000 and 1,100; and in Cutch about 2,000.' , ,

" 'The lowest estimate of these murders (observes Colonel W.) although its moderation may appear in favor of its truth, I am disposed to think is as short of the number destroyed, as the preceding is probably an exaggeration.—*Par Papers*, p. 38.

"On the revival of infanticide, Colonel Walker then in England, August 1819, thus addressed the Hon. Court of Directors.

" 'After a careful perusal of the documents with which I have been favored by the indulgence of the Hon. Court, I have found it impossible to suppress the conclusion, that the subject had either been forgotten for years together, or that some imperious and uncontrollable circumstances had rendered our interference utterly impracticable. From whatever cause this has arisen, it is deeply to be lamented, and the consequences are far more formidable than even the immediate effects. The immediate effects are the loss of so many thousand lives; but the consequences are still more serious, as the enforcement of the engagement must now be infinitely more difficult by the long neglect and disuse of its provisions.'—*Par. Papers*, p. 121.

"It is lamentable that when the Jahrejah Chiefs had signed a solemn renunciation of this practice through Colonel Walker's exertions, it should have been renewed through the apathy of the British Government to the subject. How necessary the establishment of Societies for the abolition of human sacrifices in India by which the subject in all its bearings, may be constantly pressed on the attention of the British Government in this country, and likewise in India.

Ghaut murders, or the exposure of the sick at the ghauts (or landing places) of the river Ganges, is a species of Hindoo

cruelty of which little is known in this country. The origin of this practice is probably to be traced to the absurd notion that the river Ganges is a goddess, and that to die in sight of it is considered beneficial. Its nature will best appear by a few brief descriptions of it. The late Rev. W. Ward relates the following account :—

“ A few years since a Rajah, living about 100 miles from Calcutta, sent for an English Physician from that city. By the time that gentlemen arrived, his relations had brought the sick Rajah to the river-side, and in a short period, no doubt, would have killed him. The physician reproved them for their want of feeling, and ordered his patient to be carried home, where, in a few days, he recovered. Before the physician took his leave, he made the Rajah promise to give him the earliest information if he should be sick again. Soon afterward the disease having returned, he sent for his old friend ; but, before he could arrive, his relations had dispatched him with the mud and water of the sacred stream!’—*Ward’s View of the Hindoos, vol. III, p. 295.*

“ The late Rev. D. Brown, speaking of sick persons who are left on the banks of the Ganges, says :—

“ They are swept away by the returning tide. Some, however, escape ; and as they can never be received again by their families, they associate with those who, like them, have escaped the jaws of death. There are two villages not far up the river Hooghly, inhabited solely by these wretched fugitives. The Brahmuns can, as may serve their interests, devote any sick branch of a family to death ; and incredible numbers are destroyed by this bloody superstition. A gentleman told me as he passed a place called Culna, a little above Calcutta, that he saw a set of Brahmuns pushing a youth, of about eighteen years of age, into the water ; and as they were performing their work of suffocation with mud, he called on them to desist. They answered calmly, ‘ It is our custom. It is our custom. He cannot live ; he cannot live ; our god says he must die ! ’ ”
Missionary Mag. vol. i. 117.

“ The Widow of a Missionary whose husband died at Serampore thus describes this practice—

“ One evening as I was walking with my husband by the river side, we saw two respectable Natives carrying a woman in their arms. We asked them what they were going to do with her ? They very coldly answered, ‘ We are going to put her into the water that her soul may go to heaven, for she is our mother ! ’ I asked them if she was ill ? They said, ‘ She is not very ill ; but she is old, and has no teeth, and what is the use of

her living ?' I felt a great deal on hearing this, and said, 'What have you no compassion on your mother? will you drown her because she is old?' The woman instantly fixed her eyes on me and said 'What sort of a woman are you?' I told her I was an English woman, and wished to prevent her children from drowning her; and if they did, I would acquaint the Governor with it, and have them both hanged. They said, 'Never mind;' and proceeded towards the river. Mr. R. then ran down the bank, and taking hold of the woman, insisted upon their taking her home. They did so; but sad to tell, they brought her again the next evening, and Mr. F. Carey saw them throw her into the water, without performing the usual ceremony of giving her water, in the name of their gods.'

"Two Missionaries in Bengal relate the following facts in an account of an excursion on the Ganges:—

"On Sabbath morning, at breakfast time, we reached a small village, where we went ashore. Here, under a large tree, we found a poor woman, about fifty years old, brought to die by the side of Gunga. She complained of no pain, but seemed labouring under great weakness. Having unhappily no medicine, we gave her a little brandy and water, and despatched her relations into the village to make her some gruel. At this time was brought to the same spot, an interesting young woman, about 20 years old; and on the other side we found lying on the ground, deserted by her friends, a third, about 25. All these could speak without difficulty, were free from pain, and would probably in a short time have perfectly recovered if properly attended; but yet we fear are doomed to perish, through the neglect and superstitious cruelty of their relatives. We got a promise of nutritious food for them all from their friends, and having no medicine with us, after giving the two latter likewise a little brandy and water (which they would take as medicine,) left them with a heavy heart. Well may it be said, 'the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty.'

"Of the extent of its prevalence it is difficult to speak with precision. The late Rev. D. Brown, of Calcutta, bears his testimony to the appalling extent of this unnatural custom.

"The Brahmuns can, as may serve their interest, devote any sick branch of a family to death; and incredible numbers are destroyed by this superstition.'—*Mis. May.* vol. i. p. 117. And the Rev. S. Sutton, late Missionary of Moorshedabad, declares: 'It is my deliberate opinion that yearly, thousands of persons would recover from their diseases, if this absurd custom were abolished.'

“ The late Rev. T. Ward, in his ‘ Farewell Letters,’ speaks of the dying Hindoo says—

“ He is hurried to the side of the Ganges, or some other sacred river, if near enough, where he is laid, in the agonies of death, exposed to the burning sun by day, and to the dews and cold of the night. The water of the river is poured plentifully down him if he can swallow it; and his breast, forehead, and arms are besmeared with the mud of the river; for the very mud of the Ganges is supposed to have some purifying properties. Just before the soul quits the body, he is laid on the earth, and then immersed up to the middle in the stream, while his relations stand around him tormenting him in his last moments with superstitious rites, and increasing, a hundred fold, the pains of dying. Very often, where recovery might be reasonably expected these barbarities bring on premature death. It is pretty certain that many private murders using these rites are perpetrated!’ He further adds, ‘ The death of vast multitudes of Hindoos, is procured, or hastened, annually, by immersing a part of the body, in a state of dangerous weakness, in the Ganges, and by pouring large quantities of the water into the body of the dying person;—yet the Hindoos think it a work of great merit. Many persons voluntarily renounce life in the Ganges, under the hope of obtaining immediate entrance into heaven; and yet, a Jury of Englishmen would pronounce it self-murder. Infatuated mothers devote their children to this sacred river, not doubting but they are sending them to heaven; yet we feel certain that every such infant is murdered.” (Vol. ii. p. 127. 173.) Ought not Britain to exert her influence and abolish these murderous practices? Is not this one great object of Providence in her supremacy over the millions of India. What a blessing would Christianity be to Hindostan!—For farther information on this subject see “ An Appeal to British Humanity and Justice, respecting the Practice of exposing the sick on the banks of the Ganges, &c.,” by J. Peggs, late Missionary in Orissa, p. 66—(Seely.)

“ Pilgrims perishing in journeying to and at places of idolatrous resort, allured thither through their celebrity (increased by British connection with them), may be ‘ numbered with the victims sacrificed on the altars of the Indian gods.’—Places of pilgrimage are very numerous in Hindostan, the principal are Juggernaut’s Temple in Orissa, Gya, Allahabad, Tripetta, Saugur, Benares, Hurdwar, Ramisseram, Somnauth, &c. At Juggernaut, Gya, and Allahabad, the East India Company levy a tax on the pilgrims, thus making a gain of idolatry and en-

hancing the supposed value of pilgrimages in the estimation of the deluded Hindoo. The late J. H. Harrington, Esq., in his "Analysis of the Laws and Regulations of the Bengal Government," states the receipts of the Pilgrim Tax as follows :—

	Rupees
Net receipts of Pilgrim Tax at Juggernaut, for 1814—15	135,667
Ditto at Gya	1815—16 182,876
Ditto at Allahabad	1815—16 73,053
Kasheepoor, Surkuru, Sumbul, and Itawa	1815—16 5,683
	<hr/> 8)397,279
	<hr/> £49,659

" From the temple of Tripetty, near Madras, the Honorable Company realized, in 1811, about £19,000. [Hamilton's Hindostan, vol II, p. 432.] What a crying evil is this ! At the temple of Juggernaut the pilgrims have to buy licenses of the British Government before they can see the idol ! Numbers of men, called Pundas, traverse the country to collect pilgrims, and lest they should exact too much of them, the Government has determined their fees, which are paid at the entrance of the town. This deadly superstition is naturally encouraged and perpetuated by this kind of policy. ' In 1821, (says Colonel Phipps) a purharee dispatched 100 agents to entice pilgrims ; and in the ensuing year, received the premium for 4,000 pilgrims. He was at that time busily employed in instructing 100 additional agents in all the mysteries of this singular trade, with the intention of sending them into the Upper Provinces of Bengal.' Probably 500,000 persons annually visit Juggernaut, Gya, and Allahabad. The mortality occasioned by these pilgrimages is very great, especially the pilgrimage to the temple of Juggernaut. Dr. Buchanan's visit in June, 1806, is well known. The writer has been an eye-witness of these appalling scenes, and the recollection of them affords a constant stimulus to labour for the welfare of India. His colleague, the Rev. C. Lacey, writes in June, 1825,—

" The mortality did not much appear before the 16th of June : on the 19th it was exceedingly bad, for the day before (on which day the three idols were placed in the cars) the rain began to fall, and more came on the 19th and 20th ; and for the three next days it fell in torrents. At this time the scene had reached its height, and was truly shocking on every hand. In every street, corner, and open space,—in fact, whenever, you turned your eyes, the dead and dying met your sight. On the evening of the 19th, I counted upwards of sixty dead and dying, from the temple down to the bottom end of the hospital, (about

a mile), leaving out the sick, that had not much life. At a corner opposite the hospital, on a spot of ground twelve feet square, I counted ten dead and five sick. This was the case, while there were several sets of men in active employ burying the dead. You will perhaps now think, if the streets were thus crowded, what must be the various Golgothas! I visited but one, and that was between the town and the principal entrance, and saw sights I shall never forget. The small river there was quite glutted with the dead bodies. The wind had drifted them all together, and they were a complete mass of putrifying flesh! They also lay upon the ground in heaps, and the dogs and birds were able to do but little towards consuming them.'

"Of the number that perished it is impossible to form a correct idea. An eye-witness of the scene writes—

" 'The money received at the gate this year far exceeded that of others, being 200,000 rupees (£32,500). The number of pilgrims is estimated at 225,000. Captain F—— estimates those who died at Cuttack and Pooree, and between the two stations, at 5,000; but Mr. L—— thinks this rather too high an estimate.' But how many of these miserable people must have died before they could reach their homes,—many of them coming 3, 6, or 900 miles! Mr. M——, the European Collector of the Tax at Pooree, estimated the mortality at 20,000!! Whatever promotes this pilgrimage must be abhorrent to every principle of humanity and justice.

"The European who has visited Juggernaut at the great festival in June or July, may be reminded of the appalling description—

"—— He saw the lean dogs
Gorging and growling o'er carcase and limb,
They were too busy to bark at him.
From a pilgrim's skull they had stript the flesh
As ye peel the fig when the fruit is fresh;
And their white trunks crunch'd o'er their whiter skulls
As it alit through their jaws, when their edge grew dull;
As they lastly mumbled the bones of the dead
When they scarce could stir from the place where they fed;
So well had they broken a lingering fast
With those who had fallen for that feast."

(To be continued.)

THE CITY OF DAMASCUS.*

WE have been favored with a new edition of a most flatteringly received work on India; viz. Major Skinner's overland journey. Not a periodical of any kind extant, but has largely culled from this flower garden of eastern literature. The publisher could not, we should say, be much benefited by the thousand and one extracts that have been made from this work. We assure Mr. Bentley we might have perused every line of it, had we depended on the daily and weekly newspapers and other periodicals, instead of our review copy. This petty piracy must really seriously detract from the pecuniary value of a book for, if Lord So and So, or Mr. This, and Lady That; if the *subscribing* public, in short, become aware that a book *may* be read throughout by medium of the *Athenæum* for instance, (not the Club House Library, but the self-conceited periodical of that name) how can subscribers be expected to the work itself. The upstart *Athenæum* frequently devotes three or four consecutive Numbers to what the Editor is pleased to call a review,—but what is in fact a wholesale piracy of the very best portions of the book. By this we would not insinuate that the *Athenæum* reviewer can discriminate much between the good and the bad—on the contrary, he often defeats his own purpose in the quality, though never in the quantity of his extracts. But he is not the less dangerous in his piratical excursions.

The Overland Journey to India before us, is the production of a late able young officer in the Company's service. It has been conducted through the press by we know not whom—we find, however, that the notes of Major Skinner have suffered very little alteration—the Journal of that officer is simply reprinted (probably pruned occasionally;) even the days of the month, and the dates on which certain paragraphs were written down, are preserved. We are not able to say, how nearly Major Skinner's private journal bears resemblance with the printed work, but if he originally wrote so concisely; so much to the point, as appears by the latter, he well deserves the compliments his production has received. If, on the contrary, the Editor has gleaned from a luxuriant, yet weedy soil, the flowers with which the volumes are redolent, then he would deserve to divide much of the popularity the work has profited by.

Major S.'s route was from Marseilles to Algiers, and then to

* Major's Skinner's Overland Journey to India. 2 vols. 8vo. 2d Edition.—Bentley.

Alexandria — he leisurely visited Caifa --- Nazareth (which he carefully describes.) The convent of Mount Carmel—the ruins of Cæsarea—the Zucka—Jaffa — (visiting the Mount of Olives—the Tomb of the Virgin—the Garden of Gethsemane, &c.)—Jerusalem—Nablous—Saphet—Sasa,—&c. &c., and then forward to Damascus, with a description of which city he commences the second and by far the most interesting volume. From Damascus Major Skinner wended his pilgrimage across the Desert, and his Journal teems with interest on this ever interesting subject. But, as we have said, we are left no opportunity of extract, as the whole of the monthly, weekly, and daily press have torn the book to pieces like very wolves.

We have merely to add our opinion to the general impression, that the work is remarkably novel in its subject, and commensurately novel in its style. It is, in turns,—learned and instructive—witty and ingenious,—altogether, in short, a most entertaining production.

The following condensation of a chapter devoted to a description of the City of Damascus we place before our readers as an interesting, and above all, a *fresh* extract:—

“ The women of Damascus are esteemed the handsomest in the East; and although their charms are, I have no doubt, much enhanced by the difficulty of seeing them, they sometimes, from behind their tantalizing clouds, pour a light that might dazzle the most discreet traveller. There is a very graceful style of coquetry in an Eastern belle, in the manner in which she displays her arms, which are the roundest and most perfect imaginable. The fingers, covered with rings, and dyed pink under the nails, play about the folds of the drapery, as if anxious to restore it to its place, in which I observe they never can succeed when there is a sly opportunity of disclosing the beauty it is meant to conceal. Large blue eyes are common among the Christian women, some of whom are exceedingly fair; and there is a grace in the turban beyond all the arts of a civilized toilette.

“ The new Pasha, Sherif Bey, who is Governor General for Mehemet Ali in Syria was, seated by the river, with the officers of his court about him, until the djerid playing was in full animation: when, mounting a fine and splendidly caparisoned horse, he darted among the riders and joined in the sport with great skill and activity. This is a manly exercise, and probably the only species of tournament in the present day. Bright eyes

are in abundance to cheer the knights, but the chivalry of the East is too dull to be moved by such transient flashes.

"This place is the favorite resort about Damascus; some parties saunter through the narrow lanes, however, or seek the greater retirement of more cultivated spots, where now the apricot-trees are in full blossom: coffee is made wherever any number of people is collected; and men, with pipes to hire, stand by the side of the numerous streamlets that run through the spot, ready to fill the bowls with water, fresh for each new smoker. In the greatest thoroughfares are crowds of beggars invoking blessings on the charitable, and jugglers endeavouring by their tricks and activity to intercept the gift that seems intended for them.

"I rambled all the afternoon among these singular scenes, giving nearly as much amusement to those who had never seen the Frank dress before, as I received from all that was new to me. It is only six months since an European has been able with safety to appear in his own costume, and very few have yet been here to display it. I am to many, therefore, a most singular exhibition. I appear so mean a figure in comparison with those of the flowing robes about me, that I am miserably out of conceit of my wardrobe, and have no occasion to be flattered with the notice I have attracted. The Turkish women mutter 'God is merciful' as I passed them, and seem to call for protection from ill-omened aspect; the Christian women laugh aloud, and chatter with their sweet voices comments far from favorable to my appearance. As I walked in front of a group of these merry dames, I drew my handkerchief from my coat pocket, and naturally enough applied it to wipe the dust from my eyes. I was assailed by such a shout of laughter, that I thought I had committed some frightful indiscretion. I stood in great perplexity, with my handkerchief in my hand, evidently an object of intense interest, for many women came shuffling from a distance to see the show. This was at length ended by my returning the cause of all the amusement to its place; when, forgetting their propriety, they clapped their hands, and laughed with double enjoyment.

It is not a difficult matter to become the wonder of a city: and as yet unconscious of the way in which I had merited to be one, I followed the crowd, as the evening approached, towards the convent. When we had entered the gate, a little boy, struck by the singular shape of a round hat which I wore, clapped his hands and called out, 'Abu-tanjier!' 'Abu-tan-

jier!’ ‘the father of a cooking-pot! Look at the father of a cooking pot!’ This was echoed from every side; for the resemblance it bears to the common cooking vessel with a rim to it, is too strong to escape, and I was pursued by the shouts of the people till I was nearly out of sight.

“A woman, who had heard the uproar, came to her door, and, as I had out-walked the crowd, she could not resist the chance of gratifying her curiosity, and begged me to show her my hat. I took it off with great gravity, and put it in her hands; I believe she was disappointed to find that it was not a cooking-pot in reality: I rescued it from her in time to save it, or it might have been lodged in one of the colleges, as a perpetual puzzle to the learned of the city.

“It was just dusk when I reached the quiet convent of the Franciscans. There are in it eight monks, who are here principally for the study of Arabic; it is endowed by the King of Spain as a royal academy for the instruction of this language. The good fathers are exceedingly kind, but preserve a most rigid fast.

“Close to the Franciscan is a convent of the Capuchin order, where one solitary friar resides, who has been for many years a recluse in the populous city. He is an elderly man, of a careworn aspect, and accosted me as I walked through the street, being quite happy to hear me talk Italian; for, as the neighbouring friars are Spanish, he has but little opportunity of hearing his native tongue.

“While living in the convent, I am led naturally to think a good deal about the monks and their doings. I find the superior has denounced all the Christians who may frequent Mr. Tod’s house, or take any thing from him, on account of his having either sold, or circulated gratis, some Arabic copies of the Bible. I happened to be in the superior’s room, when a youth of about twelve years of age came in to answer for the enormity of having received one; he excused himself as well as he could, but without effect, until he declared, with great energy, that he had sent the poison back. He was saved excommunication, which is the threat held over the curious of the congregation. I was not prepared for this act of a Christian bigot in a Mussulman town. As very few books have come back, and as many are still applied for,—I suspect the priest may find his bulk of little force.”

(To be continued.)

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta. SUPREME COURT.

In the Matter of Cullen and Bronne.

—**Judgment.**—In considering the case which is undoubtedly one of great extent and complication, though not really perhaps of very great difficulty, I propose first to state the general nature of the transactions out of which the claims arise, and then to enquire,—what are the principles of law applicable to such transactions, before entering into the minuter details of each particular transaction, many of which will become immaterial, if the opinion I entertain on the general aspect of the case, both in law and fact, be correct. This is the order of investigation which I found it most convenient to follow in considering the case; and it will be the most convenient also in expressing the conclusions to which I have come; and the grounds on which I think that all these applications, with a certain variation from the precise application made in the case of Mr. James Mackillop, must be granted. — The agency house out of whose failure these applications have arisen, is one of very old standing, conducted at different times under various firms, and by a succession of partners. In the beginning of the year 1822, the partners were George Cruttenden, James Mackillop, and Geo. Mackillop: the latter gentleman, however, at that time, although responsible as a partner to the world, was not then really so interested as were the partners themselves, but received a fixed annual sum, and the whole effects, profit and loss of the partnership, were at that time equally divided between George Cruttenden and James Mackillop. Mr. Jas. Mackillop's health had made it necessary for him to go to England in 1820, and, although he returned to Calcutta, he was again obliged to quit this country, and determined to retire from the partnership. Mr. George Cruttenden was also ill, and absent from Calcutta, and the period of his return, and his continuance in the firm when he returned, are uncertain; he had, however, left with his other partners full powers to act for him in the establishment of any new partnership. Under these circumstances, the deed of the 5th March, 1832, was executed; by which Mr. James Mackillop retired from the partnership, and Mr. Cullen and Mr. Bryce were admitted into it.—As far as the dissolution goes, the provisions of that deed are very

simple; it is an absolute dissolution of the partnership, with an assignment by Mr. James Mackillop of his moiety of all the effects, stock in trade, &c., of the partnership, and also of a sum 36,75,448 rupees, being the amount of the nominal capital of the partnership, which was, in the words of the deed, "the ascertained and estimated amount or allowance agreed upon, for the losses accrued, and which may hereafter accrue, on the out-standing balances, debts, effects, transactions, dealings and concerns of the co-partnership." The deed of course contains the usual provisions for the new firm taking on itself the outstanding transactions and liabilities, and the usual releases between the parties, except for such portion of the balance due to J. Mackillop, as he might from time to time leave in the hands of the continuing firm. These are the whole of the provisions with respect to the dissolution of the partnership, and all with which J. Mackillop is in any way connected, except by a general approbation and concurrence in the admission of the new partners, and the terms of the new partnership: a degree of interference which he might reasonably exercise, as he continued liable for the old partnership debts, till discharged by the conduct of the creditors, and was, therefore, very materially interested that the new partners, and the management of the new partnership, which was to secure him against those debts, should be such as he had confidence in. But the dissolution was complete and final, and was in every respect (unless tainted by fraud, or otherwise invalid in law) a binding and conclusive transaction between the parties. There is, therefore, no foundation for Mr. Leith's argument, that the nature of the arrangement was merely a winding up of the accounts, and the transfer of an estimated balance, which might afterwards be corrected without any actual new consideration at the time: there was a complete buying out of J. Mackillop by the remaining and incoming partners, for a stipulated sum; the amount he was to withdraw from the partnership; and a complete transfer as between the partners, of all the other claims due to, and of the liabilities of the partnership. The case cited by Mr. Leith of *Belcher v. Sykes*, 6 B. and Co. 234, has no bearing on the question; it was argued on two grounds, on only one of which the decision proceeded, and

that not the ground for which it was cited. But even the argument did not proceed on the real nature and effect of the transaction, but merely on a question, whether it was strictly and technically a sale, and a sale of property, within a statute imposing certain duties. The court decided that the subject-matter was not strictly property within the statute, they expressed no opinion on the point argued, that the transaction was not a sale: but neither the court nor the counsel raised any question as to its being a real and substantial and binding transaction except on account of the fiscal objection, which they considered in the strict construction of the words of the statute, to be invalid. Up to this time George Mackillop has no real interest in the partnership property, the whole nominal amount of the partnership funds was credited in equal moieties to J. Mackillop and G. Cruttenden, and the amount assigned by J. Mackillop as his moiety of the ascertained allowances, &c has stood in his name, and to his credit, and to be deducted from or debited to his account; and the remaining balance only of 5,08,484 9-7 was the sum for which he became a creditor of the firm; and for this sum, increased and diminished by subsequent deposits and withdrawals, his present claim is made. The same principle was applied to the other share, that of G. Cruttenden, which was also debited with his moiety, these two moieties were put to an account called the Reserved Fund, about which a great deal has been said in the course of the argument: and the new partnership was instituted in a manner which it is necessary to state, for the Reserved Fund, whether then first constituted, as would rather seem from the deed, or whether it before existed, as I should collect from Mr. Callen's affidavit, was made from this time, at least in appearance, to play a very important part in the adjustment of the affairs of the firm. It is to be observed that neither of the continuing partners, after this deduction was made from the nominal sum standing to G. Cruttenden's credit, nor the new partners, had any considerable sum in the house; some of them appear to have been indebted to it. This is a circumstance not unworthy of attention, and may, perhaps, account for some of the provisions of the new partnership: but it does not bear out the observations founded on it, that the transaction must almost necessarily have been fraudulent, for it would rather seem, that some of them at least, were men of some sub-

stance, although their funds were not actually invested in the house, and they brought into it at least their responsibility and their labor, if no great amount of disposable capital; such as they were, they formed a new partnership, in terms and on a system of management entirely different from what appears to have before existed.—By the first clause of their agreement, the shares of the partners were determined—3 16ths to G. Cruttenden, 3-16ths to G. Mackillop, 2-16ths to Callen, 2-16ths to Bryce, and the remaining 6-16ths were to be carried to the Reserved Fund, in which, however, the parties are to be interested in the proportion of their respective interests.—By the 8th and 9th clauses, annual accounts were to be taken and to be binding on the parties, except in certain cases of manifest error, which might be rectified within six months.—22d Clause—That in case any or either of the said parties shall happen to depart this life, before the expiration of the said term of five years hereby created, his executors and administrators shall not be allowed to inspect or examine the books of the said co-partnership, otherwise than the private account of such party so dying, nor in any manner to interfere in the concerns of the said co-partnership, and the estate of the party so dying shall be entitled to the sum of Sa. Ra. 20,000, and no more, as, and for, and in hire of his share of the profits of the said co-partnership for the current year in which he shall happen to die, whether such event shall happen at an early or late period of such year, and whether the actual share of the party so dying of and in the profit of such year, would have been a greater, or less, than the said sum of Sa. Ra. 20,000, and the executors and administrators of such party so dying, shall be entitled to receive the balance of the private account, or the separate funds of the party so dying, at the time and in the manner following, and not sooner or otherwise, (unless the surviving members shall think fit to allow the same to be sooner withdrawn) that is to say—by four equal annual instalments, one-fourth part of the amount thereof, at the expiration of each and every succeeding year, the first payment to be made at the expiration of one year, from the 1st day of May next, preceding the day of the death of such party.—23d Clause, That in case it shall happen, that any or either of the said parties shall, at any time, during the continuance of this co-partnership, be, or become, in any manner incapacitated for the transaction of business, or unable person-

ally to attend to the same, such incapacity or unfitness to be judged of or decided by the other partners in the said concern, the interest of such party, or parties so becoming incapacitated, and unable to attend to business as aforesaid, in the said co-partnership, shall immediately, upon the decision of such his co-partners or co partner, cease and determine, and he shall be entitled to the sum of Sa. Rs. 20,000, and no more, as, and for, and in lieu of his share of the profits of the said co-partnership, for the then current year, and as provided for in and by the 22d articles of this indenture, in the event of the death of any copartner during the said copartnership term.—By the 24th, provision was made for the event considered as probable of George Mackillop's retirement.—And by the 26th, the shares of the remaining partners in that case are adjusted, i. e. 5, 12th to George Mackillop. 3½ to Cullen and 2½ to Bryce, there being no reference in this case to the reserved fund.—These are all the provisions of the deed to which it is necessary to refer, and on this footing the partnership continued till 1827, the date of the next transaction, except insofar that it appears from the arrangements then made that G. Mackillop, as had been anticipated, had in the interim ceased to be a partner and that the remaining partners held their respective interests under the 26th clause. Before proceeding to state the points on which the arrangement made and G. Mackillop's retirement in 1827 differed from these made in 1822, it will only be necessary to advert to the points of difference; it may be convenient here to consider the real nature and effect of this reserved fund. And when examined it seems of much more importance than has been attributed to it, and resolve itself into little more than a contrivance, and I should have thought a clumsy and inconvenient contrivance, for keeping the accounts of the partnership, and distinguishing in some degree between nominal or speculative and real capital. The transfer of the original sum of 36,75,448 rupees was obviously and merely of this nature, and the annual appropriation of the 6-16th of the apparent profits can only have been a rough approximation of the same kind, to enable the reserved fund to represent, with more or less accuracy the actual amount from time to time of the necessary allowance for commission without the trouble of unnecessarily making a tedious and elaborate valuation. Besides

this general object, there appears also from Mr. Cullen's affidavit, to have been an incidental convenience on the establishment of this reserved fund, in facilitating the valuation of the profits of the firm when such valuation became necessary. According to his statements, no actual valuation was made except of debts which had become doubtful or precarious, since the last valuation, all which had previously been so remaining on the reserved fund, as a matter of course, unless probably where there had been any sums actually realized, or any debts written off as absolutely desperate. But these charges, if they were made, would not effect the reserved fund, except perhaps on some question of the computation of interests, from correctly representing the state of those claims, which had been considered doubtful at the period of the former settlement, and still remained so. There may, however, be some doubt, whether Mr. Cullen, who does not appear to have been in any case very actively concerned in the valuation, is correct in his notion of the manner in which they were made for the valuation made in 1827, and the retirement of George Mackillop, appears on the face of the schedule, to have been a valuation; of the whole amount of losses, not only of those since the last valuation; and Russomoy Dutt, who with Mr. Browne, made the valuation on Hutton's retirement, expressly states, that all the accounts were examined, and that each debt was examined in detail. But whichever of these representations be correct, the character of the reserved fund is the same. At the time of the retirement of each partner there was an accurate valuation made (as far as so conjectural a proceeding can be treated as accurate) for the purpose of determining the amount, with which he ought to retire; but the reserved fund, as carried forward for each valuation, with the appropriation of profits made to it, was a mere rough approximation or estimate, and did not, with one occasional exception, in any way vary or affect the interests of the continuing partners. That one exception arose out of the claim already stated, respecting the death or removal of partners, in which case, as the amount standing to their credit in each annual account, was affected by the sum carried to the reserved fund, and as on such termination of their interest they were to receive that amount with a certain compensation for the current year, their actual interest was substantially affected by the existence of the reserved

fund. It was only in this case, that any real effect was produced, for though the annual accounts were in all cases affected, yet they were all affected in the same proportion; and, consequently, on any real valuation or the retirement of a partner, if the reserved fund proved to be either above or below its proper amount, any sum thus introduced would be corrected by the transfer of the excess or deficiency to or from the private accounts of the partners.—I have thought it necessary to enter thus fully into the nature of the reserved fund, because much importance has been attached to the manner, in which it has uniformly, at each successive valuation, required increase, and an inference has been drawn from this, that the valuations were inaccurately, if not fraudulently made, an inference which cannot, I think, be supported, when the distinction is observed between the careful valuation in which the fund is in each instance constituted, and the loose and rough estimate by which it is annually increased, and when attention is paid to the very small real importance of this annual variation. How little value was attached to it, in fact, appears from the next deed of dissolution which I now proceed to state, and in which no notice is taken of the former reserved fund, but a new one is constituted on the new valuation, and in which the shares of the partners are stated on the footing of the 26th clause of the former deed as they stand after G. Crutenden's retirement, and in which, as I have already mentioned, no reference is made to the reserved fund.—The deed now in consideration, that of February 7, 1827, consists like the preceding one of two parts: the dissolution of the old partnership by the retirement of G. Mackillop, and the constitution of the new one by the accession of Messrs. Hutton and Browne. A new valuation appears to have been had, and the amount of the reserved fund was increased to 49,16,000, the sum being composed partly of the actual amount then standing to the account of the reserved fund, partly by a transfer of certain other accounts and additions to it, which had not previously been included in it, and partly by a transfer of 1,80,483-5 6 from the separate accounts of G. Mackillop, Cullen, and Bryce, which accounts were accordingly debited with the several sums of 100,000—40,241-1-9 and 40,241-10-9 respectively, sums not nearly corresponding to the proportion of their interests to each other. On this footing G. Mackillop retired, receiving also 100,000 beyond

the amount then standing to his credit, as a consideration for his retirement, setting this sum against the amount debited to him as his proportions of the necessary increase of the reserved fund, really retiring with the exact sum then standing to his credit in the books. This retirement, therefore, is distinguished from the former by appearing, although a valuation was made as before, to have been adjusted with less accuracy, and more on a footing of loose and general compromise or adjustment, for it is hardly possible to treat the exact correspondence of the lack agreed to be given for his retirement on one side and taken for his share of the addition to the reserved fund, on the other, or any thing but a rough and summary way of striking a balance, especially when we find, that the sum so debited to him for the reserved fund, considerably exceeded his proper proportion 5-12 of the whole amount required. In the former settlement the partner had been debited accurately with the moieties due from each of them, subject however to the observation, the dissolution of partnership on G. Mackillop's retirement, was similar to that on J. Mackillop's, and need not be more particularly stated.—Nor is there any occasion to state in detail the provisions of the new partnership, of which the first clause provided for the continuance of the reserved fund, on the old footing, and the division of interests between Cullen, Bryce, Hutton, and Browne, in the proportions of 5, 4, 3 and 3 respectively; except by stating, that they generally were very similar to those of the former deed. There was, however, one very material alteration in the case of the death, incapacity or absence of any of the partners.—22d clause, that in case any of either of the said parties shall happen to depart this life before the expiration of the said term of five years hereby created, his executors and administrators shall not be allowed to inspect or examine the books of the said copartnership otherwise than the private account of such party so dying, nor in any manner to interfere in the concerns of the said copartnership and the estate of the party so dying, shall be entitled to his share of the profits of the said copartnership up to the day in the current year in which he shall happen to die, when his interest in the said copartnership shall cease and determine, and that such share of profits shall be ascertained and determined by or surviving partners, without interference in any way whatever, by the representatives

of such deceased partner; and the executors or administrators of such party shall be entitled to receive the balance of the private account or the separate funds of the party so dying (subject to such modification as shall have been agreed upon the last estimate signed by the said J. Cullen, D. Bryce, T. Hutton and Robert Browne, or the survivors of them of the losses of the said concern) at the time and in manner following, and not sooner or otherwise, (unless the surviving members shall think fit to allow the same to be sooner withdrawn) that is to say by four equal annual instalments, one fourth part of the amount thereof at the expiration of each and every succeeding year, the first payment to be made at the expiration of one year from the first day of May next preceding the day of the death of such party.—23d clause. That in case it shall happen that any or either of the said parties shall at any time during the continuance of this copartnership be or become in any way incapacitated for the transaction of business or unable personally to attend to the same (such incapacity and unfitness to be judged of and decided by the other partners in the said concern) the interest of such party so becoming incapacitated and unable to attend to business as aforesaid in the said copartnership, shall immediately (upon the decision of such his copartners or copartner, cease and determine, and he shall be entitled to his share of profits of the said partnership up to the day on which such incapacity and unfitness shall be so decided on and no more, and that such share shall be ascertained and determined in the same way and manner as provided for in and by the preceding 22d articles of this indenture in the event of the death of any copartner during the said copartnership term.—24th Clause. That in case any of the said partners shall be compelled, either by ill health or any other cause, to proceed to Europe, the Cape of Good Hope or any foreign settlement, with the prospect of being absent from office more than four months, it shall be optional with the remaining partners either to close his account and determine and put an end to his interest in the said concern on the date of his departure, or (as they may think fit) to continue his interest in the said concern, and appropriate the profits that would have accrued to him during such his absence to themselves, allowing him until his return, which shall not exceed two years and a half from the day of his departure, at and after the rate of one thousand

pounds sterling per annum. Provided always that in each of such cases the election and determination of the remaining partners shall be communicated to the party so taking his departure prior to such departure, if requested, in writing by him.—It will be observed, that the 21th clause provided for a contingency not contemplated in the former deed, except in the case of G. Cruttenden; and that all the clauses contain this very material variation, that instead of giving the dying, incapable or absent partner a stipulated sum, in addition to his last annual balance, he was only to have his actual share of the profits of the partnership, up to the day on which his interest ceased, and this amount was to be determined by his copartners, without allowing his representative to interfere in the settlement. By this provision, the only substantial effect of the reserved fund, such as I have represented it, was almost entirely done away with. But if they are material on this account, they are much more so with reference to subsequent transactions; for all the transactions which remain to be stated, arose out of that 24th clause. In the beginning of 1828, Bryce was obliged to go to England, and the other partners used the power given to them by that clause, determined the partnership as far as he was concerned, and proceeded to assess the value of his share in the property. It is material to observe, that this was done on his departure, not on his death, and that Cullen, therefore, as far as he was at all concerned in the arrangement, was concerned as a partner only, and not as executor of Bryce, the arrangement made was undoubtedly at first sight, an extraordinary one though it may perhaps admit of explanation, for the continuing partners, who by the terms of their deed, had the power entirely in their own hands, made indeed a regular valuation as before, and as usual, thought it necessary to increase the amount of the reserved fund, but they did not as before, increase it out of the shares of all the partners either accurately, as in the case of James Mackillop's retirement, or loosely as on George McKillop's but they took the whole necessary increase out of Bryce's share. It does not, indeed, distinctly appear, whether the sum so transferred was the whole increase judged necessary, for the reserved fund or only Bryce's proportion of such increase, but the fact is undoubted, but from Bryce's account only, was any transfer made, and that if the continuing partners were considered liable,

as on former occasions, to contribute, their accounts, at all events, were not debited as before with the necessary contributions.—There remains the retirement of Hutton on this occasion, also valuation was made, and a sum transferred to the reserved fund : and on this as on the last occasion the retiring partner only was debited with the transfer. The case, however, calls for less discussion than the former, because Hutton was a consenting party retaining the power of remaining here in the business, if dissatisfied with the terms proposed by the other partners who had the power of valuing given them. It is to be observed that in this case, as on the retirement of G. Mackillop, though an actual valuation was made, the terms agreed on seem to have been matter of conjecture or compromise, for Hutton retired with an even sum of two lacs, which could hardly be the exact amount due to him on an accurate valuation.—These are the several transaction out of which the present claims arise. Nothing further need be stated before we proceed to enquire into the law applicable to such transactions, except the situation of the parties actively opposing the claim of the retired partners, and also of those who, without taking any part in the opposition could benefit by it if successful. They are all persons who have come in under the commission issued against Cullen and Browne, claiming as against them the whole amount of the debts due to them, and having the whole amount of their assets at the time of their failure applicable and applied to the discharge of their claims. It is said, indeed, that they, or some of them were creditors even at the time of J. Mackillop's retirement, and ever since; but no distinction is made between the debts then due, and the amount at the time of the failure. It is difficult, I think, to conceive a much stronger case of consent from time to time to treat the constituting partnership as their debtor, than is furnished by this complete blending of the accounts, and in the case of J. Mackillop the inference is yet stronger, from the circumstance that he was never a partner at all, with either Cullen or Browne, nor even ostensibly so with Browne, who did not join the firm till long after J. Mackillop had been advertised out; they could never, therefore, have been in any way responsible for the same debts; G. Mackillop also was never really a partner with Browne, though the observation is of less importance in his case, since they may have been for a

time, from want of notice of G. Mackillop's retirement, jointly responsible. The importance of these observations will at once appear from some of the expressions of the Master of the Rolls, in *ex parte Peake*.—Since *Anderson v. Maltby* there is a long string of cases,—*ex parte Ruffin* 6 ves. 191—*ex parte Taylor* 14 ves. 449—*ex parte Fell* 10 ves. 347—*ex parte Williams* 11 ves. 3—*ex parte Slow* C. K. B. L. 539—and *ex parte Rowlandson* 1 Rose 416,—in which it is established, that joint creditors have no equity as against the joint effects, but what they claim through the medium of the partners themselves—that a joint creditor, if he does not take the remedy that the law gives him by action, and by proceeding to seize upon the joint effects, has no lien upon them; his equity, to have the joint effects applied to the joint debts, is through the medium of the partner, and for the sake of the partner, except in those cases where a bankruptcy or a death takes place, in which case the equity operates through the medium of the deceased partner, or the partner who has become a bankrupt. Then, you arrange for the payment of the debts by the joint effects, and they become divisible in that way; but if joint creditors do not interpose, the two partners, if they make a fair contract *inter se*,—if they do actually dissolve the partnership—if they fully effect a dissolution with a contract for division of the property—if they make an actual assignment by deed—if possession is delivered upon that, and enjoyment makes it perfect—if all these circumstances take place, and there is nothing of fraud impeaching the transaction, then of consequence, as is determined in all these cases, the joint property becomes separate property by virtue of that contract, and the joint property is throughout to be treated as separate property, and the joint creditors cannot follow it afterwards, but it becomes the separate estate of the partner remaining, and the retiring partner has lost all his benefit from it and the joint creditors, although they may undoubtedly proceed against the two partners, (for their agreement to dissolve does not deprive the joint creditors of their right of applying for payment to those who are responsible to them) but with respect to the effects, they become from that moment the separate property of the party who has bought them; just as much as if he had acquired them in market over any stranger. These principles are all wrong if this contract is not good. How can the separate credi-

tors in June 1815, go back to the transaction in October 1814, and say that the contract then entered into was not good? They must claim and operate their equity through.—Lightoller tried to invalidate it, and I have shewn he had no equity to impeach it. Upon what ground do these assignees impeach it? They are the assignees of the separate estate. What right have the assignees to this as separate estate? If the contract is good for nothing it is joint estate, all this freehold property, and all the utensils, and every thing else, ought to be considered as joint property if this deed is good for nothing. How can that possibly be? They receive it and so did Lightoller, he obtained credit upon it as his separate property. It is impossible to undo it, after an interval from October to the June following, when he was held out as the sole owner—when he acted as the sole owner—when there was a conveyance which put him in possession as sole owner, they cannot be made joint effects but they must be the separate property of Lightoller. Then you must apply that principle throughout. How do they become so? By virtue of this contract.—Then, is not this contract good? Can you, in one breath say, I take it as separate estate, and say the contract is good for nothing,—and, I will not pay for the separate estate I have thus acquired? But if they are willing to say, we abandon it, and take it as joint property, they cannot do that,—it has become separate property, and if it has once become separate property it must be treated so throughout. Then, if it has become separate property, what is the simple result? Why, that you must pay for it according to the ordinary case, you have bought an estate and have not paid for it. It has become yours, it is yours absolutely, it is to go as your separate property, but subject to the equity always attaching on property bought to answer for the purchase money if it has not been paid. In that view of it, it appears to me a very simple case; and that, supposing the circumstances of the state of the account at the time, and the manner in which it was bought, and the dissolution to be as stated, those facts make no difference, provided there be no circumstances of fraud which are put out of question on this case. The separate creditors of Lightoller are bound to consider this (as they do consider it) as separate property, and their debts have been contracted on the footing and faith of this becoming separate property. To that extent they have a clear right to hold it

as separate property against the joint creditors, but upon the same principle that I secure to them all this property as becoming the separate property of Lightoller from the moment of this contract, of necessity they must pay for the estate upon the principle that the estate must pay for that contract by virtue of which it has become separate property.—It is not very easy to say that on these grounds the mere fact of the manner in which all the parties claiming under this insolvency are interested, does not prevent them from objecting to the applications now made in the law, unless on the ground of distinct and absolute fraud. But if this be a probable result from the new relation of the parties it is one which follows much more conclusively from other principles established by the same case of *ex parte Peake*, which has been referred on both sides as containing, and which undoubtedly does contain the fullest and most complete exposition of the law on this subject. It will not, therefore, be necessary to refer to all the cases reviewed in it but taking that case itself as our guide it appears to be fully established, that the mere fact of the insolvency of a partnership at the time of dissolution does not invalidate the claims of the retiring partners, arising out of that dissolution if it were made fairly between the parties themselves, and that cases may exist (for the dissolution between *Peake* and *Lightoller* was treated as such a case) where even the knowledge of the partners that the firm was insolvent would not prevent the dissolution from being a *bona fide* transaction, now, if this can be law and its being so, is not even called in question, it follows, that the whole question turns on the existence, or non-existence or actual fraud, that there can be no fraud in law, arising out of the situation of the parties, of which they were or ought to have been cognizant, but that there must have been fraud in fact. The principles on which the question is to be decided, cannot be more distinctly stated than they are by the Master of the Rolls in p. 357. The ground on which the assignees have endeavoured to defeat the contract, is upon an idea that they have a right to go back to the transaction in Oct. 1814, and that finding the partnership involved at that period, and the affairs not then wound up, they have a right to take the account against *Peake*, and to make him responsible for a part of the joint debts afterwards paid by *Lightoller*, these debts being so paid by the sale of goods furnished to *Lightoller* by the new creditors; those creditors hav-

ing. it is contended, with respect to such joint property, an equity which the bankrupt himself had not. I admit, that if two co-partners enter into a contract, for the purpose of defrauding their joint creditors, the one agreeing to permit the other to withdraw money out of the reach of the joint creditors, such a contract is fraudulent and invalid. That I take to be the principle upon which *Anderson v. Maltby* was decided. It has been said, that case has been shaken by the Lord Chancellor. However that may be, and whatever may be its authority, it does not appear to me to affect the present case. In that case there was a strong ground to believe a fraud was intended and it does not warrant me in declaring generally that the mere circumstances of the partnership being at that time in such a state that their joint effects were not sufficient to pay their joint debts, will, *per se*, be sufficient to invalidate a dissolution of partnership made fairly between the partners themselves; no fraud was intended by Lightoller; he paid the joint creditors; there was, therefore, no contrivance with Peake to put the joint effects into a state to benefit Peake. *Anderson v. Maltby*, therefore, does not apply.—It is perfectly consistent with these views to say, as I should undoubtedly be disposed to say myself, and as I understand other judges to have said here on similar occasions, to whom reference was made on the argument, that in the conduct of a business of the extent and nature of ly possible to conceive a case in which a that now under question, it would be hard-partner, retiring with the knowledge, or rather in the belief, that his firm was insolvent, and drawing out a considerable sum of money from, or establishing a personal claim against such insolvent firm, ought not to be considered as attempting fraudulently to withdraw himself, from his responsibilities, and to obtain a payment, or credit, to which he was not entitled. But the decision in *ex parte Peake*, establishes this, that it is only as evidence of actual fraud, that even knowledge of the insolvency is material, and that the mere fact of insolvency itself, is of no importance whatever, except as evidence, from which that knowledge may be inferred, for the purpose of using it as evidence and as evidence only, of the fraudulent design. In other words, however foolish or sanguine the views of the partners may have been, if they were sincere the arrangements founded on them will be binding.—But it thus be the real question for decision, the case seems

to me have come to an end. With respect to the earlier adjustments, those on the retirement of the two Messrs. Mac-killops, it would be very difficult. I think, at this time, to come to any satisfactory conclusion, whether the house was then really solvent or insolvent. With respect to the later adjustments it is almost impossible not to suppose, that they were made on an erroneous view of the prosperity and stability of the house. I shall have occasion to advert again to these circumstances, and will not dwell upon them now. But with respect to the sincerity of the transactions, and the manner in which all parties sought to arrive at the truth, and believe they had reached it, it seems to me difficult even to entertain a suspicion, unless the mere fact that a conclusion is erroneous is to be treated as decisive evidence that it is dishonest, a rule which will hardly be adopted by anyone, who remembers how much individual character influences opinion, and with what certainty, especially in cases of deep personal interest a sanguine man over rules, and a desponding man under-values, his actual situation, and his probabilities of success.—My reasons for thinking these *bona fide* transactions may be very shortly stated. I pass over, not as thinking them immaterial, but attaching more importance to other parts of the case, the affidavits of Mr. Cullen and Mr. Leighton, as to their opinion of the stability of the firm, and the reason of its failure notwithstanding. I pass over also the opinion of the meeting of the creditors of 1833, to which, especially with Russomoy Dutt's declaration, as to the manner in which the deductions were then estimated, I attach no value whatever; those gentlemen, however competent to form an opinion on ascertained facts, had no facts before them, on which real dependence could be placed. But, I find these facts undisputed. All the retiring partners left large sums in the firm: this is, of course, a very strong evidence that they considered it a very beneficial investment. The absence of evidence to this effect was much relied on by the court in holding retiring partners liable in *David v. Ellice*, 5 B and C 196, a case in which the law was enforced as strongly as in almost any which can be cited against the retiring partner, but in which the only claim made, unlike those under the present insolvency, was against all the old partners, and only for the debt due from the old partnership. But still stronger evidence of what a person intimately acquainted with the transactions

of the firm might believe, is furnished by the conduct of Mr. Wolfe, the former book-keeper, and the person, of all men, best acquainted with the affairs of the house, and who himself left his own funds to a large extent, (and, according to the practice so unfortunately general here, large funds also) of which he was a trustee, in the hands of the house, when he quitted it. The retiring partners might have had some notion of acting illiberally, or dishonorably, if they withdrew their balances; but Wolfe could hardly, especially after the retirement of Mr. G. Cruttenden, to whom he is said to have been related, have so acted, except from his notion of his own interest.—A still more material circumstance is the manner in which the valuations were made! The absence of valuations was one of the circumstances most relied on by Lord Loughborough, when he treated the dissolution in *Anderson v. Maltby* as fraudulent. "It is a transaction as upon a supposed settlement of account, without any examination of the books, discussion of the vouchers, estimate of stock made up; a way in which no partners ever settled their accounts." Upon a dissolution 2 v. 9253. But the evidence of good faith is peculiarly strong in this case, when we consider the enormous labour and tediousness of the valuation; a valuation not made by any rough assessment, but by minute consideration of an estimate of each particular debt, and being the employment, as I think it was stated, though I cannot find it upon my notes, of several weeks or some months; a period, indeed, to which, considering the extent of the transactions of the firm, a valuation so made must almost necessarily have extended. All this is intelligible and consistent, if the object of the parties were to ascertain the real condition of the firm: but surely, if it were a mere blind to conceal a fraudulent transaction, it is the most laborious and inconvenient mode of endeavouring to throw dust in the eyes which was ever resorted to.—But the strongest argument yet remains to be stated.—In the case of Bryce there was only one party to the valuation, the continuing partners; but their interest was entirely adverse to his, and it is impossible to suppose they allowed him more than they were satisfied he was entitled to.—In all the other cases the valuations were made between parties having adverse interests. The Council in opposition to those claims, felt the importance of this fact, and attempted to obviate its effect

by referring to the circumstance, that Cullen and Bryce, brought no capital into the firm, and might, therefore be glad to get into the firm, upon almost any terms. The argument, such as it is, does not apply to Browne and Hutton; nor is it in any case to think of much value. Whatever were their own situations, it could not be their interest to give more than a fair value for the business they were admitted into, or to allow James Mackillop to withdraw more than his fair share of the assets of the partnership; and even were it established that he had driven rather a hard bargain with them, the fact of their having consented to unfavorable terms, would furnish strong evidence of the real value they attached to the possession of a share in the business. It was said also that the incoming partners were ignorant of the business, and, therefore, easily liable to imposition; but this observation does not apply to Cullen, who had for some years been employed in, and familiar with, the transactions of the house; nor in any case to the continuing partners whose interests were necessarily identical with those of the incoming, and adverse to those of the retiring partners.—The inference of good faith and sincerity to be derived from these circumstances, is, in my mind, much too strong to be rebutted by mere evidence, that the opinions formed were even grossly and absurdly wrong. And it is not pretended that the evidence, furnished by the examination of the accounts, goes further. It may, therefore, seem unnecessary to proceed even briefly to discuss the case made in opposition to these claims. But these cases are of so much importance, and it is so desirable that the parties should not incur additional expense, unless they have some reasonable prospect of benefit from it, that I will advert generally to the principal heads of evidence adduced, for the purpose of shewing that many of them do not, if I am right as to the general principles, involved in the decision of these cases, really bear out the conclusions sought to be drawn from them; and that in some instances also, at least to a very considerable portion of the claims, there exist other and independent answers to the opposition made to them. For this purpose it will be most convenient to begin with the earliest case, that of James Mackillop. Any observations made on it, which apply to the others, need not of course be repeated. Now, it is in the first place to be observed, that the valu-

ation made, was of the assets of the firm of 1822, the date of Mr. James Mackillop's retirement, as between himself and his partners. Captain Warlow's affidavit refers entirely to the state of the accounts of 1825, when J. Mackillop was advertised out, and therefore bears very indirectly on the question of the good faith of the prior valuation. And the same observation applies to the affidavit with reference to G. Mackillop's case, which is made as to the state of affairs in 1831, whereas this valuation was of the state in 1827. If the solvency of the firm at the time of the effectual retirement of the partners were the question, these affidavits would be very material. But, with reference to the good faith of the valuations and dissolution, they seem rather to support than to invalidate it; for we find, looking to the items, and embracing them also with Russomoy Dutt's evidence, that in each case every debt was dealt with according to its particular circumstances; the whole, or a part of the debt being off, as the recovery was considered more or less desperate. [Here, the learned Judge read from the schedule of Captain Warlow's affidavit several items of debts, and commented on them.]—These observations apply to the schedule B and E, the schedule which comprises debts treated as bad or doubtful: the schedule of the insolvents, 12 years after the valuation does not require any particular notice. Another objection, however is made to a particular portion of J. Mackillop's claim, which is derived from the transfer of a large sum from Bryce's account to his, contrary, as it is said, to the term of partnership by which no partner was to draw out more than a given sum in the year. There is, however, no reason for supposing that this was not done with the privity and consent of all the persons interested, who must have been cognizant of it, and might waive a stipulation introduced only for their benefit and security; nor if this were otherwise, is the objection one which the parties making this opposition, or the general body of the creditors, can be interested in making. As between J. Mackillop's and Bryce's representatives neither of whom impeach the transaction; it must be taken to be correct; and as to the creditors, if deducted from J. Mackillop's claim, it would have to be added to Bryce's balance, and they therefore could derive no benefit from the transfer, unless contrary to their agreement, and in my opinion J. Mackillop's claim can be enforced but Bryce's cannot.—There is, however,

another objection to the claim of Mr. J. Mackillop affecting its account only! for certainly the sums stated in the schedule A. of Captain Warlow's affidavit cannot, without further information, be exactly recorded with those deposited to by Mr. Cullen. I do not in this speak of the clerical errors of 1822 or 1825, as explained by Mr. Swinhoe's affidavit: for in this respect when that error is corrected, there is an inconsistency, but there is an apparent discrepancy in the sums previously drawn out, which will very likely be removed by inspection of the books. The assignee is not a party to the present litigation, beyond requiring the order of the Court, before he proceeds to make the payment: but the creditors have a right to his vigilance, and I shall not, therefore, order in this case the payment of the sum claimed, but of the sum, which on inspecting the account of J. Mackillop with the firm, shall appear to be due. In all probability, when the books are before him, he will find the amount claimed to be correct; but I will not, on the extract furnished to me, take upon myself to state in a case when it is disputed whether it is or is not so.—Before quitting the cause of J. Mackillop, there is one observation which may naturally affect the expediency of instituting any further proceedings concerning his claim; though it is not the ground on which I have framed my opinion. Whether the amount of his claim is correct or not it is clear on both statements, that he has, since the dissolution of the partnerships, drawn from the firm a sum more than sufficient, had there been no transactions on the other side of the account, to exhaust the whole balance due to him on the dissolution. It is a question very fit for the consideration of the counsel opposing his claim, whether he could not have a right to apply these payments to him, to the satisfaction of his original claim, which would then be extinguished; and whether then any balance due to him, which would then necessarily result from subsequent deposits, would not be a sum free from all partnership consideration and entitled to payment exactly on the same footing as the balance due to any other depositor. It does not appear, whether the same question could arise on any of the other claims, if it does, it is of course equally fit for consideration then.—The questions arising on G. Mackillop's retirement, are nearly the same, and need not be again discussed. The lapse of time before the insolvency, indeed, is not so great, and

the schedule C, therefore, is entitled to somewhat more attention in this case, than in the other; but not enough to require any detailed discussion. There is an interval of seven years, even in this case. There is, however, a new schedule introduced, which calls for some observations, or rather, perhaps, which leads to the consideration of a class of cases which seems to have been estimated on very fallacious principles, I mean the debts secured by property or insurances, and which were treated as good assets to the whole amount of the constantly increasing debt. Whether they were rightly so treated, must depend on the circumstances of our particular case; while the debt continued within the value of the property, or the security they were so when it exceeded that value, they ceased to be so. But we find from Russomoy Dutt's evidence, that in cases where there was no hope of payment in any other way, the sums treated as recoverable, were from time to time diminished to an amount, which it was supposed might be obtained; and it is difficult to conceive this done at all, unless it were done *bona fide* with a view of really correcting the estimates. These are, perhaps, the most questionable points of the valuation, certainly those, on which it seems to me most difficult to suppose that the valuations were made correct on a safe principle; but there does not appear to me to be enough, when viewed in conjunction with the evidence already stated on the other side, to establish a case, or to raise any material suspicion, that the valuations were not fairly and sincerely made. There is only one particular objection arising out of G. Mackillop's retirement. It appears that after his retirement a large sum of 90,000 rupees was transferred from his account to Hutton's; and another I believe of the same amount to Browne's. This appears to have been in correction of some real or supposed error in the previous settlement, and it is consequently relied on not as affecting the correctness of the balance claimed by G. Mackillop, which it reduced, but as shewing the invalidity or suspicious nature of the valuations. I confess it has not that effect on my mind. The nature and history of the transaction is not very well explained, though the allowance is said to be one which G. Mackillop was not compelled to make; but it is clear that it took place exclusively between him and the incoming partners, Hutton and Browne; (both of whom brought money into the firm) that

Cullen and Bryce had no share in it, neither contributing to the amount received by those gentlemen nor receiving any corresponding sum from G. Mackillop, and that the settlement, therefore, whatever it was, proceeded on grounds, not affecting the general valuation, in which all the parties would have been alike interested.—The next case is that of Mr. Cullen as executor of Bryce. It differs in its circumstances very materially from any other, and for sometime I inclined to think that the result must differ also. The character of a regular transaction and contract between the parties, seems to be wanting, the partnership not having been determined by the will of Bryce, but, as it was at first stated, by his death, or, as it afterwards turned out, by his partners in consequence of his absence. The assignment of a certain sum, to him, therefore, seemed to be a mere estimate, and liable to be corrected, even if the others were not so. But in reference to the deed of partnership, the clauses already fully stated provide for this case, and make the settlement so effected completely a matter of contract and stipulation between the parties; and it is consequently as binding upon them as any other contract, except that being carried into effect by only one party, it is more liable to suspicion of fraud. These suspicions, however, could not be suspicions of fraud in favor of Bryce, and I have already pointed out that the arrangement actually made, if it requires explanation at all, requires it from some appearances of his being hardly dealt with. I see, therefore, no reason for refusing the claim made in his behalf. To a large proportion of it, at all events, no objection could apply, for the sum allowed to Bryce on his removal was only 55, 027: 10: 9: and the remainder of the sum claimed is constituted to a small extent, of accumulations of interest, but mainly of two sums of 16,000 and 17,993 4, received after Bryce's death, from an insurance on his life, and of a sum 40,000 transferred from J. Mackillop's account as a fund for the benefit of Bryce's family. These sums altogether exceed the balance now claimed, some payments having apparently been made; and to these, at all events, no objection can possibly attach. It is a sufficient hardship on the estate that the whole of this property should have been placed in the hands of the firm by the executor, when none of it ought to have been there; for the four years stipulated by the partnership deed for the withdrawal of partnership funds had expired some²

time before the failure; and this in a case where objections to deal otherwise with the assets, did not even arise merely out of the general duty of an executor, but he was expressly directed by the will to invest all property "upon Govt. or other good securities."—The only remaining case, that of Mr. Hutton, is undoubtedly much the most suspicious of the whole. It is said, that he was never advertised out of the firm at all; but there is some evidence that his retirement was communicated to the constituents, and though this is not very distinctly proved there is no contradiction of it. The principal circumstances of suspicion, besides those already noticed, in stating the dissolution, are the comparative nearness to the time of failure, the degree to which, by the lapse of time, some of the accounts, especially those of debts due from factories, or secured by insurances, had accumulated, and the very singular evidences of the writing off very large debts of the close of April, and beginning of May 1833, almost immediately after the estimates submitted to the meeting of creditors. It is difficult not to conclude from this that the concerns of the house were in a state which, when proper attention was given to them, would require considerable modification of the estimates previously made, and if this was the case within three years of Mr Hutton's retirement, it is at least enough to raise suspicion that the estimate then made was not made on very sound principles. But I have already said that the question is not the correctness but the good faith of the estimate. Now it is in evidence that the estimate was almost entirely made by Russomoy Dutt, none of the partners except Mr. Browne, at all interfering, and he very little. Russomoy Dutt says he was left almost entirely to himself. He had no interest to favor any of the partners; certainly not, as a continuing inmate of the house, to favor the retiring partner. On his estimate, a certain sum is added to the removed fund, and the whole of this, not by his advice, nor for any reason within his knowledge, is debited to Mr. Hutton. Considering how this valuation was made, I see no reason to impeach its fairness, and certainly considering the way in which its results were dealt with, no reason to think Mr. Hutton would suppose he was retiring with more than he was fully entitled to.—*Hurkaru*, April 24.

A rumour has prevailed in the Bazar, that it is in contemplation to impose duties upon Europe goods on passing certain stations in the Western Provinces,

and in consequence there is a momentary suspension of purchases of metals, &c., in Calcutta for Mirzapore. The Chamber of Commerce has perhaps done well to take notice of the report for the purpose of satisfying itself and the public by a reference to Government, but we cannot perceive the least probability of such a measure being in contemplation.

We are glad to hear that the "Uncovenanted Servants' Pension Fund for Widows" is now in operation, and that a considerable proportion of the first subscriptions has been already paid up.

We are now in possession of the report of the Calcutta Committee upon the communications lately received from England. There is a passage in the Madras report, quoted from Captain Grindlay's correspondence, which appears somewhat inexplicable. He writes on the 2d of January,—“I feel the want of funds, but I will do what I can,” &c. This want of funds is certainly a little extraordinary, for not only had he received £300 from Madras, but £500 out of a remittance of £1,000 by the Bengal Committee, and it is believed also a further sum of £200 for which he had applied. Surely £800, or £1,000, was enough to cover every class of expenses at home, during the short period of his agency, including the printing of the pamphlet and the paid authorship of it, Captain Grindlay being, we understand, only the nominal author.

The Bank of Bengal has published its correspondence with Government, on the subject of the Bank of India prospectus, together with an elaborate and valuable minute by Mr. Fullarton on Banking in India, drawn up, we understand, at the request of the Governor General, and the draft of a Charter Act intended to supersede the present Charter of the Bank. These documents are introduced with a preface; the answers of the Directors to the letter of Government requiring their opinion upon the Bank of India project; and the minutes of the Directors are also given. At the end of the pamphlet is a separate correspondence with Government on the subject of establishing branch Banks, and extending the circulation of Bengal Bank notes in the western provinces, by allowing them to be received in the collector's treasuries. The objection of Government that this could not be permitted unless arrangements were made to secure the cashing of notes at some principal stations in the western provinces, has been met by an offer to establish a depot

at Allahabad. A memorandum of a plan to effect this has been submitted by Mr Dorin. The *Hurkaru* has noticed with reprobation one feature in the proposed modifications of the existing Bank Charter, the intention to give the Bank the power of "buying and selling bills of exchange." This, our contemporary considers a very dangerous power inconsistent with a recent resolution of the Chamber of Commerce declaring it to be "inexpedient to support any bank combining the issue of notes payable on demand with foreign exchange operations," and equally inconsistent with the principles of caution laid down in the prefatory remarks contained in the pamphlet. That a majority in the Chamber of Commerce desire to restrict the Bank as much as possible from all interference in exchange business, is true; but it does not thence follow that such business may not be both profitable to the bank, and, under the management of the Bank, profitable to the public, by tending to limit the fluctuations of exchange and offering a medium of undoubted credit to persons out of trade and at a distance, to procure bills at any time upon London, &c., without trouble or anxiety. But the objection to "permanent investments not promptly realizable at the moment of want," does not apply to a description of business which may be carried on to a certain extent without locking up capital at all, the Bank selling its own bills at one rate of exchange while it purchased mercantile bills or bills drawn against goods at another rate. Nor again does it follow that the Bank will avail itself of the power which it is thought desirable to have, except when that power can be used without any risk of inconvenience. The discretion of the directors, we should hope, in that particular may be trusted, as in the management of its ordinary business, which at every step requires the employment of much judgment and circumspection.

The Supplementary Black Act.—To W. Spier, Esq., and other Inhabitants of the Provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William.—Legislative.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial dated the 26th ultimo, and in reply to acquaint you, that your objections to the proposed law therein referred to, will receive the most attentive consideration of the Legislative Council. I am, &c.—(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.—Council Chamber, 1st May, 1837.

Scind in Hyderabad.—Mr. Burns, during a visit to the Ameers of Scind, having remarked that although the lands in Scind were fertile, yet through bad management their capabilities lay dormant; but if some efficient European was engaged to superintend the agricultural and the revenue affairs of the country, both would improve, the Ameers have made up their minds to act upon that gentleman's opinion, particularly as they have already seen the good effects of a similar arrangement in the possessions of Meer Moraud Ally, who has engaged one Mr. Simon, whose wise policy has been productive of much benefit to the ruler and the ruled.

We are told that the reason for excepting Bombay and Madras and other places on the continent of India from the provision in the customs' act of last year, which allowed sugar to be exported from Calcutta to all British possessions, duty free in British ships, or on payment of three per cent. if shipped on foreign bottoms, is—to prevent sugar intended for the Gulph being covered by fraudulent passes taken out for Bombay or some other port in British India,—a trick which, it seems, the Arab and Persian traders are quite up to.

Circulars in the Revenue Department.—To the Commissioner of the Revenue for the Division of ———: Sir,—It is the desire of the Board that the object for which the Government has been pleased to declare that, in the appointment of deputy Collectors under regulation 9, 1833, a preference among candidates in all other respects equally qualified will be given to those who may be acquainted with the English language, should be kept distinctly in view by all officers under their jurisdiction.—2d. I am, therefore, directed to request that you will on your own part, and through your subordinates, encourage as much as possible the use of the English language in the transaction of public business and in public correspondence by uncovenanted deputy Collectors qualified to take advantage of such encouragement, and that you will receive and cause to be received from them in English all letters reports, and statements, which at present are usually furnished in that language by covenanted officers.—3d. Unless you can point out sufficient reason why it should be otherwise, the Board consider there can exist no necessity for these officers or their subordinates, using the Persian language in the execution of their duties which may be exclusively transacted either in English or Bengalee.

—4th. The Board hope to be able at no distant date to propose a definite plan for the discontinuance of the Persian language in revenue offices, and the substitution for it of English and the vernacular language of each province,—and they will gladly receive from you any suggestions upon the subject that you may be able to supply. Meanwhile they are utterly opposed to forcing the use of Persian into new offices, and upon a new class of officers, who rarely understand that language, and they are satisfied that you will gladly co-operate with them in preventing such an abuse from arising or extending.—I have &c., (Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN, Additional Secretary.—Sudder Board of Revenue, Fort William the 16th May, 1837.

To the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ———: Sir,—I am directed to transmit, for the information and guidance of yourself and your subordinates, particularly of the special deputy Collectors, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secy to the Bengal Govt in the Revenue Department, dated the 2d inst.—2d. It is expected you will observe that the several special deputy Collectors shall confine their operations, in the first instance, to the investigation of tenures claimed as rent-free, and to large and valuable tracts of unquestionably recent alluvial formation.—3d. With reference to the second paragraph of the orders of Govt you will impress on your subordinates due attention to the anxiety of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal, “that no unnecessary alarm should be given to the landholders by the institution of suits on insufficient grounds to establish the liability of assessment to lands attached to permanently settled Mehals but alleged to be ‘Towfeer.’ Except when the permanent settlement was formed on a detailed and recorded measurement, as in Chittagong or Sylhet,—or where,—as in the districts bordering upon the Sunderbuns, or upon the forests which skirt the valley of the Ganges both on the east and west, there existed at the date of that arrangement very extensive wastes, certainly not included within the limits of any estate, and of which the boundaries in relation to the cultivated lands adjacent were pretty accurately known, it must always be a matter of extreme difficulty to urge such claims, without, at the same time, (whether the attempt be eventually successful or otherwise) affording plausible grounds for the allegation that the officers of Government are disposed to break the faith of the

permanent settlement.”—4th. You will in conformity with the wishes of the Government and of this Board, issue instructions to the Special dep. Collectors to defer all investigations regarding alleged Towfeer lands until they should have disposed of all the Lakhiraj cases on their respective files. You will enjoin their receiving with great caution all information tendered by informers, and carefully to abstain from giving such encouragement to that class of persons as might enable them to impose upon and plunder the people.—5th. With reference to the cases referred to in the 4th par. of the Government orders, you will the Sudder Board desire, instruct the Special dep. Collectors in your division to report through you, for the Sudder Board’s orders, whenever a strong *prima facie* case of Towfeer exists to warrant their soliciting permission to institute a suit on behalf of Government to investigate the point of liability to assessment.—6th. You will, of course, communicate these orders after the manner you may consider best calculated to induce the most implicit attention to and observance of them by your subordinates. I have, &c: (Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN, Addl. Secy.—Sudder Board of Revenue, May 15, 1837.

To F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue: Sir,—The Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal, considers it to be very desirable that the several special deputy Collectors should confine their operations, in the first instance, to the investigation of tenures claimed as rent free, and to large and valuable tracts of unquestionably recent alluvial formation.—2. His lordship is very anxious that no unnecessary alarm should be given to the landholders by the institution of suits, on insufficient grounds, to establish the liability to assessment of lands, attached to permanently settled Mehals, but alleged to be “Towfeer.” Except where the permanent settlement was formed on a detailed and recorded measurement,—as in Chittagong or Sylhet,—or where,—as in the districts bordering the Sunderbuns, or upon the forests which skirt the valley of the Ganges, both on the East and West,—there existed at the date of that arrangement very extensive wastes, certainly not included within the limits of any estate, and of which the boundaries, in relation to the cultivated lands adjacent, were pretty accurately known, it must always be a matter of extreme difficulty to urge such claims. without, at the same time,—whether the attempt

be eventually successful or otherwise,—affording plausible grounds for the allegation that the Officers of Government are disposed to break the faith of the permanent settlement.—3. For these reasons, the Governor requests that the Board will issue general instructions to the Special deputy Collectors to defer all investigations regarding alleged Towfeer lands until they shall have disposed of all the Lakhiraj cases on their respective files. They should also be directed to receive with great caution all information tendered by informers, and carefully to abstain from giving such encouragement to that class of persons as might enable them to impose and plunder the people.—4. These restrictive orders are not intended to apply to lands in the 21 Purgunnahs, Jessore, or Backergunge reclaimed from the Sunderbun Jungles since the date of the permanent settlement; nor, of course, to Chittagong or Sylhet; and as regards tracts, really Towfeer, existing in other quarters,—as is understood to be the case, for example, with respect to some of the pergunnahs of Talook,—the Sudder Board are authorized, on being satisfied by the Special Deputy Collector's Report through the Commissioner that a strong "prima facie" case exists to warrant proceedings, to grant permission to the former officer to institute a suit on behalf of Government to investigate the point of liability to assessment. I am, &c. (Signed) ROSS. D. MANGLES, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—Fort William, the 2d May, 1837.

The heat is really quite unprecedented. Making a call about noon yesterday in an office upon the Strand, which looked pleasantly cool with its latched door way and closed windows towards the verandah, we found the mercury in a thermometer fixed against the wall at 95° and were told that it was at 97 the day before in the afternoon, and in an open verandah 106. All accounts from the indigo districts, we are informed, are of one character—disappointment and complaint,—with exception of one from Dacca only, where the prospects are reported good if the inundation be late.

There is a rumour in our military circles, and we believe founded on good authority, that Government have determined that no relief of the troops at Nusseerabad, Neeruch, and Mhow, shall take place this year.

We hear that Runjeet Sing has sent the whole of his force to Peshawar, retaining only 500 men as a body guard,

with which he is proceeding there in person. This seems to confirm the report mentioned in the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Sikh army under Huri Sing has been beaten by the Affghans, with the loss of its leader.

We understand that authentic intelligence has been received from the capital of Ava to the 24th April to the effect that the prince of Tharawandi has gained the entire ascendancy, and taken on himself the administration of the Kingdom. The capital had been invested and taken by the prince's force, and the revolution was complete; it appears to have been fortunately marked by an absence of bloody executions. Combining this with the intelligence that the prince's flag, was flying at Rangoon, it is clear that his authority is now very firmly and widely established.

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society on 3d May, a letter from Major Troyer was read, giving an account of the increasing demand in France for works of Oriental Literature, and stating that the copies of the books printed by the Society and sent to France for sale, were in considerable request, and selling rapidly. He has further mentioned that the number of Oriental students was fast increasing there, and that M. Guizot the Minister of instruction, proposed to devote a couple of thousand francs annually to be employed in this country in procuring copies of Sanskrit works. Among the curiosities of the evening, a small piece of tortoiseshell, in a fossil state, was exhibited, brought up by the Loring machine in the Fort, from a depth of 362 feet. The boring has now been carried down to 365 feet, and meets with no obstruction at present; the stratum of sand in which the auger has been working, for some months past, has not been yet probed to the bottom.—The secretary brought to the attention of the meeting a letter from Professor Royle on the subject of a newly formed "London Caoutchouc Company," whose prospectus he laid upon the table, with a wooden muster form for making bottles of India Rubber. The utter neglect of all care in preparing the Caoutchouc of this country for commerce is supposed to be the only reason for the great difference of price between the produce of India and of Brazil in the English market, where, according to Dr. Royle, an immense consumption* for it is now opening. The Company, though not yet incorporated, appears to be already in activity, for they talk of "their mills now in full opera-

tion " and invite orders for a variety of articles to which Caoutchouc is applied. Dr. Royle is named in the prospectus as their " Botanical Adviser."—The question whether the Society could afford to continue the expense of a Curator to the Museum, was brought forward and referred to the committee of papers for report.—It was mentioned at the meeting, that an old pensioner, Buhadoor, a superannuated servant of the Society, of Sir Wm. Jones' time, was one of the unfortunate victims of the late fires.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the Union Bank on 6th May, to confirm the proceedings of the meeting held on the 4th ultimo, relative to an increase of capital. It will be remembered that at the last meeting certain propositions were agreed to for extending the subscription on each share to 3,000 Company's rupees by a call of 300 rupees, and on each supplementary share to 1,000 rupees, by a call of 100 rupees; and inviting subscriptions for new shares to the amount of 8 lakhs, whereby the capital of the Bank would be carried up to 32 lakhs. Mr. Bruce, as Chairman of the Bank, now moved the following resolutions:—Resolved 1st.—That the resolutions passed at the special general meeting of proprietors on the 4th April 1837, be, and hereby are, confirmed.—Resolved 2d. That proprietors who shall have settled for the differences on their old stock, on or before the 30th June, and who shall, at the same time, demand their privilege of new stock, may pay for the same, either in cash, or in three equal promissory notes, at 2, 4, and 6 months' date, bearing interest at 9 per cent., so that the whole new capital may be paid up on or before the 31st December 1837.—Resolved 3d. That proprietors who wish to pay up their new stock, or the differences on their old stock, before 30th June, shall receive six per cent. on their deposits.—Which resolutions were agreed to *nem. con.*—The second of them, Mr. Bruce observed, was proposed in consequence of a request from some large proprietors in the Mofussil, to be allowed time for the new subscriptions.—Mr. Dickens then stated, that the intended subdivision of the shares into shares of 1,000 rupees, rendered it necessary that the qualification of a Director, as now expressed (namely, that he be a proprietor of one share) should be altered; he, therefore, proposed a resolution making the relative interest of a Director the same proportion of the entire stock as it was at first, namely, that the future qualification

should be five shares of 1,000 rupees each. This was also agreed to without opposition, and the meeting broke up.

A half yearly meeting of the Oriental Life Insurance Company was held on 6th May, when by the report of the Secretaries it appeared that the policies granted since the 31st Oct. last, up to the 30th ultimo, amounted to Rs. 4,63,740

That policies had been discontinued during the same period to amount of . Rs. 3,96,840

That the policies granted in lieu of those renewable, amounted to . . . Rs. 2,87,600

That the risks, out-standing on the 30th ultimo, were upon 441 lives, and amounted to . . . Rs. 60,95,376

The average on each life being . . . Rs. 13,822

That the amount of policies lapsed during the preceding six months, was . . . Rs. 1,07,916

That, besides a cash balance of Rs. 1003, the Society possessed Company's paper to amount of . . . Rs. 4,79,386

and was consequently in a condition to appropriate Rs. 66,666 to a dividend, still retaining above four lakhs, the average amount of 18 months' losses, according to the terms of its constitution. Resolutions were then passed to the following effect:—"That the accounts are satisfactory and be passed.—That a dividend of 66,666-10-8 be made—50,000 among the 500 shareholders, and 16,666-10-8, on return of premium.—That the Agra Bank be permitted to hold the unappropriated 50 shares in the Society, on the terms proposed by them.—That the Arracan clause be continued in all policies.—That the rate of insurance on the lives of members of the Civil Service be reduced one-sixth, to bring it on a par with other institutions; and that the premium on the lives of commercial men, and others, not exposed to the hazard of military or naval life, be regulated according to the situation and circumstances of the parties, at the discretion of the Directors.—That Mr. A. Muller and Mr. J. Colquhoun be appointed members of the Committee in the room of Mr. G. J. Gordon and Mr. B. Harding resigned."—The high state of prosperity this institution now exhibits is in remarkable contrast with its position two years ago, when its capital in hand, was reduced to about a lakh by an extraordinary run of lapses. Since then, a surplus income has been steadily accumulating in a rapid ratio, the present annual

amount of premiums being Rs. 3,44,923—the number of risks on the increase, notwithstanding the competition of the “Universal”—and a better average obtained by reduction of the risks of large amount.

A Government Notification appeared in May, from the Accountant General's office, offering to negotiate bills upon the Provincial Treasuries of the lower and western provinces, to the extent of the available surplus.

The Plague.—A letter from Baitool mentions that the plague had mitigated, but the weather was not hot enough to extinguish the disease, and apprehensions are entertained that it will break out with fresh vigor when the rains set in.—The past ravages of the disease have been awful; it is estimated that 100,000 persons have died in Mewar alone. The letter adds—“It has appeared within 60 miles of Neemutch, and the doctor sent out to visit the sick is decidedly of opinion that it is the plague—the real plague—and nothing but the plague. A cordon sanitaire has been formed near Ajmeer, and the number of travellers detained renders it more than enough for one doctor to attend to. We, in this district, are preparing. They come from the infected districts straight through this.”

Cashmeer.—One of the commonest domestic tragedies of the East, has just been enacted by one of the noblemen of this valley—the chief of Moozuffurabad,—who became enamoured of the daughter of one of his menials and placed her in his harem.—The lady, however, with the caprice and incaution of love, fixed her affections on one of his Highness's accountants, and eloped with him. The pair were subsequently arrested, and, by way of punishment, thrown down one of the steep precipices of the belt of mountains which encircle the valley.

Saugor.—The vices of the more fashionable stations are fast invading this quiet and hitherto innocent spot. An elopement lately took place of Mrs. — with Ensign —. It is feared, the gentle pair will only regret this rash step once, and for ever.

It is said positively that Muharajah Runjeet Singh has consented to our establishment of a cantonment at Ferozepore; and, that Sir Henry Fane has proceeded to that place to fix upon the site.

We understand that the new complement of a troop of Horse Artillery is to be as follows:—130, instead of 100, Eu-

ropean or Native Artillery-men—210, instead of 169 horses—five six pounder guns—one twelve-pounder howitzer—one large cart and one spare six-pounder carriage, both drawn by horses.

Orders of Honourable Distinction.—The institution of the two orders of honorable distinction for the Native Army, may be regarded as an epoch in the history of the country, as well as of the army; as marking the commencement of a new era, at which is to come into operation motives and incitements to emulation, hitherto little calculated upon by the commanded, and but very languidly excited in the breast of the soldier. Orders of merit have, no doubt, their efficacy among soldiers, as among other classes of human beings; and will, we imagine, produce the same effects upon the natives of India, as of other countries.

James Meik, Esq., M. D.—We have to announce the death of this esteemed and much respected physician in the afternoon of the 26th of April. Dr. Meik entered the service in 1785, and died at the age bordering upon eighty.—Although, in Dr. Meik's professional career, there was nothing to distinguish him above his fellows, either as to research or dazzling abilities, his retired habits, his mild, unassuming, and yet prepossessing manners had secured him the affection and respect of all who knew him.—There was something in the soft and venerable countenance of our departed friend, so strikingly beautiful, that we never saw him in the evening of his life without being reminded of the Patriarch of old. Dr. Meik has left a large family: three of his sons are in H. M.'s service in India.

Thomas M. Munro, Esq., Surgeon.—Has accepted one of the annuities for 1833. We are glad to announce that it is probable several others will be accepted towards the close of the current year.

Fires in Calcutta.—We have ascertained, from the most accurate investigation of which the subject admits, that the number of houses which have been burnt in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, from the 1st of January of the current year, to the 1st of the present month, is 8,030; the number of lives lost in consequence of these fires is 37; and the estimated value of the property thereby destroyed, is rupees 5,16,950.

The Agra Bank.—(Extract of a Letter:—)“From all I know and hear, the Bank will, notwithstanding its increased

expences and other things, give a dividend of at least 12 per cent. next July. If shareholders do not wish to double their present shares, they have only to sell a certain number at the market price 300 rupees. Any purchaser buying before the 1st of January next, say fifty shares, will have the privilege of doubling them, with the advantage of only paying 250 for the new stock, or 550 for a full share, which will be worth, to him, 600 rupees, supposing shares keep their present premium, and which I have no doubt they will. Certainly, no shareholder here will sell a share for less than 300, and few at that rate. Applicants for shares may perhaps hold back, thinking to get them at par, but I rather fancy they will be mistaken—indeed, I think, there will be a rush for shares. There are only 150 or 160 shareholders, and some twenty or thirty of these have only one or two shares; and where, save in the Bank, can civil and military servants get any thing like 12 per cent. paid half yearly, for money?—and (as any shareholder can see by inspection of the books) every transaction is as safe as human means can make it, I expect to see, by this time next year, the doubled shares at 700 rupees, or more. Gordon is certainly a superior man, and seems anxious to work hard for the Bank. He is going to live in the city, to be in the centre of business, and a great sacrifice he is making in giving up a splendid house in cantonments for a small hot residence in a bazar. There will be no loss by the present Bank House, as offers had already been made to rent it—but it is not yet decided upon whether to rent or sell. If rented, Mr. Hamilton, the Commissioner, will, I hear, be the tenant. —Mr Boldero, has been elected a Bank Director, vice Dr. Clark, removed to Nussereabad."

Magnificent Donation.—Maha Rajah Chuttooerry Sahee, Bahadour of Patna, has, we understand, lately given the magnificent donation of 50,000 rupees to be added to the Education Fund. We hope to see this example followed in a greater or less degree by opulent Native gentlemen. We think titles well bestowed upon such liberal-minded and wealthy men.—Baboo Dunonath Dutt has also, we understand, contributed a pair of 20-inch globes (of 1834) elegantly and completely mounted.

It is reported that the health of Lord Auckland is such, and has been so for some time, as to render his return home necessary, and that his Lordship has forwarded to the Court of Directors a com-

munication, expressive of his wish to be relieved from his present appointment of Governor-General, in consequence.

Snapper Tandy, the Agra jackal, whose paper, as all the world knows, is a model of propriety and decency, has delivered himself of a review of the Calcutta Press. It is a curriish sort of production, utterly destitute of novelty, and of every other commendable attribute, excepting the hearty godd-will with which the writer abuses all the editors, who have the honor to be contemporary with such a vulgar blockhead. As the most formidable of the newspaper tribe, in Tandy's opinion at least, we come in for the largest share of abuse; but the fellows's spite hurries him into such absurd positions and admissions, that he pays us the highest possible compliment at the very moment when he would most degrade us! For example, we are told that we are so utterly ignorant in our vocation—so incapable of writing any thing but *slang*, (a brilliant second-hand idea stolen from the *Hurkaru*,) that we could not possibly be popular without any other body of men but—the *Indian Army*! Our popularity with the army is admitted and declared, and the cause is coolly alleged to be the possession of every quality that should render a man offensive to gentlemen! The Indian army will of course make its best bow to Mr. Snapper Tandy for this very elegant compliment, and duly recompense the gratuitous insult. In the mean time we congratulate the snarling cur upon the pretty position he has taken up. Either we are not what he has alleged, and therefore is he a lying calumniator, or the Indian army are a set of fools, led by one only worthy of their contempt. Mr. Tandy may choose between the two assertions, or shuffle out of them after his ordinary fashion. In either case he cuts a sufficiently ridiculous figure.—*Eng.*

Mr. Tandy's Opinion of Mr. Stocqueler and the Indian Army.—The editor of the *Englishman* is of a different stamp, and take him for all in all, is the most outre guide ever followed by a discerning public, indeed their toleration of him can only be accounted for on Butler's maxim, that there is great pleasure in being cheated. Dogvane—as Byron called his Lordship, the present Bishop of Calcutta—Dogvane Stocqueler laughs openly at the deluded public, who yet fear with him. As the Caliph Vathek and his subjects were compelled by an irresistible impulse to follow the misshapen and mysterious visitor who had made a jest of them, so do the public

seem forced to follow Stocqueler. His capabilities for the office of editor are, of course, *nil*. He is just fitted to drive the Brighton mail, talk slang and make himself agreeable to the passengers for the sake of the half crowns he expects. But, as a public writer, he would be endured by no other community on earth save the Indian army; even the Kentucky alligators would be disgusted with him. He is in the London slang, an "all round my hat" sort of fellow, untaught, uninformed, while in his principles he is what Jim Crow, the Pantomimic fool of Astley's, is in body. He turns and turns and still goes on, there is no end to his changes, indeed in this respect he belongs to a new school—"the offender if needs be" party. Ben Johnson's roguish lawyer is a feeble character compared with him.

—that could speak
To every cause and thing mere contraries
Till he was hoarse again, yet all be law;
That with most quick agility could turn
And return; make knots and undo them;
Give forked counsel—take provoking gold
On either hand—

—Yet this man is a popular journalist with the Indian army. There is an old saying "you can know a man by his companions" it should be—by the papers he takes in, and by this rule what must be the character of a body that can support the cant, the slang, the flippancy, the vulgarity, the inconsistency, and the ignorance of Stocqueler?—*Agra Ukhar, April 29.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—May 23, Mr C. J. H. Graham to officiate until further orders as joint Magis. and dep Collector of Rajeshahy—Messrs A. Sconce, N. Smith, and F. E. Read, have reported their return—Mr J. P. Ward resigned the service on 1st May—Mr G. A. Bushby and Mr C. W. Truscott have leave to the Cape—Mr A. C. Heyland to officiate as Judge of Azimghur—Mr F. S. Head to be an Asst under the Commissioner of the Agra division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 24th April to 27th May.—Artillery.—2d Lieut R. Maule to be 1st Lieut, vice Edwards retired with rank from 27th Jan. 1837, vice Clerk promoted—Super 2d Lieut E. Kaye is brought on the effective strength—4th regt LC, Lieut H. Clayton to be Captain—Cornet C. E. White to be Lieut, vice Dyke resigned—Super Cornet W. Wyld is brought on the effective strength—40th regt N I, Lieut J. Erskine to be Adjt, vice Reynolds to Europe—3d regt LC, Lieut H. Marsh

to be Interp and Quarterm, vice Trevor resigned—May 4, The station orders directing Surg. J. Griffiths of 52d to afford medical aid to 13th regt N I, during the absence of Asst Surg Rait on duty, and Surg H. Clark, 22d regt, to receive medical charge of the Artillery from Surg Griffiths is confirmed—Lieut G. B. Reddie, 29th regt, to be a Sub Asst Commissary General, vice Woodward promoted—Asst Surg J. Bruce, 28th regt, to the medical charge of the Residency at Indoor, vice Maclean whose appointment has been cancelled.—Ens H. P. Budd, 17th N I, to act as Interp and Quarterm.

ALTERATION OF RANK.—1st Lieut R. H. Baldwin from 10th March, 1836, vice Edwards retired—J. Innes from 11th May, 1836, vice Dallas promoted—R. C. Shakespear from 24th May, 1836, vice Sturrock, *dec.*—R. Walker from 7th Oct. 1836, vice Horsford promoted—E. G. Austin from 21st Dec. 1836, vice Alexander promoted—E. W. S. Scott from 8th Jan. 1837, vice Hughes promoted.

FURLLOUGHS.—Ensign H. C. Hastings (prep.)—Lieut T. D. Martin (prep.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Court-Martial.—Head-quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, April 1, 1837.—At a general court-martial assembled at Kurnaul, on the 1st day of March 1837, Lieut Henry Clinton Baddely, 61st regt N I, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—Charge. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.—First. At Kurnaul, on the 28th Dec. 1836, Lieut Baddely made a match with Donald Macleod, Esq., to run his mare against Lieut Alfred Henry Corfield's horse, for five gold mohurs, and, on the same day Mr. Macleod left Kurnaul, having appointed Lieut Richard Lowry to act for him, and deposited the stake in his hands. On the 1st of Jan. 1837, Lieut Baddely agreed with Lieut Lowry that the race should be run on the evening of the 4th of January; notwithstanding such agreement, Lieut Baddely walked his mare over the course on the morning of the 4th of January; and, in the forenoon, claimed the stake; not from Lieut Lowry who held it, but from Lieut Corfield, who was neither principal nor agent in the transaction; but concluded with agreeing that the matter should be referred to arbitrators, one of whom was to be appointed by Lieut Lowry. Nevertheless, on the evening of the same day, (the 4th Jan.) Lieut Baddely, knowing that Lieut William Wynne Apperley had

been appointed arbitrator on the part of Lieut Lowry, addressed two notes to Lieut Corfield, insisting, in threatening and insulting language, on the immediate payment of the stake of five gold mohurs.—Second. On the morning of the 5th Jan.) Lieut Baddeley knowing that Lieut Corfield had appointed Capt George Carmichael Smyth to act as his friend in the quarrel, which Lieut Baddeley had thus forced upon him on the preceding evening, did without any previous communication with Captain Smyth, post Lieut Corfield in a billiard-room and at the racked court.—Third. On the same day, (the 5th of January) Lieut Baddeley refused to give satisfaction to Lieut Corfield, for the posting to which he had thus unjustifiably resorted, on the pretence that Lieut Corfield had thereby incurred the disgrace of having been posted: and yet offered to withdraw that objection, if Lieut Corfield would pay the five gold mohurs, which were not in his hands, but in those of Lieut Lowry, and which Lieut Baddeley had not fairly won.—Fourth. On the 6th of Jan. it came to the knowledge of Lieut Lowry that Lieut Baddeley had submitted a written statement to some of the officers of the 61st regt N I, containing the following passage: "Mr. Lowry still persisting in saying that such was the case," (meaning that Lieut Lowry had said, on the 4th of Jan. that Lieut Baddeley had agreed with him, that the race should be run on the evening of that day.) "I told him, in the most distinct terms, in the presence of Mr. Corfield, that what he had uttered was false, to which I received no reply, either at the time or since." No such words had been addressed to Lieut Lowry, on the 4th Jan.; and on the 6th January, Lieut Baddeley refused either to contradict the statement or to give satisfaction, on the pretence, that Lieut Lowry, had not sooner resented the false and insulting imputation contained in a statement made behind his back.—Finding. The court, upon the evidence before it, finds that the prisoner Lieut Henry Clinton Baddeley, of the 61st regt N I, at Kurnaul, on the 28th Dec. 1836, made a match with Donald Macleod, Esq. to run his mare against Lieut Alfred Henry Corfield's horse, for five gold mohurs, and on the following day, Mr. Macleod left Kurnaul, having appointed Lieut Richard Lowry to act for him, and deposited the stake in his hands. On the 1st of Jan. 1837, Lieut Baddeley agreed with Lieut Lowry that the race should be run on the evening of the 4th of January. Notwith-

standing such agreement, Lieut Baddeley walked his mare over the course on the morning of the 4th Jan., and in the afternoon claimed the stake; not from Lieut Lowry, who held it but from Lieut Corfield, who was neither principal nor agent in the transaction. He (Lieut Baddeley) having agreed in the forenoon that the matter should be referred to arbitrators, one of whom was to be appointed by Lieut Lowry. Nevertheless, on the evening, of the same day, (4th Jan.) Lieut Baddeley, knowing that Lieut W. Wynne Apperley had been appointed arbitrator on the part of Lieut Lowry, addressed two notes to Lieut Corfield, insisting, in threatening and insulting language, on the immediate payment of the stake of five gold mohurs.—And, therefore, that he is guilty, of so much of the first instance of the charge.—That he is guilty of the second instance of the charge.—That he is guilty of the third instance of the charge.—That he is guilty of the fourth instance of the charge.—The court is further of opinion, with regard to the preamble, that the conduct of which it has found Lieut Henry Clinton Baddeley, guilty, was unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.—Sentence. The court sentences the prisoner Lieut Henry Clinton Baddeley, of the 61st regt N I, to be discharged from the service.—Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, General, Commander-in-chief, East Indies.—31st March, 1836.—The sentence to have effect from the day of its promulgation at Kurnaul.

Fort William, 1st May 1837—No. 94 of 1837.—In continuation of G. O. No. 83, of 1837, the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council directs that the following Rules and Regulations be established, for the "Order of British India" and "Order of Merit" the institution of which has been sanctioned for the Native portion of the Indian Army. "Order of British India."—This Order is to be conferred by the Governor Genl. of India in Council, on Native commissioned Officers of the Indian Army, for long, faithful, and honorable service.—The 1st class to be composed exclusively of Subadars and the corresponding grades in the Irregular Cavalry, and limited to 100 members, viz. 50 for Bengal; 34 for Madras; 16 for Bombay; Total 100: with an allowance of two rupees a day each, in addition to their regtl allowances or retiring pensions.—The 2d class of Native commissioned Officers indiscriminately with the same limitation as to number, viz., 50 for Bengal; 33 for Madras; 17 for Bombay: Total 100:

and an allowance of one rupee a day each, in addition to their usual allowances and pensions.—The Native Officers on whom the order of British India may be conferred, in the first instance, will be entitled to the extra allowance going with that distinction, from this date.—The insignia of the order to consist of a gold star pendant from a sky blue ribbon, one inch and a half broad, to be worn round the neck on the outside, of the collar of the coat, on full dress parades and other occasions of particular ceremony. In the centre of the star is to be inscribed in English only, "The Order of British India."—Subadars of the 1st class will receive the title of "Surdar Bahadoor," and Native officers of the 2d class that of "Bahadoor."—A descriptive roll, specifying in a column for remarks the general conduct, character, and services of every Subadar and Jemadar in the armies of the three Presidencies, will be immediately forwarded (and a similar roll transmitted annually on the 1st May) by commanding officers of corps respectively, through the prescribed channel of military correspondence to the Secy to the Govt of India in the military department, for the information of the Governor General in Council. — In forwarding these rolls, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India, and the Commanders in-chief at Fort St George and Bombay, are respectively requested to offer such recommendations grounded on the statements of conduct, character, and services of each Native officer reported upon, as may facilitate the selection by the Supreme Government of the most deserving of them, for a participation in the honorary rewards and solid emoluments attached to the order. The rolls from Fort St. George and Bombay will be transmitted through the local Govts of those Presidencies.—Native officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry of the line, of the Sappers and Miners, and of the irregular cavalry of Bengal and Bombay, are eligible for admission into the order of British India.—The number of both classes being fixed and permanent, every vacancy which may occur after the completion in the first instance of the whole promotion, will be filled up by the Supreme Govt. from the rolls recorded in their Secretary's office.—Vacancies can only occur from death or removal for misconduct, and admissions into the order will be announced in G. O. by the Government of India. "Order of Merit."—The object of this institution is to afford personal reward for personal bravery, without reference to any claims

founded on mere length of service and general good conduct.—The order is to consist of three classes; the two junior to be distinguished by a badge of silver, and the senior by a badge of gold in the shape of a military laurelled star, bearing in its centre, the inscription "The reward of valour."—This badge is to be worn on the left breast pendant from a dark blue ribbon, with red edge.—3d class. Is to be obtained by any conspicuous act of individual gallantry on the part of any Native officer or soldier in the field or in the attack or defence of fortified places, without distinction of rank or grade.—2d class. Is to be obtained by those only who already possess the third, and for similar services.—1st class. Is to be obtained in like manner only by those who already possess the third and second classes.—Admission to each of these classes is to be obtained upon application to the Governor General of India in Council, with whom alone the competency of conferring the order rests.—The original recommendation must particularly specify the act of gallantry for which the soldier is supposed to have claims to this high distinction; and the preparatory steps to obtaining it, are to be as follows:—After an action, in which particular acts of gallantry have been performed, which may be considered as entitling a soldier to the "Order of Merit," a representation of the circumstance is to be made through the Commanding Officer of the regiment, by the Captain or Officer commanding the troop or company to the general officer commanding the division, who will order a court composed of European and Native officers, and consisting of one Field Officer, two Cpts and two Subadars (the proceedings to be conducted by an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department if available before which the individual recommended will be brought, when witnesses will be called and examined as to what they saw the soldier perform in the action referred to.—Should there be any failure of proof, the claim is not to be allowed, but on the other hand, should the particular gallantry of the soldier recommended for the distinction appear to have been conspicuous and undoubted, the report of the court will be forwarded in Bengal, through his Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India, and at each of the other Presidencies through the Commander-in-chief and local Government, to the Governor General of India in Council, who has, nevertheless, the power of rejecting the claim, for reasons to be recorded, at

the time.—A record in each case of the particular act of gallantry for which the star has been conferred, will be kept in the office of the Secy. to the Govt of India in the military department, and a certificate from that functionary, detailing the grant of the order, and its concomitant advantages, will be given to each individual on his admission to, or advancement in it.—Admission into the Order of Merit, will confer on a member an additional allowance, equal in the 3d class to one-third, in the 2d to two-thirds and in the 1st to the entire of the ordinary pay of his rank, over and above that pay, or the pension he may be entitled to on retirement.—The widow of a member will be entitled to receive the pension conferred by the order upon her husband, for three years after the date of his decease; and in the case of a plurality of wives the first married is to have the preference. No claim founded on acts of gallantry antecedent to the date of this G. O. shall be considered admissible under any pretence whatsoever.

MARRIAGES.—*March 29*, Mr J. C. Nickels to Miss A. L. F. Gonsalves—*April 13*, W. E. Lowe, Esq. to Miss E. O'Hanlon—*15*, Mr A. G. Gibson to Miss E. E. Russell—*22*, Mr J. Balkhuysen to Miss F. Phillips—*24*, Captain W. Phil-Jot, Invalid Establishment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late M. Portner, Esq.—at Cawnpore, E. W. C. Plowden, Esq. 5th L C, to Harriet, only daughter of Captain H. Bond, H M's 11th L D—*29*—Mr. R. Myers to Mrs E. S. Sinclair—*May 1*, at Kurnaul, W. W. Apperley, Esq. 4th Lancers, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Lieut-colonel N. Wallace, 53d regt, N I.—at ditto, M. R. Onslow, Esq. 4th Lancers, son of Sir H. Onslow, Bart., to Eliza, 2d daughter of Lieut.-col. N. Wallace 53d regt—*2d* Mr. A. Martin to Miss E. Connor—*10*, Mr. T. Da Costa to Miss M. Farid—Captain C. A. Beaumont, Hon. Co's Marine, to Miss A. J. Fielder—*11*, J. C. Pritchard, Esq., of Cuttack, to Miss C. Paterson—*17*, Mr. A. C. Jones to Louisa, relict of the late Mr. C. Davenport.

BIRTHS.—*Feb. 6*, near Cape Town, the lady of T. C. Robertson, Esq. of a daughter—*March 19*, at Meerut, the lady of Lieut W. Barr, Art., of a daughter—*25*, at Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut W. Cookson, 9th Cav., of a daughter—*April 1*, Mrs J. Rebeiro of a daughter—*2*, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut C. Darby 52d N I, of a son—*3*, at Neacully, Mrs Baker of a son—*5*, Mrs L. E. James of a daughter—the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq. of a daughter—*8*, at

Benares, the lady of Rev J. A. Schurman of a son—*10*, at Mynpooree, the lady of Captain G. N. Prole, 3d regt N I, of a daughter—*13*, at Dacca, the lady of J. Barker, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter—at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. E. Clifton of a son—*17*, Mrs Dickens of a son—Mrs H. Cooke of a daughter—the lady of Rev. W. Robinson of a daughter—*18*, Mrs C. P. Fison of a daughter—*19*, Madame Dupuis of a son—*20* Mrs J. Hypher of a son—Mrs G. Repton of a son—*22*, Mrs A. L. Davis of a daughter—*27*, at Cawnpore, Mrs. C. C. Greenway of a daughter—*29*, at Havelbaugh, the lady of Captain S. Corbett of a daughter—*May 3*, Mrs A. M Culloch of a son—Mrs A. Pereira of a son—at Patna, the lady of S. Dawes, Esq. C. Surgeon, of a son—*4*, the lady of Lieut B. W. Goldie, Engrs, of a daughter—*7*, the lady of Captain Ffrench, H. M's 26th foot, of a daughter—*8*, at Kishnagur, Mrs. J. Hills of a son—*9*, at Benares, Mrs W. Bryant of a son—*14*, at Chinsurah the lady of L. Betts, Esq. of a daughter—*17*, Mrs John Gray of a son—Mrs J. Andrews of a son—*18*, at Ballygunge, the lady of A. G. Glass, Esq. of a daughter—*19*, at Mozufferpore, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq. C.S. of a son—*23*, the wife of Mr G. H. Dessa of a son—Mrs A. Mathews of a daughter—*25*, the wife of Mr. J. Rodrigues of a son—Mrs R. Wood of a daughter.

DEATHS.—*Feb. 19*, on board the "Theresa," J. J. James, Esq. late of Calcutta—*March 10*, at sea, Captain D. Ross—*23*, at Delhi, Samuel, son of Capt. Ramsey, Major of Brigade—*27*, at Allahabad, Cecilia, wife of Mr E. G. Fraser—Georgiana, infant daughter of Mr. T. H. Souter—*29*, at Cawnpore, Caroline, youngest daughter of Captain Hodges, 5th L C—At Nusseerabad, Charles youngest son of Captain Wemyss 9th L C—Miss C. Dobie, daughter of Captain Dobie—*30*, Henry, only son of Mr H. M. Smith—*April 4*, at Mhow, Amelia, youngest daughter of Captain A. G. Ward 68th N I—*6*, at Agra, Montague, infant son of Lieut E. L. Ommagney—*9*, at Nusseerabad, George, only son of Lieut W. Cookson, 9th (av.)—at Loodianah, Fanny, only child of Captain J. C. Plowden 19th regt—at Benares, Fred., infant son of Lieut F. W. Burkinyoung, 6th N I—*11*, Mrs S. Pinheiro—*13*, at Elambazar, David Erskine, Esq—*16*, at Kishnagur, Mr. J. Ferry—*17* Mr M. C. Wood—*18*, Isabella, infant daughter of Mr J. Teyen—*19*, Mr. Joseph Baptiste—*20*, Mr E. Shiels—*21*, at Futtighur, Sarah, wife, of Joshua Athanas, Esq—*24*, Walter, 2d son of Mr J. Bolt—*25*,

Mrs M. D' Rozario—26, James Meik, Esq. M.D. (aged 79 years)—Mr J. Pichay—Mrs M. Burnett (formerly, Keys)—27, at Simla, Colonel C. Parker, Art—30, Miss A. Phipp—May 3, Henry, infant son of H. N. P. Grant, Esq.—Mrs E. Mendies—4, Mr W. R. S. Howe—5, Harriet, 2d daughter of C. E. Trevelyan, Esq. C S—at Chinsurah, Master P. M. D' Rozario—10, Mr A. Le Blanc—20, Adelaide, daughter of Mr J. J. Marques—Thomas Coull, Esq.—25, Jos. Adams, Esq., of the Firm of Gunter and Co.—Emma, daughter of Major Halfhide—27, Mr. W. Peck of ship "Lady Kennaway"—29, Hon. F. J. Shore, C.S.: Author of the clever letters which appeared in the "India Gazette," signed "Friend to India."

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—June 2, Surg W. Bannister to be Assay Master G, Mr R. B. Sewell to act as Secretary to College Board during the absence of Captain Rowlandson placed at the disposal of Commander-in-chief—Captain H. C. Cotton, Engineers, has resigned his appointment as civil Engr: in 3d div. 16, A. Whittingham, Esq. to be a Writer on this establishment from 13th June.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 6th June to June 16, 1837.—1st N I, Lieut J. Marjoribanks to take rank from 21st April 1836, vice Douglas retired—Senior Ensign W. F. Eden to be Lieut, vice Hadfield invalided; date of commission 4th Nov. 1836—2d Lieut A. Foulis admitted on the effective strength of the Art, from 24th May 1837, to complete the Establishment—Captain P. Maitland 74th regt foot, to be Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, vice Walker—5th regt N I, Lt E. T. Cox to be Quarterm. and Interp. vice Thompson resigned—Ensign A. E. Brooke to be Adj. vice Wright resigned—The undermentioned for Cavalry, Art, and Infantry, admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet, 2d Lieut, and Ensign respectively leaving the dates of commissions to be settled hereafter—Cavalry, The Hon. D. Kennedy, Mr. M. H. O. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Johnstone.—Artillery, Mr W. C. L. Baker—Infantry, Messrs. J. C. Freeze, C. H. Cazelet, J. E. Palmer, M. Price, T. A. Boileau, C. J. Allardyce, J. M. Simson, Alfred Keating, W. G. Robertson, T. L. Jackson, A. Studdy, A. A. Lighton—The undermentioned admitted on the Establishment as Asst Surgeons, and do duty under Surgeon of

General Hospital at the residency—Messrs. J. Williams 13th April 1837—D. D. Foulis M.D. 26th May 1837—J. A. Reynolds 27th do.—J. H. Orr 28th do—Lt G. Cumine to act as Adj. to 8th L.C. till further orders, vice Fowler removed—The undermentioned recently arrived and promoted to do duty with regts specified opposite their names till further orders and directed to join—Ensigns J. J. O. Stuart 8th regt, and T. Carpendale 8th regt, to join on the arrival of the corps at Palaveram—Ensigns C. J. Rudd 16th regt—G. Aitkin 35th regt—J. Hay 35th regt—25th regt N I, Lieut W. Biddle to be Captain, and senior Ensign F. Vardon to be Lieut, vice Nixon *dec.* date of commission 24th May 1837—Captain J. Macdonald 45th regt N I, to be Mahratta translator to the Tanjore Commissioner—Captain E. Home 30th regt N I, to be a member of invaliding, &c., committee at Fort St. George, of which Major Ely 42d regt N I, is President—1st regt L.C., Senior Lieut J. M. McDonald to be Captain and Senior Cornet H. Hall to be Lieut, vice Favell *dec.* date of commissions 28th May 1837—Captain Browne to act as Persian Interp. during Captain Rowlandson's absence on leave—Mr. W. H. Tanner admitted as Cadet of Infantry and promoted to the rank of Ensign, date of his commission unsettled—Ensign H. W. Blake 36th regt to act as Adj. vice Lamphier (to Europe)—Lieut P. T. Cherry 1st L.C. to act as Quarterm. and Interp, vice Macdonald promoted.

Removals and Postings.—Asst Surg J. Cornfoot doing duty with 15th regt posted to 49th N I—Ensign E. Martin, 43d, to 28th regt N I, to rank next below Ensign R. Woolley—Lieut-colonel S. Townsend, 43d, to 16th regt—and Lieut colonel A. Macfarlane from latter to former corps.

Furloughs.—Mr Skill, Actuary and Accountant at Government Bank, (to the Cape)—Captain H. C. Cotton, Engineers—Captain C. O. Backhouse, 25th N I—Lieut W. H. Lamphier, 36th N I—Lieut J. Jones, 30th N I.

Movements of Regiments.—The head quarters of 26th regt N I to move to Calicut—the 45th regt N I to march from Madras to Paulghautecherry, to be there stationed—the 40th regt N I to march from Vellore to Vepery, to be there stationed.

Returned to Duty.—Captain C. Bond, 47th N I—Lieut F. Studdy, 5th L.C.—Lieut R. T. Snow, 24th N I—Lieut H. Thatcher, 43d N I.

Qualified in the Native Languages.
Lieut Porter, 1st L C.

To do Duty—Cornets J. F. Johnstone, 6th regt L C.—M. H. O. Smith, 6th ditto—the Hon. D. Kennedy 6th ditto—2d Lieut W. C. L. Baker 2d batt Art.—Ensigns J. C. Freese 45th regt N I—C. H. Cazalet 16th ditto—J. E. Palmer 31st ditto—M. Price 16th ditto—T. A. Boileau 20th ditto—C. J. Allardyce 8th ditto, to join on the arrival of the corps at Palaveram—J. N. Simson 35th regt N I—A. Keating, 50th ditto—W. G. Robertson 35th ditto—T. L. Jackson 40th ditto—A. Studly 20th ditto—A. A. Lighton 20th ditto.—Lieut H. Nott 19th regt N I, appointed to the charge of young officers recently arrived, and to do duty with regts, serving at Vellore and Bangalore—Lt. J. Denton non-eff. Estab. posted to Carn. Eur. vet. batt.—Asst Surg J. Adams H M's 39th foot, to do duty under senior Surgeon at Cannanore.—Ensign F. J. Loughnan 36th to 50th N I, to join and rank next below Ensign W. P. Devereux—Ensign W. F. Blake, 50th to 36th regt N I, to rank next below Ensign H. W. Blake—Ensign A. A. Lighton 20th, to do duty with 35th regt—Asst Surgeon J. G. Johnston doing duty at General Hospital, to do duty with H M's 63d foot—Cornet C. Campbell 4th to 1st L C, to rank next below Cornet R. W. Raikes.

Marriages.—March 27, Mr D. Jackson to Mrs J. Eden—April 17, at Vizianagrum, Serjeant J. Moss to Margaret, eldest daughter of Serjt-Major J. Lewis—25, at Trichinopoly, Mr J. F. Martin to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. W. Valentine—26, Corporal C. Sale to Miss R. Thacker—27, Mr C. Corner to Caroline, daughter of F. Kelly, Esq.—May 15, Mr M. Cornell to Miss G. David—at Bangalore, D. Boyd, Esq. Gar. Surgeon, to Catherine, 4th daughter of the late J. Ewart, Esq. of Mullock—16, Mr P. J. Hunt to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late Mr A. Home—25, at Tellicherry, Mr. G. Edwards to Julia, daughter of J. Brown, Esq.—29, at Colombo, Captain E. Daviot to Miss F. Silva—June 7, Lieut H. Boulderson 35th regt N I, to Mary Ann, 2d daughter of the late Captain S. L. Jenkins, H. M.'s 1st Ceylon regt—Mr L. La Rive to Miss T. Passagne—8, at Belgaum, Captain N. Lechmere Bombay Army, to Emma, 2d daughter of Rev. J. Taylor, London Missionary Society—14, Apothecary G. Wrightman to Matilda, 4th daughter of Mr J. Corn.

Births.—April 1, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut Phillips, H. M's 39th foot, of a son—4, at ditto, the lady of Captain

W. W. Baker 32d regt, of a daughter—7, at Hydrabad, the lady of Captain D. A. Malcolm of twins (son and daughter)—9, at Vellore, the lady of Brigadier G. M. Stewart of a son—at Bellary, the lady of Captain G. B. Arbuthnot 3d I. C. of a son—at Nellore, the lady of J. V. Stonehouse, Esq. of a daughter—12, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain Ley, Comm. of Ordnance, of a daughter—the wife of Mr L. Adam of a daughter—14, at Masulipatam, the wife of Conductor J. Gibson of a daughter—16, at Yelwall, the lady of Lieut D. Roberts 16th regt of a son—19, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. G. E. P. Lane, of a son—21, at Waltair the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq. of a son—22, at Palicat, the wife of Mr. J. D. Labierey of a son still born—23, at Wallajahbad, the wife of Drum Major J. Mulligan of a daughter—the lady of Æ. R. McDonell, Esq. of a son—27, at Secunderabad the wife of Conductor J. McGovern of a son—28, the wife of Serjt W. Taylor of a son—May 1, at Gopulpore, the lady of Captain A. Shirrefs of a daughter—5, at ditto, the lady of Captain C. Hewetson 49th regt of a daughter—The wife of Serjt Major Jansen of a son—6, the wife of Mr. J. Dinger of a son—at Kamptee, the lady of Lieut C. Ireland 11th regt, of a daughter—7, at Walrair, the lady of Lieut McGoun of a son—at Tanjore, Mrs E. Godfrey of a still born son—9, at Calicut, Mrs G. Platel of a daughter—10, at Masulipatam, the wife of Mr G. W. Clarke of a daughter—14, at Quilon, the wife of Serjt J. T. Huggins of a son—16, the wife of Mr. D. P. D'Cheriman of a son—17, the lady of J. Y. Fullerton, Esq. of a daughter—June 4, the lady of A. J. Cherry, Esq. of a daughter—7, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut J. B. Dodd, H M's 54th regt of a son—at Secunderabad, the lady of Asst Surgeon P. Lawrence of a son—8, at Vizianagrum the lady of Lieut J. W. Coates 6th regt of a son—the lady of A. P. Onslow, Esq. of a son—13, the wife of Mr P. Buckland of a daughter.

Deaths.—April 2, at Vizianagrum, Asst Surg R. Carlyle, M D—3, at Kotagerry, Captain F. Daniell, 1st N. V. batt.—5, Serjt Major J. Purcell—10, at Chicacole, Captain W. Gray, 21st N I—lost at sea, Lieut W. Darby, 45th N I—at Chitterpore, the infant son of E. Story, Esq. C S—12, at Bangalore, Asst Surg T. J. R. Middlemist—Anna, wife of Mr L. Adam—14, Conductor S. Greenleaf—15, at Kamptee, Asst Surg J. Davies—20 Evelina, eldest daughter of Mr C. Foster—at Kamptee, Lieut J. F. Rose,

1st L C—27, at Poonamallee, Elizabeth, relict of the late Serjt Dughard—May 1, at Madura, the wife of Rev. W. Todd, American Missionary—2, at Vepery, Domingo, relict of the late Serjt. J. Tibble 4, at Trichinopoly. Asst Surg G. M. Scott—13, at Sea, the lady of Capt J. Ross, 15th N I—19, at Secunderabad, David, infant son of Conductor J. McGovern, 25, at Kamptee, Cornet G. A. Farmer, 1st L C—26, at Kamptee, Captain R. J. Nixon, 25th regt N I—the infant son of Farrier Major F. Laffrey—26, at Nagpore, Capt J. C. N. Favell 1st L C—30, at Cudlore, William, son of Mr W. Dickens—June 1, at Chicacole, Catherine, infant daughter of Captain M. Carthew, 21st regt—2, at Kamptee, Captain C. O. Blackhouse, 25th regt N I—3, at Pondicherry, Dr. J. B. Dubois—7, Mr. J. D. Zscherpel—9, Mr Richard Cumerop—13, Jane, daughter of Æ. R. McDonell, Esq.—Sept. 21, at Sea, C. F. Gordon, Esq. 19th regt N I.

Bombay.

The introduction of 300 ploughs, of improved construction, for Bombay use, was a subject of some interest. The *Gazette* says "respecting the ploughs that had arrived from Madras, we are informed they were made at the Porto Novo foundry, after an American model forwarded to that establishment by the Revenue Commissioners, and that the practical introduction of this improved implement is proceeding in different parts of the country. This plough turns up the soil nearly twice as fast as the common one. It is of cast iron, and costs about twelve or thirteen rupees." The death of the *Bombay Examiner* was announced; or, rather, its having mingled its "white spirits and grey" with the *Bombay Gazette*. This matter has occasioned the latter journal to propose a beneficial change in its days of publication, &c.—The Mahomedan and the Hindoo population of Bhwendy were creating great disturbance by their acts of hostility towards each other.—The Argyle from Greenock, had arrived, and was the bearer of disastrous news. It had fallen in with the Albion timber laden, from London, water-logged; the three top-masts were gone: no living person on board. A man found in the main rigging, dead, supposed to be the master; he was bent double; probably got benumbed and exhausted for want of food, and died in the position in which he had been sitting. From the situation of the vessel, lat. 48. 40. N. long. 9. 45. W., it

was supposed the whole crew had been washed overboard. A petition to the Supreme Government, signed by 258 Bombay merchants, for the remission of the transit duties, had been prepared, and from similar demonstrations on the subject from other quarters, it was fully expected to prove successful. Subscriptions were raising in behalf of the sufferers by the recent calamitous fire at Surat, three-fourths of which were destroyed. Subscriptions were also progressing for the sufferers by the late Euphrates expedition;—many hundred pounds have already been collected for them in the various presidencies.

The "Berenice," which arrived 13th June, left Falmouth 16th March. 11 p. m., touched at Santa Cruz in Teneriffe; Mayo, one of the Cape De Verd Islands; Table Bay, and Port Louis,—stoppages in all 25 days. Run upwards of 12,000 miles, averaging eight miles per hour.—
Falmouth to Santa Cruz . 7½ days.
Santa Cruz to Mayo . 4 9 hours.
Mayo to Fernando Po . 14 2 do.
Fernando Po to Table Bay 14 3
Table Bay to Port Louis 12 2½
Port Louis to Bombay 13 ½
Greatest run per day . 252 miles.

—She is an excellent sea boat, and carries her sails well in heavy weather.—the vessel is now in as efficient a state as when she left Falmouth, and can be got ready for sea in a few hours.—The "Berenice" has made a quicker passage by five days under steam than the "Atalanta;" and by 18 days on the whole voyage: the "Atalanta" having taken 106 days, and the "Berenice" only 88.

A question was some time ago submitted to the Supreme Government, as to whether the Medical Officers of Civil Stations had the right to practice among the European residents in the interior of districts, and Government has decided that they are to be allowed to practice; having leave we suppose, at the same time, to accept remuneration. It is not said whether they are also to have the right to practice among the natives resident within the same bounds, but we suppose that must follow as a matter of course; as, also, that surgeons in the Company's service, when stationed at either of the presidencies, shall be at liberty to practice among the community at large, so long as such practice does not interfere with their public duties.

Bhamypoor.—Captain Burnes has reached this town, where, with his usual and useful desire to diffuse information, he held a convocation of the principal

Sirdars, to whom he unfolded many of the mysteries of knowledge. A Mr. Matheson, an English merchant under instructions from Runjeet Singh, will join him at Ahmedpoor, and proceed thence with him to Cabool.

Our contemporary of the *Examiner* has, in his yesterday's number, alluded to a duel fought at Mangalore, between two of the officers of one of the regiments lately despatched there, and stated that it terminated fatally to one of the parties. Our contemporary has been misinformed on the latter point, neither party having been killed, although both were wounded, the one in the leg, and the other in the abdomen, the latter dangerously.—The cause of the quarrel is not yet known here.

The "Syed Khan," on her passage from China to this port, met with an accident not exactly of every-day occurrence. On the 3d April, in latitude 5° 45', longitude 80° 49', the ship being nearly becalmed, two sword-fish were seen from on board, and, on the 14th, whilst setting studding sails, in the evening, about 14 inches of the sword of a fish was observed sticking in the ship's bows. Eight inches were then extracted, the remainder upon her being put in dock at Bombay.

The Calcutta papers mention that the Supreme Government have resolved to build a new steamer at Bombay, to receive the engines of the *Enterprise*, to carry twelve days' coal, and 150 troops.

Suttee at Sattara.—On the 5th inst., a Suttee took place at Sattara. She was the elder wife of one Khunderao Subedar, third Judge in the Adawlut of his Highness. This person died in the 40th year of his age. His Highness did what was in his power to prevent the widow, from sacrificing herself, and promised to continue her the salary of 175 rupees, which was received by her husband; but she was inexorable, and burned herself before a numerous crowd of spectators, and a large body of the Raja's attendants and troops who attended her. She has left behind a son aged 12 years.—*Durpun, May 12.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr F. Sims Asst to prin. Collector of Surat, to be in permanent charge of Bulsar, Panera, and Bugwarre Purgunnahs—Mr G. Malcolm to act as 2d Asst to the principal Collector of Poona—Mr H. P. Mallet to be 3d Asst to ditto—Mr H. Little 1st Asst to collector of Surat, to be placed in charge of Soaps, Parchole, Chicklee and Walor Purgunnahs—Mr J. Webb to act as Asst and Session Judge of Ahmednug-

gur—Mr G. S. Karr, Revenue Department to be Asst to collector in Candesh—Mr J. W. Hadow to be ditto to ditto of Rutnagere—Mr E. H. Dallas to be Asst to Ahmednuggur collector—Supreme Court, Mr J. L. Phillips to act as Master in Equity—Mr E. Davis to act as Clerk of Small Causes, vice Mr W. Fenwick on furlough—Mr. S. Compton to be Examiner in Equity, on the resignation of G. Kossseau, Esq. and to be Registrar on Ecclesiastical side, on resignation of Mr Ketterer, and common Assignee of the Ins. Debt. Court, on resignation of D. B. Smith, Esq.—Mr O. W. Ketterer to be Clerk to the Chief Justice and Sealer of the Court—Mr D. B. Smith to be Prothonot. and Registrar on Equity side—Mr J. Little to be Acting Clerk, and Mr P. M. Dalzell, Commissr. of Court of Requests—the Hon J. Farish to act as Chief Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewannee, &c.—Lieut C. Wingate to be an Asst Magistrate in Poona collectorate—Mr A. V. Ravenscroft of Dharwar, to have powers of magistrate—Mr P. Scott, 1st Asst to Poona collector, to have permanent charge of Taleoks (Pauhall and Bheemthuree)—Mr J. P. Willoughby, Govt. Secy, to be Secy. to the Governor in General Department—Mr W. H. Wathen to conduct Mr Willoughby's duties in Secret and Political Departments—Mr E. H. Townsend to conduct Mr Willoughby's duties in Judicial Department—Mr R. Keays re-appointed as 1st Asst to Kaira collector.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 29th April to 14th June 1837.—Lieut Janvrin H M's 4th L.D. to act as Interp to H M's 17th foot—Med. Establishment, Asst Surgeon N. Frith, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Stewart *dec*—19th regt N.I., Ensign J. W. Renny to be Quarterm. and Interp. vice Jacob to England—Asst Surgeon Cahill to be medical officer to Baroda Residency, vice Stuart *dec*—1st regt L.C., Lieut A. Tweedale to be Adj't vice Owen resigned—9th regt N.I., Brevet Captain R. J. Littlewood to be Captain and Ens. J. C. Wright to be Lieut, in succession to Poole invalided—2d L.C., Cornet W. Loch to be Lieut, vice Le Geyt removed Order confirmed, Lieut Ash 20th N.I., to act as Interp. to left wing of that regt—Lieut H. Wood, Engr, to be Asst to inspecting Engr of north division of the Army—Field detachment proceeded on duty to Southward—Major H. B. Everest H M's 6th regt to command—Major N. Campbell, dep. Quarterm. General of the Army to proceed as Staff Officer—Lieut J. C. Bate to be in charge of

commissariat—Lieut N. Creed Art, in charge of Ordnance Store Department—2d Lieut W. Graham, Engs, to be 1st Lieut, vice Brougham *dec.*—2d N I, Gren. Brevet Captain G. L. Jacob to be Captain and Ensign R. H. McIntosh to be Lieut, in succession to Glogg *dec.*

FURLONGHS.—Lieut J. Vincent, Eng. —Asst Surgeon W. Arding—Captain J. G. Hume (N. S. W.)—Colonel Baddeley (to the Cape)—Captain A. P. Hockin N. Vet. batt—Rev. J. Laurie (to the Cape.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Letter dated 29th February, 1836, (No. 14).—"Forward a memorial from Lieut.-colonel Vans Kennedy, respecting his removal from the situation of Judge Advocate General, and his not having been appointed to the command of a Brigade. Refer to the letter from the Secretary to Government to Colonel Kennedy, of the 29th April, and to the Minute of the Governor of the 16th July, 1835, as exhibiting Government's view on the whole case."—"Para. 1. We regret that it should have been found necessary to remove Colonel Kennedy from an appointment which he had filled for so many years with credit and ability, and that he should have placed himself in a position which precludes our complying with the prayer of his memorial.

"2. Adverting to your recommendation to us in his favor, founded on his meritorious early service, his age, and his eminence as an Oriental scholar, we trust you may be able to avail yourselves of his services in some situation suited to his peculiar talents."

Head-quarters, May 31, 1837.—At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Belgaum, the 24th day of April, 1837, and of which Colonel J. G. Baumgardt of his Majesty's 2d (or Queen's Royal) regt of foot, is President, Lieut Alexander Robertson of the 10th regt N. I. was tried on the following charge, viz.—Lieut A. Robertson, 10th regt N I, placed in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, on the following charge, viz.—For highly irregular and unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, whilst in command of a detachment stationed in the Sawant Warree State, in the following instances, viz.—

1st. In having on or about the 28th of May, 1836, most unauthorizedly, and contrary to express instructions duly conveyed to him, interfered in the affairs of the aforesaid state, on the occasion of the expulsion of Ramrow Bhundaree from the same, under orders from the

British authority, by unwarrantably and oppressively confining Wittul Balarow Maneekur, (a Carkoon) in the service of the Chieftain of the said State, by whom the said orders were communicated to the aforesaid Ramrow Bhundaree.—2d. In having on or about the day above specified sent for Dondoo Vistnoo Aptch, Fakeel of the British Government to the aforesaid Ramrow Bhundaree, and in having unwarrantably and oppressively placed the said Fakeel in confinement.—3d. In having on or about the 29th May, 1836, proceeded without previous notice or invitation, to the Palace of the Chieftain of the aforesaid State, and most improperly and uncourtaneously entered the same, and demanded to see the Chieftain, when engaged at his devotions, thereby evincing a culpable disregard to the religious and domestic customs, and rank of the Chieftain.—Adj't Gen'l's Office, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1836.—By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. (Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut Colonel, Adjutant General of the Army. Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—Finding. The Court on the evidence before it, finds the prisoner guilty as follows.—1st instance of the charge guilty.—2d instance of the charge guilty.—3d instance of the charge not guilty.—Revised Sentence. The Court having maturely re-considered its sentence, together with the remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, conveyed in a letter to the President, dated the 5th of May, 1837, adjudges the prisoner Lieut A. Robertson to lose one step in his regt, so that his standing shall be next below Lieut Fenwick, and immediately above Lieut Prendergast, and to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may direct.—(Signed) C. H. WELLS, Bt. Capt, dep. Judge Advocate General.—(Signed) J. G. BAUMGARDT, Colonel and President.—Confirmed. (Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut General, Commander-in-chief.—Remarks by the Commander-in-chief. By the original award of the Court, Lieut Robertson was simply adjudged to be reprimanded, which was in every respect so very disproportionate to the finding, as to render a revision indispensably necessary: the revised sentence is still far inadequate to the serious offences which have been substantiated by the clearest evidence (independent of the judicial admission of the accused); but the Commander-in-chief has been induced to confirm it, in the confident hope, that so lenient a punishment will

not tend to mislead even the youngest and most inexperienced Officer in the Army to the commission of similar acts, which no plea of ignorance can either justify or extenuate.—In giving effect to the latter part of the sentence, the Commander-in-chief has to express his marked disapprobation of Lieut Robertson's conduct, which renders him justly liable to far more serious consequences than the loss of rank; but his Excellency taking into consideration the anxiety of mind which Lieut Robertson has undergone, and the proper sense he has expressed of his fault, will not bring the case to the special notice of higher authority, which he would otherwise have felt it his duty to have done.—(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut General, Commander-in-chief.—Lieut Robertson is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

Marriages.—Jan. 27, at the Cape, Captain James Forrester of ship "Australia," to Miss Ann Purchess of Portsm.—April 8, J. T. C. Lucas Esq. ship "John Marsh," to Eliza, daughter of the late W. G. Capon, Esq.—18, C. Thatcher Esq. to Annie, youngest daughter of Captain Ross, Master Attendant.

Births.—March 10, at Baroda, the lady of T. C. Loughnan, Esq. C.S., of a daughter—April 3, the lady of Archdeacon Carr of a daughter—at Surat, the lady of H. Gibb, Esq. of a son—14, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of C. W. Prother, Esq. 4th regt N I, of a son—20, at Aurungabad, the lady of Captain J. Young, Nizam's Cavalry, of a daughter—21, at the Cape, the lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq. C.S., of a daughter—May 6, the lady of H. W. Crawford, Esq. of a son—17, at Colaba, the lady of W. Roberts, Esq. of a daughter—25, at Poona, the lady of Quarterm. J. Sarson, his Majesty's 17th regt, of a son—June 1, at Colaba, Mrs R. Doverger of a daughter—4, at the Mahabulshwar Hills, the lady of Capt W. Wylie, Brigade Major of a son—9, at Poona, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq. of a son.

Deaths.—March 18, at Rutnagerree, Caroline, wife of Mr C. R. Kellens—May 7, at Colaba, Mary Anne, wife of Capt Lelbachweger of ship "Charlotte"—21, at Girgaum the wife of Mr S. De Mello—at Ahmedabad, Peter, son of P. Grey, Esq. 2nd Surgeon—30, George Penington, Esq.—June 1, Anna, infant daughter of Mr F. Fernandes.

New South Wales.

Novel Export.—Mr. Clayton, of the Colony, well known for extending the breed of English bees, has arrived at Sydney with no less than sixty hives of bees. He expected a profitable traffic with them.—Chief Justice Forbes and family were expected. Mr. Forbes was understood to be the bearer of the new bill for the Colony.—The Rev. J. Corcoran was appointed officiating Minister at Bathurst; the Rev. Mr. Gregory will succeed him at Windsor.—A Temperance Magazine was to be brought out, but little hopes of success are entertained for it.—A new Roman Catholic chapel at Paramatta was about to be consecrated by Bishop Poulding.—A Building Company formed at home, with a capital of £200,000, are carrying on operations in the Colony; shares were offered to the Colonists: the Company were to send out their own mechanics.—A Mr. Lazar had made a very successful debut, as a tragedian, at the Sydney Theatre.—The settlers of Manaroo had raised a subscription of £3 each, for the purpose of extending the post to that district.

Cape of Good Hope.

The *South African Commercial Advertiser* (July 19), pathetically acknowledges various subscriptions from the Colonists to meet the expenses incurred by Government prosecutions against that journal; the Editor observes that he does not need additional assistance, having already "got more than enough to cover all his expenses;" this looks like supporting the press.—The interior of the country was reported to be in a quiet state.—A Joint Stock Company was in formation for making a hard road from the Eerste River to the Salt River, near Cape Town; a capital of £20,000 was to be raised in small shares. Government is likely to assist this scheme.—A body of native and emigrant farmers had issued a proclamation, in which they commended that all persons without exception should separate themselves from connection with England; they call themselves the "General United Army," and have elected the Hon. P. Retief their Governor and Chief, but what they were going to do was not understood.—An Ordinance for the better observance of the Lord's Day in the Colony was about to issue from Government House.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S ADMINISTRATION
IN INDIA.*

Every publishing season produces a variety of compilations prepared to the order of booksellers ; books of the most crude undigested character, consisting of nothing more than paste and scissors work done in the library of the British Museum by men oftener of asinine brains, than intellectual ; these compilations, even though executed by competent hands, are seldom considered worthy of the great outlay of thought they should command ; they are scratched off in a week or two :—a transcriber is set to work to copy wholesale extracts from a few popular authors on the subject in view ; these extracts are numbered in the order for the system of book-making that now obtains ; the compiler then interleaves the extracts as paged, and on the blank paper writes down as many words as he thinks necessary to connect (after his fashion) the one piece of transcription with the other. He takes very little trouble about it—a day or two's time is all he can afford to devote to such labour, which, be it known, is remunerated somewhat in accordance with its actual value, viz.—next to nothing. These few pages of original writing executed, off goes the MS. to the publisher's printer, and out comes the book ; the author or compiler knowing as little about its contents as the publisher. And thus is it that the reading public are every day gulled.

We have written the few remarks above, after perusal of an intelligent article on the book-making trade in a popular contemporary. The writer, amongst a body of similar facts, alludes to a recent issue of Dr. Lardner's Cyclopædia. He says,

* Auber's *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, in 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. 2. Allen and Co.

that, having dissected the volume (the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher), he has found that Dr. Lardner has cited a power of authorities which are presumed to have been dislodged from their mouldy and dusty niches in the Museum Library; but, although Dr. Lardner has cited all these illuminative authorities—arranged their crack-jaw names in due form, in marginal notes, as is the custom, it has been found, by the above writer, that Dr. Lardner did not look into these old tomes at all; could not probably say whether they were of folio, of quarto, of 8vo., or of what dimensions; could not, probably, read the *letter* with which they were printed. In short, the Doctor must needs practice the common humbug and pretend to a knowledge he does not possess. Readers awe, of course, awe-struck with the pretended erudition of the compiler, and are led to peruse a book, actually made up of others, that they may possess in their own libraries. And, to aid the deception, they are mystified by the name of a popular author on the title-page.

Now, this sort of thing is so disgraceful to the literature of the nineteenth century, that those conspicuous *literati* who lend themselves to the humbug, fully deserve to lose their reputation altogether for their venality. Venality! why, they would also ruin the fame of other men besides their own. We have just received the second and last volume of Mr. Auber's *really* valuable compilation, setting forth, with care and perspicacity, the rise and progress of the British power in India. Mr. Auber, as we have said in a previous notice of his labours, was the East India Company's Secretary. When in office, a long experience with the archives of the India House well fitted him for the onerous duty he has undertaken in the work we are noticing. But, he would not gird himself for the important task whilst his mind was partially occupied with other duties. This was honest. When he retired from office, he set to work, and the two volumes on our table are the result. Evidently the result, too, of many years' experience, instead of that of a few days. Some of our worthy compilers would have vomited forth an abortion, of the thickness of these two volumes, in double-quick time. Mr. Auber could not manage to issue more than one volume at a time; and a considerable interval elapsed between them. So the hares would seem to beat the tortoise hollow. They laugh at the idea of the expenditure of so much time, and thought, and labour, on a subject they can dispatch with their hands so facile—and they will go farther, perhaps, and appropriate the valuable book of Mr. Auber to their own Cyclopedian pur-

poses, reaping the ill-gotten fame and harvest together. So much for the grabs of the book-making trade.

The recent grant to the now superannuated Marquis Wellesley, first voted by the East India Company, has recalled the public to a recollection of the valuable services of this truly great, and justly laurelled nobleman. We, therefore, deem a summary of his character and career, likely to prove particularly acceptable at the present moment.

The Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley, was educated at Eton, with Archbishop Cornwallis for his tutor. His Lordship entered active life as a Lord of the Treasury, and as a Commissioner for the affairs of India. In 1797, he assumed the Supreme Government of India, and embarked for that country at a juncture when the nation was distracted with the dissensions occasioned by the determination of the various Native Castes to resist British domination. The first measure of the new Governor's administration, was that of reducing the French influence in India,—he effected the reduction of their force at Hydrabad. The treaty with the Nizam was his next proceeding, and which involved the British forces in a war with Mysore. In this war, the Duke of Wellington commenced his military career. The fall of Seringapatam immediately ensued, settling the Mysore question; and at Seringapatam it was that the greatest General of the age, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, reaped his first laurels. An annuity of 5,000*l.* was granted to the Marquis Wellesley immediately on the close of the war. The affairs of Persia, Surat, Poonah, Malabar, and Canara, now occupied the attention of his Lordship, of which, the affairs of Oude, and the treaty therewith, was the most important piece of policy. We do not enter into particulars on these events, it being simply our object to index the principal points in the Administration of Lord Wellesley.

In 1801, in consequence of a misunderstanding between his Lordship, Lord Olive, and the Home Government, our subject meditated retiring from an office in which he had proved himself so valuable a supporter of the British Crown, and the Company's interests in India. For the causes productive of this determination, we refer to Mr. Auber's book, in which they are lucidly described. Shortly, however, we find that the hostilities provoked by Napoleon, lead to Lord Wellesley's continuance in India. During another year of continued war, his Lordship laboured, with remarkable discretion and ability, the onerous duties of the Supreme Government. One act,

which particularly distinguished his able administration, was his politic reservation regarding the collections at the Pagoda. In the next year, the Marquis was recalled, and appointed Ambassador to Spain. He became, afterwards, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and his latest appointment was as Viceroy of Ireland.

Mr. Auber draws a flattering picture of the career of the Marquis Wellesley in India; and we think it is borne out by facts. His Lordship undertook the Governorship at a critical juncture. He had to contend against the interior combination of the country, and the proceedings of Buonaparte. He had a difficult part to perform. He could not prevent war and bloodshed: his course, therefore, was to act promptly in protecting his country's interests in India, and this he most satisfactorily did. The enemies of the Marquis's Administration grounded their objections on a belief that he encouraged, when he might have repressed, the war with the Natives,—such was the theory. We believe, with Mr. Auber, that it would have been impossible to have reduced it to practice without seriously injuring the British cause.

We conclude, by extracting from Mr. Auber's work, the following remarks on the Marquis Wellesley's course of policy in India, the benefits that accrued from it, and the opposition it occasioned from various parties at the time.

"Prejudice, caused by party feeling, or personal interest, must have ceased to bias the mind in passing judgment upon the Indian administration of Marquis Wellesley. His Lordship's government may be characterised as the most brilliant instance of British rule in that quarter of the globe. The period when he entered upon the charge was most portentous. His comprehensive mind seized with discriminating promptitude, and pursued with unabating vigour, those measures which annihilated the influence of our powerful European rival, subjugated the most implacable but not unnatural enemy, brought the native chiefs to the British power, and brought under the Company's control the Princes on the coast, whose treachery had been so clearly established as to constrain the Government General to adopt the extreme course of depriving them of their territory."

"The impotent head of the Marhatta state, by his speculating policy, defeated the measures which were calculated to maintain his supremacy, and promoted the farther aggrandisement

of his powerful feudatories. These Chiefs had exercised the most extended sway by means of their predatory and undisciplined bands. Having incorporated French officers and troops amongst their forces, they manifested designs so hostile and ambitious, as to leave but the choice between abject submission to their rule, or a decided opposition to its continuance. The Governor-General was too well aware of the strength which unopposed ambition gathers, to expect that peace would be secured by a temporising concession to an insatiate thirst for rule. Lord Wellesley, although vexed and harassed by a series of occurrences that acquired weight from the circumstances under which they arose, and the manner in which they were pressed, happily pursued those political views which his foresight had prescribed. He repudiated that unhealthy course of political pusillanimity founded upon the erroneous application of the parliamentary declaration against Indian conquests; a declaration made under circumstances the exact opposite to what now existed, and which put forth a truism practically inapplicable and inconsistent with the safety of our Indian empire.

“ By the measures of Lord Wellesley, that empire was placed upon a basis which short-sighted policy or positive imbecility could alone weaken or remove.

“ As the measures of Lord Cornwallis in 1792 had not been free from censure in Parliament, it was not to be expected that the government of Marquis Wellesley would escape condemnation. We accordingly find that the Earl of Moira, who, as Lord Rawdon, had animadverted upon the war of 1792, again stood forward to arraign the acts of Lord Wellesley's administration, which had, as he conceived, led to the excessive increase and extension of the territorial possessions in opposition to the parliamentary declaration, which denounced as “ unjustifiable measures of making war for conquest.” Lord Moira gave the best refutation of his own views, and of the arguments by which he supported them, in his subsequent conduct as Governor-General; in which position he had an opportunity of learning, how far more valuable experience is than theory, in leading to a right judgment on measures, which it is easy to denounce when positive ignorance prevails regarding the circumstances that gave rise to them.

“ But the most direct attack against the Marquis Wellesley, was founded upon his Lordship's measures on the affairs of Oude, a subject which has been an unceasing source of disquiet

tude to each succeeding head of the British Government in India. Oude was the first state with which a subsidiary alliance was formed, and that almost at the commencement of the Company's political existence in Bengal. The vicissitudes experienced by the Vizier, occasioned considerable embarrassment to his finances. The subsequent agreements he entered into with the Company (whether right or wrong is not now the question) were felt to be most onerous. To discharge his obligations, he had recourse to various means for raising funds, and amongst others, to Europeans. The Company did not feel bound at that time to enquire from whence his resources were derived, or whether the parties had been reimbursed the advances which they might have made. But when it became apparent that the defenceless state of the Vizier's country, which formed a barrier to the Company's territories, exposed the latter to the easy inroad of an enemy, measures were devised to guard against so serious an event.

"The defence of Oude had become to the British Government a measure of self-preservation; treaties were formed, a subsidiary force of a stipulated amount provided, and an agreement entered into for its payment by the Vizier. Individual claims for the re-payment of monies lent to that state were preferred; but, whether in the belief that they were founded on usurious, or other apparently objectionable basis, the Government declined to promote their settlement, desisting to the Vizier that they purposely abstained from all interference; an intimation that afforded a sufficient plea, to a mind insensible to the obligations of honor or justice, for not listening to their settlement. Time rolled on, troops were supplied, and the payments were sometimes in arrears; whilst the condition of the country, and the principles upon which it was governed, called loudly for interposition and reform. These measures were repeatedly urged on the Indian Government by the Home authorities. Lord Wellesley saw it was in vain to expect that any other than a decided course would effect an improvement. It may be true, that the Vizier shed tears when he found that the means of gratifying his inordinate desire of equality and self-indulgence were likely to be curtailed. To dignify the grief of a traitorous ruler, as stripping a wounded pride and fallen greatness," was ascribing to him feelings in which, however void of merit in themselves, he still was an actor and a sufferer.

"Whatever character may have been given to the treaty effected by Lord Wellesley, it was open to the Home authorities

to have revised or annulled it; but neither step was adopted. The Secret Political Committee entirely approved of its provisions; the stipulations were considered calculated to improve and secure the interests of the Vizier as well as those of the Company, and to provide for the good government and prosperity of Oude. The ceded territory, on the part of the Vizier, did not exceed the subsidy payable by him to the Company; the Governor-General nevertheless liberated his Excellency from all extraordinary charges that might be incurred in providing for the internal as well as the external security of his kingdom—a measure entirely approved by the Secret Committee. Such was the deliberate confirmation and sanction given by the King's Government, in November 1803, to the measures of Marquis Wellesley in the affairs of Oude, under the treaties and agreements of February and June 1802.

"The Chairman of the Court of Directors, as one of the three members who formed the Secret Committee, and who were bound to forward the despatch as sent down by the Board of Control, declared that he did so ministerially, and recorded his dissent in the secret department, declaratory of his sentiments.

"More than three years had elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty with Oude, when the subject was made matter of charge against Marquis Wellesley in Parliament, by an individual, who, it might be supposed, would have been the last party to come forward as the public accuser of a Nobleman, to whom he owed more than a common debt of gratitude.

"Mr. James Paul had been for some time resident at Lucknow, in the prosecution of commercial pursuits. From some cause which does not appear, he was sent out of the kingdom of Oude by order of the Vizier. This act, if persevered in, would have involved his affairs in utter ruin. Through the intervention of the Governor-General, the prohibition was removed, and Mr. Paul acknowledged his deep obligations to Marquis Wellesley in a letter, addressed to Major Malcolm, then Secretary to the Governor-General.

"Mr. Paul reached this country in 1806, and shortly afterwards obtained a seat in Parliament. On the second day of his attendance in the House, he exposed his designs of "prosecuting a conviction, if possible, the Marquis Wellesley, to whom he imputed all the dangers that threatened our existence in India." He accordingly moved for a mass of documents, relative to the affairs of Oude.

"Parliament was dissolved in the early part of 1807, and put

a temporary stop to the proceedings; but Mr. Paull had placed upon the votes of the House an *ex parte* view, contained in a resolution condemnatory of Lord Wellesley. At the general election, Mr. Paull, ascending on the supposed popularity that he had acquired, and having obtained access to Sir Francis Burdett, who was not then a candidate for Parliament, but whose countenance he knew would aid his views, came forward as a candidate for Westminster. The unsuspecting candour of Sir Francis Burdett appears to have been awakened, and he declined to be dragged forward as the great Katerfelto in support of Mr. Paull. The latter felt heavily aggrieved, and concluded himself authorized to repay the unwarranted confidence he had already experienced at the hands of the Hon. Baronet by seeking his life. Sir Francis Burdett, who, throughout an extraordinary stormy political course never appears to have been the party to demand what is termed satisfaction, felt constrained, in deference to the tyrant custom and the laws of honor, to hazard his life and meet his enemy. Both parties were wounded on the second fire.

Sir Francis Burdett was chosen as one of the members for Westminster. Mr. Paull did not again obtain a seat in Parliament: and in the following spring terminated his own existence. The subject of the charges was not, however, allowed to pass away with its unfortunate mover; it found a supporter in Lord Folkestone, whilst other points in Lord Wellesley's administration were brought forward by another member. Various motions, crimimatory of the Noble Marquis, were submitted, but rejected by large majorities. At length, Sir John Anstruther moved a Resolution, "That the Marquis Wellesley, in his arrangements regarding India, had been actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and an ardent desire to promote the safety, interests, and prosperity of the British empire in India." It was carried by 105 to 25, and closed a proceeding which had been long pending for a period of three years, during which time the character of that Nation was held up to the public as stained with one of the greatest atrocities, which, in a degree, gained belief, from the ignorance that pervaded the country on all subjects connected with the affairs of India, and from opinions expressed by members of the direction who had seats in the House of Commons, which opinions were opposed to the general principles of policy adopted by Lord Wellesley in administering the affairs of the Company abroad.

"Such was the career which Marquis Wellesley met with on revisiting his native land, after rendering services which had called forth the repeated thanks of Parliament, and had added to the dominion of the British Crown vast and valuable territorial possessions, increasing its political influence, and opening extended fields of commercial enterprise to its subjects.

It would be departing from the intention of this work to follow out the European career of this distinguished Nobleman, to whom the foreign seals were offered during the progress of the Parliamentary proceedings; but his Lordship felt it to be incompatible with his honor to hold office, until judgment had been pronounced on the charges brought against him, on a subject however unjustly opened, or by whatsoever means supported.

"After this lengthened exclusion from the service of his Sovereign, and proceedings which had caused him great personal cost, Marquis Wellesley was deputed, in 1809, as Ambassador to the Junta, in Spain. During that embassy, his Lordship had an interview of some days with his illustrious brother, then in the command of the British troops; an incident of much interest in the history of these noble and distinguished relatives, who were, again found, at the distance of twelve thousand miles from the former scenes of their eminent services, displaying the same talents and unparalleled qualifications to uphold the honor of their country, and to secure the general welfare of Europe."

"Lord Wellesley received the order of the Garter from his Majesty King George the Third, in 1810, in which year his Lordship, on the death of the Duke of Portland, was recalled from Spain, and appointed Secretary of State for foreign affairs. In 1821, he proceeded as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, thus again following in the footsteps of his early and illustrious friend, the Marquis Cornwallis; and remained in Ireland until 1828. His Lordship proceeded again as Viceroy in 1833, and resigned that office on the retirement of Viscount Melbourne in November 1834."

INDIAN SKETCHES.

THE VOYAGE.

(Continued from p. 498, No. 84.)

I said that these hurricane waves resembled nothing earthly, and their size, every instant increasing, prepared us for the watery graves which none hoped to escape. We only rose upon their pinnacles to be dashed into the abyss below, from which we were saved only to appear again upon their summits. Our gallant ship seemed to breathe with animal life in her struggles for existence: and, when one mast went after another, until none were left, her moans were quite heart-rending. The boats, and every thing upon deck, soon followed, and the daylight of the morrow was what none of us expected to see.

But who can measure the goodness, and greatness, or compassion of the Power which rules over the waves of the sea? For, with the morrow came hopes which at night none had dared to entertain; and, as the winds decreased and the waves subsided, our prayers of thankfulness for our earthly salvation came from our hearts with a sincerity which only such danger can inspire.

The swell, however, which was left behind, was itself not free from danger; and our shattered barque, without either masts or sails, was in a most pitiable plight. Our appetites, too, returned with our safety, but, to our dismay, we found that all our five stock was gone, and that we had nothing left to depend upon but the salt provisions in the hold. Necessity, however, made philosophers of us all; and, when the Captain expressed his decision to have the repairs of the ship executed at Madeira, we forgot our present discomforts in anticipations of delight, which thoughts of this lovely island engendered.

Our progress towards it, however, with our jury masts, was very slow, and, though the distance was short, we were long in reaching it; but, in the interval, the storm formed a never-ending topic of conversation, and the danger which we had all shared alike established amongst us feelings of friendship and good will which did not before exist. This was evinced by little acts of kindness, which all feel, although they are too trivial to describe. When summed up, they amount to as much as can be received or bestowed, for how seldom are important benefits either sought after or granted.

The hooking of a dolphin or shark was to us an event of as much importance as the resignation of the Ministry, and was

most faithfully recorded in our journals. Every tinge of the first in death was most carefully watched, and the variety of beautiful hues which it exhibited struck us with astonishment. When cooked we found it exceedingly palatable, and even a shank steak we did not despise after our rations of salt junk. Amongst my curiosities the back bone of one is deposited, which always vividly reminds me of days long gone by, and if they cannot be numbered amongst the few happy days of my life, they may at all events be placed amongst that larger, though still small portion, which belong to contentment and peace.

The sight of a ship afforded us still greater excitement; and when we could speak one the pleasure was altogether indescribable, and can only be understood by those who have been in our situation. It is a sort of reunion with our fellow-creatures after being cut off from them, which proves the gregariousness of our nature; and some of the best feelings of man are brought out by the opportunities such occasions offer of showing that such feelings exist.

On shore the supplications of the poor and needy are often unheeded, and our selfishness shuts our hearts against the distress to which our eyes are open, nor is much ever given without much being expected in return. It is true that our country can boast of magnificent charities to be found in no other; but three-fourths of the names which support them are there only to be seen, while the genuine spirit of charity, whose right hand knows not the acts of its left, is entirely wanting.

At sea, on the contrary, distresses relieved and assistance afforded are seldom known, and in our case this was done largely, without the acceptance of anything in return but our thanks. Perhaps there may be something in the very nature of a sailor differing from a landman, but what produces the difference? Wealth, which ought to give birth to liberality, is seldom his portion; and the usual roughness of his manners might be supposed to extend to his heart. Perhaps the true reason may be found in ideas exalted by his leisure for contemplating the wonders of the deep, and a sense of his own utter helplessness, leading him to assist the helplessness of others. Be this as it may, the fact is undisputed, and its cause is not unworthy of the consideration of my readers.

In adding my tribute to the praises deserved if not received by the ploughers of the deep, I only discharge a debt of gratitude which has been contracted to them both on shore and at sea. At the Poles, as well as under the Line, I have known

them of all countries and of all tongues, but I have never yet known them to be undeserving of my highest praise. I consider them to be the cream of our species; and in all adventures—as successful emigrants, and wherever their confiding honesty is not thwarted by the villainy of landmen, they have never been matched. A coward amongst them is unknown, for the profession itself always gives moral courage even to a coward, and ennobles every one who embraces it. To explain this would be impossible—the fact itself is undeniable.

We were now close to Madeira, and a continuance of the same wind would bring the island in sight by the morning. We, therefore, finished our preparations for landing, and closed the evening in conversation upon the delights which awaited us on shore.

The earliest dawn found us all dressed and upon deck, and for hours we strained our eyes for the land, which as yet no sight could reach, but at last it appeared to us in the form of a distant cloud rising out of the sea, and we at length beheld its mountains dotted with beautiful houses and cottages—and its capital reposing in a beautiful valley at their base.

A breeze from the shore now in some measure retarded our progress: but as it was the most fragrant which had ever refreshed our feelings, we bore our lot with patience if not with contentment; and as it changed in our favor at noon, we soon found ourselves snugly anchored close to the town. We were now visited by two or three public functionaries of the Portuguese Government, who each performed his separate duty and went away, leaving us all permission to reside on shore.

This permission we all eagerly availed ourselves of, and conveniences for landing were not wanting as the ship by this time was surrounded by boats; some carried wine for the sailors, which was exchanged for whatever they could get; others contained the most delicious fruits, for which but a trifle was demanded: and all were ready to take us to this earthly paradise.

We soon made our selection, and on shore found another conveyance ready for us, which we thought only belonged to the mast. The day was sultry, and many of the palanquins, to which I allude, were made use of by the ladies. We walked by their sides, and were soon divided amongst the hotels of the place. Before separating, however, we had resolved to be all re-united at dinner, and the best that the place could afford was in consequence ordered at the chief hotel of the island.

I had assigned for myself apartments in a Portuguese boarding

house, which I found full of inmates ; and the interval before dinner I passed in examination of my new quarters, and in conversation with the foreigners who surrounded me. The first I found very comfortable, and the last exceedingly obliging ; for they offered to honor me all over the island, and to show me every curiosity it contained.

The dinner-hour found us in punctual attendance at the hotel, and the landlord bowed us into the room where the meal was served. A long fast, and shore exercise, had made us exceedingly hungry, and nothing would have come amiss, — but, when the covers were removed, our eyes were gratified with the sight of every dainty that can be imagined, and our appetites seemed to increase with the means of satisfying them. Soups, too numerous to name, were followed by a variety of delicious fish which we had never before tasted or seen ; and they, again, were succeeded by more substantial viands of a most superior description. We had, afterwards, the delicate game of the island in great profusion, which had no sooner disappeared, than the nicest pastry we had ever seen was introduced ; and the whole was crowned by fruit which was as lovely to the eye, as delicious to the taste.

To discuss all this was the work of considerable time, and we talked of our feast long after it had vanished. The iced wines of the island, too, came in for their share of praise, and we felt so happy at the table that we felt no inclination to quit it.

But let not my readers be so unjust as to suppose that the pen which is employed in their service belongs to an epicure. Let them place themselves in his situation, from the time we were bereft of every thing in the Bay of Biscay, and then ask themselves what they would have thought of such a dinner.

Though no epicure, however, I am far from despising the good things of this life ; and consider it to be an imperfection in our nature when our palates cannot perform the duty for which they were intended. I make no allowance for a man who makes himself miserable because his dinner is bad ; but I believe none to be sincere who look upon a good one with indifference.

The greatest men, of ancient and modern times, have always been as famous for their love of good things, as for the other qualities which raised them to distinction ; and this rule is as applicable to the divine as to the philosopher, and to the good as to the wise. Indeed, I am told, that, in this respect, the Clergy take the lead, and so far am I from offering censure .

upon the occasion, that I look upon it as a proof of their wisdom. But, if dinner is such a source of comfort on shore, how shall I describe its pleasures at sea?

Breakfast is nothing—for hard biscuits, and tea without milk, are only endurable after a night's confinement in a close cabin,—but the morning sea-breeze brings with it a most voracious appetite, and dinner is longed for with a longing which no where else is known. It is, also, the chief break of a monotonous day, and its anticipation and enjoyment even becomes a business and resource of themselves.

But we must return to our story, and take our readers to a lovely avenue of trees, within the town. Here, our whole party walked, and talked, and returned to the hotel to form plans for the morrow.

A HERMIT FROM THE EAST.

(To be continued.)

WINE *versus* TEETOTALISM.

In drawing up a concise account of the wines of France, their flavours and qualities, the compiler, having dipped deeply into various bins for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the high-flown encomiums bestowed upon certain vineyards, and having been blessed with a palate peculiarly adapted to the furtherance of his favorite pursuit, declares the sole object he has in view, in preparing this paper, to be the pleasure he derives from diffusing the results of his deep research, and thus to point out where praise has been justly awarded, and to warn all lovers of generous wine off doubtful and treacherous ground. But little preface is required of such a subject; information has been sought in every direction and sifted: may the result lead to the improvement of some cellars I could mention.

Burgundy!—Who can hear the name without delight? It brings to my ever grateful memory the celebrated declivity of Mâgienne where the very best wine of upper Burgundy is produced. It is delicate, generous, of a fine flavor, strengthening and heart-reviving. The wines of Burgundy are accounted the choicest of France. Whether relaxed by toll, or fortified by age, their effect is to raise the spirits and invigorate the frame, and, (when used with moderation) without insensating the understanding, the indolent will find their effect not sudden, but lasting. The best Burgundy is produced at Beaune, Nuits Bonaparte, Premeau, and Vosgeot. The wines from the neigh-

bourhood of Macon are highly esteemed. Those made at Beaujolois, which keep extremely well, are frequently sold under this name. Anjou and Orleanois produce thick and heady wines. "Auvernat," commonly called "Casse Telle," is made at Orleans. It is a full-bodied and good wine, but should be kept a few years. Orleans wine, not unfrequently, becomes thick and sopy. A good white wine Genetin is the produce of Orleans.

At Eperney, in Champagne, the greater part of the surrounding country, as "Ai, Cumieres, Pierry, &c., &c.," is laid out in vineyards. In the neighbourhood of Eperney and Rheims, and strictly speaking in the district that extends from Rheims to the small town of Vertus, the finest Champagne wine is produced. The vine is no where cultivated with greater care and activity, and no where does the proprietor take the same scientific precautions in the method of making and manipulating his wines. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that the best white wines are made from the black grape: the colour receives a slight tinge, but the wine is more lively and brilliant, has more body, and possesses a more exquisite fineness and richer perfume. The grape is not pulled until almost beginning to rot, and, at "Cranaut," in particular, the vintagers are not uncommonly employed in the vineyard as late as November. From its brisk nature, Champagne dispels melancholy, inspires gaiety, and is highly palatable, though its flavour partakes slightly of acidity. Of the three classes of Champagne, the best white wines are produced at Ai, Haut-Villiers, Pierry, and Carmaut. The best red at Verzieta, Versenay, Taisy, and Cumiers. To enumerate the various vineyards, which produce the second and third classes, would only tend to lengthen the compilation, without giving information of corresponding importance; they are, therefore, omitted; but, amongst them, there are many wines of excellent quality, and many detestable compounds, which frequently find their way to India, and are poured down the throats of its unsuspecting denizens, by the Gascon importers, as the choice productions of the most approved vineyards.

The wines of Haute Guyenne and Gascony, under the name of *Bordeaux* wines, are highly esteemed, and are a source of innumerable wealth to that port. The red, which hold the first rank under the name of *Caret* are distinguished under the generic titles of Medoc, Haut Brion, St. Emilion de Grave, &c. &c. The most esteemed wines of Medoc, are LaFite, Latour, and Chateau Margaux, those of Vin de Grave, Haut Brion,

Haut Talence, Merignac, Pessac, &c. All these wines are delicious. They are neither like the wines of Burgundy or Champagne, but have a peculiar, delicate and, fruity flavour which renders them truly valuable to the provision and agreeable to the consumer. There are various other sorts of wines in the different districts, such as Casternac, St. Julien, St. Martin, Pouillac, and which are frequently but little inferior to the first mentioned as to quality. Those which hold the first rank amongst white wines are, Carmignac, Sarons, Barsac, Sauternes, Baume, and St. Croix du Mont. The exportation of wine from Bordeaux averages 100,000 hogsheads annually. The wine is never cellared there, but is stowed on the ground floor of the houses.

Hermitage is produced on the banks of the Rhone between Valance and St. Valliere. There is a delicate roughness in this wine, its flavour is highly agreeable, and it is considered particularly wholesome. The most esteemed luscious wines of France are those of Ciotat, and St. Laurent in Provence. They are extremely palatable. Frontignac is of all the luscious wines of Languedoc the most perfect and the best adapted for keeping, as its flavor and value increase with age. The Muscadine of Lunel, is of a more delicate and agreeable flavour, but it will not bear keeping like Frontignac—that of Rivesaltes is richer than either, and comes very near the Cape Constantia: there is no red wine in Rivesaltes. In general, the red Muscadine is much scarcer and dearer than the white. The Muscadine wine "Beires," is inferior in quality to those of Frontignac, Rivesaltes and Lunel.

The general good qualities of French wines, and above all their standing the test of time, have gained them a marked preference in all markets. A few hints may however be serviceable to those who like drinking as well as talking of them. Burgundy will not bear a long voyage in the wood, but if well bottled, corked and sealed, the most delicate quality will do no harm from a trip with Captain Parry or a voyage to China. The best Madoc wines, invariable for their way to England. Those denominated "Palma," are the description usually exported to India and the Colonies. The inferior wines too frequently enter the market as travel into Germany, but are generally converted into brandy and rum. No ship bound for India should leave Bordeaux at such time as may prevent their arrival during the cold season.

EVILS IN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.*

The Hon. W. L. Melville of the Bengal Civil Service, has just put forth (privately) a few well chosen remarks on a subject much affecting the welfare of our Indian possessions. The constitution of the Government of Bengal, as it now stands, is assumed by Mr. Melville to possess a singularly evil defect,—a defect which he has ably exposed, and for which he has put forth what we hold to be the correct remedy. Mr. Melville is not the advocate of any new, crude, or undigested measure. His course has been of a more *Tory* character. He would rather fall back on an old and established system than contrive a new one. His course has been to animadvert on the but too apparent evil consequences of a late Act of Parliament which has evidently destroyed an efficient system of Indian Government, by substituting in its place a truly undigested and inefficient one. But we will more directly place the gist of Mr. Melville's pamphlet before our readers.

According to the act 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 85.—“The duty of the Governor-General of India is, to preside over the deliberations of a Council, and to sit in appeal from the measures of the subordinate Governments (his own inclusive), but it is singly and unaided, at his own will and pleasure, to dispose of every question of revenue or police, or of civil or criminal justice, or relating to salt or opium, to devise new systems where the old have failed, to bestow all the patronage, to punish and reward, and to regulate all the Government of provinces.”

The system of administration which the above has superseded consisted in a Governor-General, with certain independent powers, but checked and advised by a Council, selected as possessing local knowledge and experience. This system remained through all the changes of half a century, fulfilling the purposes for which it was devised, unquestioned and applauded. So successful did it prove, that it has been imitated in many of the most prosperous of her Majesty's colonies.

There can be little difficulty in determining between these two systems. It is on the last named, that Mr. Melville would

* Remarks on the constitution of the Government of Bengal, under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 85. By the Hon. W. L. Melville of the Bengal Civil Service. (Not published.)—London, 1837.

fall back. It may possess its evils, but he would rather endure them than those at present extant, and which every year but accumulates.

Having drawn out a rough outline of the objects of Mr. Melville's pamphlet, we shall proceed to afford its subject matter the publicity it fairly deserves, through the medium of our pages. We must honestly avow that we seldom meet with such soundness of sense and with diction so terse as we have discovered in the 16 pages before us. The generality of pamphleteers of 1837, would less clearly illustrate a subject of minor importance, although they consumed treble the quantity of paper and print in the attempt.

"Among the changes introduced on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter in 1833, the most important in relation to England is the throwing open to the public the trade to China; the most important in relation to India is the committing to the Governor-General, under the denomination of Governor of Bengal, the Government of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The first of these measures seems sufficiently studied, and its consequences may be fairly appreciated. But, in regard to the separate Government of Bengal; even persons competently acquainted with Indian subjects, seem entirely uninformed, and it may be useful briefly to consider it.

"Of these kingdoms, or provinces, Bengal and Behar compose those famous conquests, which it was the glory of the great Lord Clive to have acquired for his country, and their resources have furnished the foundation on which the vast superstructure of our Indian empire has been raised. Whatever events may have chequered our career elsewhere, these provinces have remained rich and intact, their wealth and their position forming the chief strength of the British nation in the east.

"If then the most obvious principles of justice and humanity did not enjoin a just system of administration for the millions inhabiting them, the clearest dictates of policy would exact it. So distinctly was this perceived, that nearly fifty years ago, the Government over which Lord Cornwallis presided, was empowered to pledge the faith of the British Government to the relinquishment of any increase of the land revenue, and thereby set the seal to the greatest sacrifice which a Government ever voluntarily made to its subjects.

From that period, until lately, the great outline of the

system of government then devised, remained unchanged. More particularly, after all the struggles and misgovernment of former years, the plan of a Governor-General, with certain independent powers, but checked and advised by a Council, selected as possessing local knowledge and experience, was found to be so fortunate a device that it remained through all the changes of half a century, fulfilling the purposes for which it was devised, unquestioned and applauded. So successful did it prove, that it seems, with various modifications, to have been imitated in many of the most prosperous of his Majesty's colonies.

"During the discussions on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, a proposal to discontinue the Councils of the subordinate Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, was brought forward by the President of the Board of Control, but it was strongly and successfully opposed by the Court of Directors. It terminated in reserving to the Court the power of discontinuing Councils should it desire to do so. The chief practical objection was, I think, the unfitness of a newly arrived Governor to decide upon matters relating to the land revenue, to the administration of justice, to patronage, and to other questions of internal arrangement. The opinion of Mr. Elphinstone that the Council compelled the Governor to mature his measures before bringing them forward, also had its weight, and some other considerations will be hereafter noticed.

"At the same time, some modifications in the Government-General were introduced, partly, it would seem, with the view of enabling the Governor to quit the seat of Government, and partly, to introduce the new legislative members of Council. But the vitally important change that has actually taken place, was never brought under discussion.

"What then is this change, and how did it originate?

"The change is the transfer of the Government of the kingdoms or provinces I have referred to from the Governor General in Council* to the Governor General in his newly created capacity of Governor of Bengal. It would seem also, that generally (although by special agreement not at present) the Lieut. Governor of Agra is subject to the Governor of Bengal. Under this system, the Council has ceased to have a voice in or even to be informed regarding measures adopted by the Governor.

* I incline to doubt if the substitution of four Governments for one Government is beneficial. I do not recollect to have read that in the multitude of Governments there is wisdom.

Cases are within my knowledge in which members of the Council first heard from the Gazette of matters of the deepest interest to them.

“The duty of the Governor General, therefore, under this new system, is not only to preside over the deliberations of the council in questions legislative, political, or financial, relating to the empire at large, and to sit in appeal from the measures of the subordinate governments (his own inclusive), but it is also singly and unaided at his sole will and pleasure to dispose of every question of revenue, or police, or of civil or criminal justice, or relating to salt or opium, to devise new systems where the old have failed, to bestow all the patronage, to punish and reward, and to regulate all the government of provinces thus rich and populous. Of all this range of duties, it is not enough to say that almost any Governor General must be uninformed on his arrival from England. It is something entirely apart from all his experience and all his knowledge. He knows something, perhaps, of the outline of the system of government, but nothing of the institutions, nothing of the laws, nothing of the customs, nothing of the characters of the officers of the Government, nothing of the many minute workings and modifications, on which the success of a Government so mainly depends. For advice and assistance in all this, he used to look to men of experience, viz., the members of the Council. Now, he must perform it all himself as he can.* With every thing new, every thing strange, still he must decide, or which is the more probable course, allow the first ready and willing secretary who presents himself to decide for him.

“I think, even on such a cursory survey as is here attempted, it will be admitted, that the change has many disadvantages, but how did it occur? What prospective advantages were held out to lead to its adoption, and how far have they been realized?

Alas! I fear this enquiry will only serve farther to illustrate the evils of hasty legislation at the close of a session of Parliament. This mighty change in the government of millions, affecting, probably, the stability of the Indian Empire, was neither foreseen nor considered. It was a mere afterthought, a new construction of a certain clause, discovered after the Act had passed, on a reference to the lawyers. This imperium in imperio was no scheme or intention of the Legislature adopted after a careful forecasting into prospective good and prospective evil, but a haphazard contingency, adopted not for any conceivable merit, but because by some of the quirks which distance

plain men, it was suddenly and unexpectedly discovered to be the law.

"In the first place, I am very much disposed to concur in the reasons assigned by Lord William Bentinck for altogether condemning such separate Governments. In a minute dated the 24th January, 1831, I observe that he asks 'what security there would be, but for the councils, even for a true and fair record of the administration at the different presidencies,' much less that the public affairs were conducted with efficiency and honor, and in the true spirit and intention of so very distant an authority."

[Singular, however, that Lord William Bentinck should himself have accepted an office whose duties he had so strongly animadverted on. But patriotism now consists of such penetrable stuff as ever to give way to worldly honors and aggrandisement.]

"I would next submit, for consideration," proceeds Mr. Melville, "the remark of a late President of the Board of Control, regarding the strong constitutional objection there is to a Governor without a Council. It seems to me that the man who deliberately prefers the sole Government to the Council Government, must, on precisely the same grounds, prefer a despotism to a limited monarchy.

"I would, thirdly, suggest the obvious objection to appointing a Governor-General in Council to sit in appeal from the Governor-General in his capacity of Governor. Can he be expected to stultify his own acts? To sit in calm deliberation on that which may have been done hastily and unguardedly by others, rather than by himself; but still to which his name stands pledged? I fear he can scarcely be said to bring an unbiassed mind to such questions. In regard to the Council, there seems to me to be this difficulty, that they are not only to consider the precise merits of the question before them, but also whether it may be desirable to weaken public authority by reversing a decision of the Governor-General. Surely, it is much better that they should record their opinions *before* the Government is at all committed.

"Fourthly, I would draw attention to the difference between responsible advisers bound to state in writing their opinions on every question before the Government, and the private irresponsible advisers who must be substituted, and more especially would I refer to secretaries watched by a vigilant Council,

and by a half-informed over-worked Governor. Furthermore, as a Governor must, I suppose, be advised, I would call upon the home authorities to say if they can feel the same confidence in the measures of Government being conducted with due deliberation and wisdom since they ceased to be discussed at the Council Board. The Governor may, perhaps, himself dispose of the details with which he is conversant, but the most important matters, viz., the good government of the interior, is precisely that regarding which he is least likely to be informed.

"Fifthly, I would enquire whether it must not be a mere delusion to suppose that a statesman, however conversant with India, far more if recently arrived from England, can be competent, not only generally to superintend the business of the Government, but singly and unaided to decide upon all the details of a separate Government, noticed above, and which may and do materially affect the safety, happiness, and prosperity of the people. It requires, therefore, much watchfulness and attention to ascertain, judge of, and remedy their grievances, and the business of Government is very ill performed where, as in the case of the separate Government, this material object is overlooked. The Governor wants time, wants knowledge, and wants experience for the due discharge of these duties, and the consequence is that they cannot be efficiently discharged.

"Sixth. If the Governors of Madras and Bombay are checked by Councils, and are, moreover, by the new Act intended to be brought more immediately under the control of the Government-General, on what conceivable principle should the Governor-General, as Governor of Bengal, have no Council? If both checks are required in one case, with what consistency can both be virtually got rid of in the other? Besides, may not the Governor-General, quoad Governor, be expected to have some fellow-feeling with the other subordinate Governors rather at variance with the more efficient control over them intended by the Act? Latitude to them is latitude to himself. Restrictions on them are restrictions on himself. Censures on them may be censures on himself. Which, therefore, is probable, that he will thus apply checks to himself, or that he will not?

"But while the Governor-General is thus overburdened, what duties do the members of Council render in return for the liberal salary which each of them receives? With the details

of the Government, as repeatedly noticed, they have nothing to do, except when a rare appeal is brought before them. The task of legislation is either relinquished altogether or consigned to the Law Commission, and, in fact, I am not aware what substantial share they take in the administration of the Government. It really does seem a singular fatality to find the Governor-General so much in want of their aid, and they so liberally paid for affording it, and yet that aid to be totally withheld! Is this the weakness which indicates the decay of a great Government.

“But what, after all, are the effects of this change upon the people? Are they protected and encouraged under it? Is that which is so defective in theory, more advantageous in practice?”

“The answer to these questions has, perhaps, necessarily been anticipated by some of the preceding observations, but one or two remarks still remain to be made.

“The first is the change observable in the whole tone and spirit of the Government, and which I ascribe to an uninformed executive, by regarding the realization of the revenue as the primary and principal object to be provided for, and the administration of justice and other requisites of good Government as secondary and subordinate. This is perceptible in various ways. The confidential advisers of the Government referred to in matters of internal administration, are the Revenue Commissioners, and reports from the judicial and other officers are discouraged or prohibited by law. The wholesome system which rendered the revenue officers amenable to the Courts is to a considerable extent abandoned; the office of collector is commonly joined to that of magistrate, and in his collections he very naturally obtains aid from the police. Where necessarily separated, it has just been resolved that the collector is to be well remunerated, the magistrate, with all his vast powers and responsibilities, with all the call for a man of matured judgment and experience, is to be the worst paid servant whom the Government has ever employed as a substantive executive officer. The consequence is that he must be chosen from the junior, untried, and inexperienced class of servants; that, if a man fit for promotion, he will take the first opportunity to escape from a laborious ill-paid duty; and that all the monstrous evils of an inefficient police, remedied within the recollection of some of us after much bloodshed, misery, and expense, must be expected to be renewed.

" I think, too, the letter of the Revenue Laws (too often more) is much more strictly, and without due consideration, enforced against the people than heretofore. Formerly, the Government considered not only whether it had a legal claim, but whether it could be fairly and justly enforced. Now, he seems to be considered the best revenue officer who applies most successfully the high pressure to the people, whether in ordinary duties or in claiming rent-free lands. Notwithstanding all this, the land-revenue collections of the provinces we are considering, are rapidly and alarmingly declining. From 1820 to 1830 they fell to the amount of about ten lacs of rupees, viz., from 2,70,41,514 to 2,60,30,054, but from 1830 to 1835 they have fallen from the latter sum to 2,25,75,674, or about thirty-five lacs in five years. I am not aware that the cause of this has been at all satisfactorily ascertained, but does it not require the widest and most searching inquiry? Not by any particular section of public officers, but by bringing (what seems somewhat in the background) the intellect and intelligence of the Service to bear upon it.

" I further think that the separate Government is much less informed and less accessible than the Council Government used to be, in regard to the wants, and wishes, and grievances of the people. Formerly, there was a direct and an indirect channel of communication open. The indirect was through the members of the Council, men chosen for their abilities and experience, having friends scattered through the provinces, who communicated what it might be necessary to impress upon the Government. All this is cut off in the separate Government. A more direct source of information, also recently discontinued, was the half-yearly reports of the Judges on Circuit, and which included almost every thing materially affecting good government. Often there was a good deal of matter of no great importance, but often also there was a mass of sound sagacious remarks; of carefully sifted facts, and of clear, simple and intelligible statements, exerting the most beneficial practical influence on the measures of the Government. All this is swept away, and I do not think the police reports, obtained from the Revenue Commissioners, and drawn, not from the actual investigation of cases, but from the numerical statement of crimes, at all supply their place. The little of general remark which reaches the separate Governor comes all to him through one medium, which may be tinged probably with its own peculiar views and

prejudices, and there is no means of enforcing attention to what may be essential.

“ The same causes seem to me to operate in regard to the most difficult perhaps of all the duties of Government, the distribution of patronage. Instead of the fitness of an appointment being open to discussion on its being proposed by the Governor-General—instead of the past conduct of an individual selected being canvassed by those responsible for stating their opinions, the irresponsible and private adviser offers his suggestions, and in this most delicate subject the narrow and confined is substituted for the broad and open course.

APPEAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

(Continued from No. 84, page 463.)

“ Self-immolations in India are various, viz., under the wheels of Juggernaut's car—drowning—burying and burning alive—falling from an eminence—actual sacrifice of human beings—deaths through the cruelties of the churuck pooja, or swinging festival—and perishing by wild beasts and cold. The space allotted for this Appeal will not admit of observations respecting the peculiar nature and design of these immolations, but the following facts speak volumes to the humane and pious mind, to promote the abolition of such cruel practices.

“ Pilgrims are still crushed to death by the wheels of Juggernaut's car. Two friends of the writer, Messrs. Lacey and Sutton, thus describe what they witnessed at the temple of Juggernaut, in July, 1826.—

“ ‘ This afternoon I had an awful subject for the foundation of my discourse, the body of a poor man crushed to pieces by the car of Juggernaut. The wheels had passed just over his loins, and had nearly severed his upper from his lower parts; his bowels and blood had gushed out, and presented a sight too shocking to look upon. It was one of the most horrid spectacles I ever beheld; and while standing by it I became quite ill with sickness, and every limb shivered with horror! The wheels of these cars are suited most effectually for this work of death, as the spokes project three or four inches beyond the felloes. The poor wretch threw himself from the front of the car, and so became a voluntary sacrifice. He seemed a respectable man, apparently a Hindostanee and a Brahmun. I felt very much indisposed this evening, but could not lose this

opportunity of speaking against the system which produced such effects. I felt my own mind in a serious frame, took my stand over the body, and spoke with some feeling of the nature of the Hindoo religion, and compared it with that of Christ; and perhaps, I never had a more serious congregation. Some hardened wretches, pointing to the mangled body, said, 'See, Sir, the glory of Juggernaut!' I concluded with recommending them to look to Jesus Christ for mercy and salvation, which Juggernaut could never give.' The Rev. A. Sutton adds, 'The people who assembled while we stopped to look at him, exclaimed with approbation, "burra böckte!" viz., great devotedness. Methinks that one scene like this would be sufficient to awaken the whole Christian world, could they but witness it; but is it less real because they cannot? Oh how long shall the blood, and skulls, and murders at Pooree, exclaim, with a voice that should almost harrow up our soul, and make our flesh crawl upon our bones, against the heartlessness and indifference which England manifests?'

'The Rev. W. Ward, in his 'View of the Hindoos,' gives an account of a man drowned in sport.—

'Some years ago, as Shiva Shiromee was returning from bathing, with Kashenaut, another Brahmun, they saw a poor old man sitting on the bank of the river, and asked him what he was doing there? He replied, that he was destitute of friends, and was about to renounce life in the Ganges. Kashenaut urged him not to delay then, if he was come to die. But the man seemed to hesitate, and replied, that it was very cold. The Brahmun (hinting to his companion that he wished to see the sport before he returned home!) reproached the poor trembling wretch for his cowardice, and seizing his hand, dragged him to the edge of the bank, where he made him sit down, rubbed over him the purifying clay of the river, and ordered him to repeat the proper incantations. While he was, with his eyes closed, repeating these forms, he slipped down and sunk into the water, which was very deep, and perished!'

'The burning alive a leper is thus described in a letter from Cutwa, in 1812:—

'Last week I witnessed the burning of a leper; a pit about ten cubits in depth was dug, and a fire placed at the bottom of it. The poor man rolled himself into it, but instantly on feeling the fire—began to beg to be taken out and struggled hard for that purpose! his mother and sister, however, thrust him in again; and thus, a man who to all appearance might have survived several

years, was cruelly burnt to death. I find the practice is not uncommon in these parts. This poor wretch died with the notion, that by thus purifying his body by fire, he should receive a happy transmigration into a healthful body, whereas if he had died by the disease, he would, after four births, have appeared on earth again a leper.—*Ward's View*, Vol. 2, p. 110.

"The Rev. J. Chamberlain, in a letter from Agra, in the same year, thus describes the practice of burying alive:—

"I went out a few mornings ago and came to an enclosed place, which, on enquiry, I found had been rendered sacred by ten persons having been buried alive there! I am informed that many people visit the place every Monday afternoon for worship, and that once or twice a year large crowds assemble here and at another similar place near the City. There is great reason to fear that this practice is very common in these parts. At Brindabun many are buried alive or drowned every year.—*Ward's View*, Vol. 2, p. 120.

"Immolations by falling from an eminence, are spoken of by Sir John Malcolm.

"Self-destruction from superstition and self-inhumation from *tedium vitæ*, (weariness of life), take place sometimes in Malwa. There were three examples of the former, in 1810, at Oonkar Mandatta, of individuals, who, during the festival threw themselves from a rock that overhangs the Nerbuddah river. These infatuated victims are usually it appears either prompted by the belief that they will by the act secure their transmigration into Rajahs, or have been constantly bred up in the contemplation of the sacrifice, from being devoted to it at birth. A further motive may be offered by the tradition current at Oonkar Mandatta, that a person whose life is saved after the fall from the precipice, a height of about 120 feet, must be made Rajah of the place. An instance is mentioned of the prize being obtained; but to prevent the recurrence of such an event, poison is mixed with the last victuals given to the devoted person, and its actions increased by stimulants!—Malcolm's Rep. of Cen. India.

"Actual sacrifice of human beings to idols, it is to be feared still exists in British India.

"However shocking (says Mr. Ward) it may be, it is generally reported amongst the Natives, that human sacrifices are to this day offered in some places in Bengal. At a village called Ksheeru, near the town of Burdwan, it is positively affirmed, that human sacrifices are still offered to the goddess

Yongadya, a form of Doorga; at Kireetukona, near Moorshedabad, to Kalee; and at many other places. The discovery of these murders in the name of religion, is made by finding the bodies with the heads cut off near these images; and though no one acknowledges the act, yet the Natives well know that these people have been offered in sacrifice. About seven years ago, at the village of Serampore, near Cutwa, before the temple of the Goddess Tara, a body was found without a head; and in the inside of the temple different offerings, as ornaments, food, flowers, spirituous liquors, &c. All who saw it, knew that a human victim had been slaughtered in the night, and search was made after the murderers, but in vain. At Brumha-neetula, near Nudeeya, is an image of Manusa, before which the worship of Doorga is performed. It is currently reported, that at this place human victims are occasionally offered as decapitated bodies are found there. Ramu Natchu Vachusputee, the second Sungskrit Pundit, in the College of Fort William, assured me, that about the year 1770, at the village of Soomura, near Goop-tipara, he saw the head of a man, with a lamp placed on it, lying in a temple before the image of the goddess Siddleshwuree, and the body lying in the road opposite the temple. A similar fact is related respecting an image of Bhurga Bheema, at Tumlook, where a decapitated body was found. At Chil-pooru, and at Kalee-ghaut, near Calcutta, it is said, that human sacrifices have been occasionally offered. A respectable Native assured me, that at Chil-pooru, near the image of Chutreshwuree, about the year 1788, a decapitated body was found, which, in the opinion of the spectators, had been evidently offered on the preceding night to this goddess. The Hindoos relate that there existed formerly Ksheeru, a village near Nudeeya, an instrument called Kururut, which was used by devotees to cut off their own heads! The instrument was made in the form of a half moon, with a sharp edge, and was placed at the back of the neck, having chains fastened at the two extremities. The infatuated devotee, placing his feet on the stirrups, gave a violent jerk, and severed his head from his body.—*Ward's View*, Vol. 2, p. 49—51. 120.

"Bishop Heber, in his Journal, speaks of the case of a wealthy Brahmun, under consideration—accused of having procured his enemy to be seized and carried before the altar of Kalee, in his private house, and having there cut off his head after the manner in which sheep and hogs are sacrificed to their deities.—(Vol. 1. p. 216, 17.)

“Deaths by the cruelties of the swinging Festival in Bengal and Orissa, it is to be feared are not unfrequent. It is thus described by a Gentleman in Calcutta, March, 1823.—

“The places of the body which are pierced are, the back, the arms, generally above the elbow, the sides, and the tongue. But the piercing is the least part of what is endured by the sufferers. The tongue being pierced, an iron rod is thrust through it, sometimes, carried by the individual himself, and sometimes by one of the group of his attendants. One of these sufferers had the point of a bayonet fixed upon a musket through his tongue and carried before him by the sepoy to whom it belonged, and thus he paraded the streets. Another had a live snake of five or six feet in length, the tail of which was thrust through the man's tongue, the head and part of the body remaining twirling in frightful shapes above his head. A singular instance of audacity was seen this year;—among the numerous groups there was a man having the iron through his tongue with the upper part fastened to the leg of a woman of ill fame, who was carried upon the shoulders of bearers in a chair precisely even with the man's head, and he dancing and frolicking below! Some are so determined to excel, that in order to insert a thicker rod, the tongue has been so far pierced as to leave merely a shred on each side; and it has happened that one side has given way, leaving the part of the tongue hanging on one side merely by a piece. The number of persons in Calcutta who thus torment themselves, cannot, it is supposed, be less than a *thousand*; in all probability it is much greater. Europeans are not likely to hear the tenth, or even a hundredth part of the evil that occurs from these practices. The Natives are not sufficiently attached to each other to think the maiming or death of their countrymen of importance sufficient to induce them, even to relate the fact, unless it is elicited by some special circumstance, or inquiry should lead to the subject!”

“Hindoo ascetics are sometimes devoured in forests by wild beasts, and also perish in cold regions.”

“While on a visit to Saugur Island, in 1805,” says the Rev. W. Ward, “I was informed by a jogee, that six of his companions had been devoured there by tigers, in the three preceding months. While absent in the forest gathering sticks, he heard their cries, and looking over the wall of the Temple-yard, in which they lived, he saw the tigers dragging them by the neck into the jungle. Other forests infested by wild beasts, are visited by these jogees, many of whom are devoured every year. Num-

bers of secular persons too, drawn to the annual festivals celebrated in these forests, fall victims to the tigers. The Hindoos have also a way to heaven without dying! If the person who wishes to go this way to heaven, through repeating certain incantations, survives the cold, he at last arrives at Himalaya, the residence of Seeb. Such a person is said 'to go the great journey!' Joodhisturn according to the Pooreas, went this way to heaven, but his companions perished by the cold on the mountains. This forms another method in which the Hindoos may put a period to their existence. It is also one of the atonements for great offences.—*Ward's View*, vol. ii. p. 125, 126.

"The murder of persons as supposed witches is stated to exist in Central India, and appears deserving of notice in this Appeal. The belief in witchcraft prevails in an extraordinary degree throughout Malwa and the adjoining Rajpoot States, including the most learned Brahmun and the lowest Bheel among its votaries.

"The idea (says Sir John Malcolm;) entertained of the dhakoons, or witches, is that certain women (generally the old and wrinkled) are endowed with a limited supernatural power, which though it does not extend to seeing into futurity, or obtaining what they wish, enables them with the aid of their familiar and by their incantations, to inflict pain, disease, and death, upon human beings or animals. Such absurd belief would not merit attention, did not the numerous murders (they can be called by no other name) which it annually produces, force it into notice. It is calculated, and on tolerable data, that within the last thirty years between two and three thousand women have been put to death as witches in Malwa, and a very large proportion of them have perished by the orders of Zaheer Stagh, Regent of Kotah.

"It is impossible to form a correct estimate of the number of Hindoos who perish annually the victims of superstition. The late Mr. Ward's conjecture, in 1820, was as follows:—

Widows burnt alive in all Hindostan	5,000
Pilgrims perishing on the roads and at holy places	4,000
Persons drowning themselves in the Ganges, or buried or burnt alive	500
Children immolated, including those of the Rajpoots	500
Sick persons, whose death is hastened on the banks of the Ganges	500

10,500

—*Vol. II. p. 323.*

* Probably one-third of this estimate of Sutees throughout India is nearer the actual number.

"The number of Suttees in India, from official documents laid before Parliament, is about 700 annually; but this does not include those that occur in the tributary, allied and independent States, which are not subject to British regulations; and even in the British territories, it is probable these deeds of death are often deeds of darkness, and are never made known to the authorities.—When shall Britain 'make inquisition for blood,' and by her strong and merciful arm abolish this unnatural custom?

"The safety and facility of the abolition of human sacrifices in India, and the consequent duty of Britain to promote so humane an object, deserves serious attention.

"It is a natural and important inquiry, is the British Government in India able to abolish these inhuman customs without endangering the safety of the State? Some of its functionaries would deny it, but it appears from the six volumes of Parliamentary Papers on the burning of Hindoo widows, that a majority of them are favorable to the abolition of this murderous custom; and hence it may be supposed they would not conceive any danger attached to the merciful suppression of the various kinds of human sacrifices in India. The following brief extracts appear important. The Court of Nizamut Adawlut, in June 1817, state—

"There is a strong presumption that little resistance would be opposed to the suppression of a practice so repugnant to the common feelings of humanity; if, from experience of continued abuses on the investigation or performance of female sacrifices, as now tolerated, it should at any time be deemed necessary to enact a Regulation, prohibiting the priesthood and kindred of the deceased, as well as all others, from assisting in such sacrifices. Surely it is necessary to endeavour to rescue five or six hundred deluded women from a most horrid death! How many Europeans in India imbibe, imperceptibly, a degree of the apathy of the Hindoos.

"C. Chapman, Esq., Magistrate in Jessore, under date Dec. 1818, thus addresses the Acting Superintendent of Police, Lower Provinces, Calcutta:—

"Any law abolishing the Sutte, would be attended with no other effect than it should have under every good system of Government—the immediate and due observance of its enactments. I would most willingly undertake to promulgate any orders regarding its abolition, throughout the district under my charge, without dread of any ill consequences arising from the interference of Government."

" J. H. Harington, Esq., late Officiating Chief Judge in Calcutta, declared, ' The entire and immediate abolition of Suttees would be attended with no sort of danger.' The second Judge in Calcutta, C. Smith, Esq., says, ' The practice of Suttee OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED, and it may be abolished with PERFECT SAFETY.' The third Judge, J. T. Shakespear, Esq. likewise states:—' I am prepared to concur in a recommendation to Government, that a Regulation be promulgated prohibiting Suttees throughout the country.' The fifth Judge, W. B. Martin, Esq., at the same time stated :—' The toleration of the practice by our Government, and its disposition to interfere no further than was necessary to guard it from abuse, has been misconstrued into a tacit recognition of the principle of an usage, the legality of which, within certain limits, it has formerly acknowledged.' The minute of the Officiating Chief Judge, J. Ahmuty, Esq. relative to the documents from which the above extracts are taken, is as follows :—' I feel satisfied that it would be far preferable to enact a Regulation prohibiting the practice of Suttees at once, and rendering it punishable by law, than having recourse to any partial or indirect means to repress it gradually if even such a result could be reasonably expected to ensue.

" The Parliamentary Papers on Hindoo Infanticide June, 1824, and July, 1828, shew the prevalence of this inhuman practice, the propriety of its suppression, and the degree of success attending the efforts to abolish it. * .

" " Considering the question (says the Magistrate of Jaunpore, May, 1819), either in a moral, political, or religious point of view, it demands the most serious attention of Government.' The philanthropic Colonel Walker justly remarks :—' The policy and humanity of our Government are irrevocably blended with the success of the measures for abolishing this revolting crime. The practice being declared a crime, it is the duty of the Magistrate to do his utmost to convict those who still persist in it.—*Pap. on Hindoo Infanticide*, 1824, p. 8, 16, 16, 121.

" The murder of the sick by exposure on the banks of the Ganges, does not appear to have attracted the attention of the British Courts of Justice, and thus these atrocious acts are perpetrated with impunity under the semblance of religion.

" The propriety and importance of the discontinuance of British connection with idolatry, and actually deriving emoluments from it, appear evident. The Marquis Wellesley objected

to taxing the Temple of Juggernaut, how much more would he have disapproved of the present system of the pilgrim hunters being paid at the principal gate of the town.

"Every man (says Dr. Buchanan) who can afford it is obliged to pay a tribute to the English Government, for leave to worship the idol (Juggernaut)!! It will give me sincere pleasure, if the further investigation of this subject, shall tend, in any degree, to soften the shameful impression which the above statement must make on the public mind. What can be compared to the disgrace of regulating by Christian law the bloody and obscene rites of Juggernaut? The honor of our nation is certainly involved in this matter. A Writer may be able, by the power of high embellishment; by noticing indifferent circumstances, and entirely suppressing others, to represent the idol Juggernaut as one of the 'gay and elegant deities of Greece and Rome:' but the substance of the facts as stated by others, will remain the same. It will still continue true that Juggernaut is a fountain of vice and misery to millions of mankind; that the sanguinary and obscene character of the worship is in the highest degree revolting; and that it will be a most happy event when our Christian nation shall dissolve its connection with that polluted place.'—*Pilgrim Tax in India*, by J. Peggs, late Missionary in Orissa. (See.) Second Edition, p. 59.

"A Clergyman at Gya writes,—

"I saw at Gya many poor creatures who had travelled 1,000 miles, and who in their journey endured great privations of every kind. The well-meant intentions of Government have totally failed; for, instead of the Tax having diminished the number of Pilgrims, it has greatly increased the multitude, rendered the Brahminical order respectable, and placed idolatry on a firmer basis than ever it was before! The annual amount of Revenue collected at Gya is only 250,000 rupees, (£31,230 sterling) apparently a large sum, but nothing in comparison with what the Brahmuns receive from the Pilgrims. The Tax is fixed and certain, but their own priests take all they have about them, and then send them on a long journey home without the means of support. As soon as Government know the inutility of their interference in these things no doubt they will leave the system to stand or fall unsupported by authority. When that authority is withdrawn, we may venture to predict, that, in this place, as well as in other parts of the globe, idolatry

will fall like Dagon before the ark of the Lord.'—*Missionary Register*, November, 1827, p. 548, see p. 559.

"To the various kinds of self-murder, by prostration under the wheels of Juggernaut's car, drowning, burying, and burning alive lepers, aged persons, &c. &c., little attention is paid in India, and thus human life is frequently taken or thrown away with impunity,

"Considerable success has attended the efforts of the British Government in the abrogation of certain impolitic and inhuman customs in India, and thus a sufficient pledge is afforded of the favorable issue of all similar measures.

"Various instances have occurred in which women have been preserved from burning themselves with their deceased husbands. The Magistrate of the Patna Division, in his return of Suttees, for 1823, writes—

"It will probably be considered the most remarkable feature of the present report, that, on nine occasions of intended Suttce, at which alone the police officers had an opportunity of being present, they succeeded, without difficulty or opposition, in dissuading the widows from sacrificing themselves! From the inquiries that I have been able to make on the subject of Suttees, during the last two years, I do not hesitate to offer an opinion, that, in this District, it would not be attended with any dissatisfaction of a dangerous nature, if the Government should deem it proper to prohibit this lamentable custom altogether; it even appears to me that the inhabitants of the District, generally, are prepared to hear of such a prohibition."

"Infanticide was abolished at Saugur, by the Marquis Wellesly, in 1802, and agreements for its renunciation were obtained by distinguished officers of the British Government, from the Rajkoomars and Jahrejahs. It is to be deeply regretted that the provisions of these engagements have not been duly exacted, and hence the cruel custom has been perpetuated. The Parliamentary Papers on Hindoo Infanticide, printed July, 1828, while they shew that some female children have been saved, and contain their names and ages, painfully demonstrate the necessity of more vigorous measures to abolish this unnatural custom than have yet been adopted.

"The influence of the British Magistrate in India, in suppressing Hindoo cruelties, is very strikingly displayed in the abolition of self-murder at Allahabad. The '*Asiatic Journal*' for August, 1827, contains the following statement:—

"A horrid form of self-murder has happily been put down

by a regulation of the Government, and the wise and firm application of it by the present truly worthy Judge and Magistrate of Allahabad, Mr. Colvin; who said, he had not suffered any one to drown himself at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. He has declared, that if any one aids another, either with a boat, to assist in tying on the earthen pots, or helps the individual to throw himself into the river, the person or persons so acting shall be regarded as accessory to the murder, and dealt with accordingly. An instance of this self-drowning, Mr. C. said, has not occurred since he has had the Government of Allahabad; nor will he suffer these or any other cruelties, which he has power to prevent. We rejoice to state that this is the judgment of all such Judges and Magistrates with whom we have had intercourse, in the different Districts; this, in connection with the facts that the shackles of caste, and Brahminical domination, are much and obviously weakening, is a subject of sincere congratulation to the friends of humanity and piety.—p. 241.

“Sitting *Dhurna* has been abolished. By this practice, persons inflicted pains and even death, upon themselves or others, to gain certain objects. Hamilton, in his ‘Description of Hindostan,’ thus describes it:—

“ ‘ In 1807, a Rajghur Brahmun, near Amran (in Guzerat), to deter his superior Kirjee-kowas from depriving him of some land, led his mother to the gate of Amran and there cut off her head, which had the desired effect. Instances of this sort are frequent in Guzerat, and on most occasions the victim not only consents but glories in the death inflicted. The person who is, in many cases, the innocent cause of the catastrophe, is considered by the Brahminical code as damned for ever; while the wretch who, for his own profit, perpetrates the murder, is not only held innocent by his fellow-citizens, but suffers no pang either of heart or conscience.—*Vol. I., p. 651.*—See also *Evang. Mag. May, 1816, p. 518.*

“ ‘ Another custom, abrogated by the British, is called *Traga*. It is thus described:—

“ ‘ The Bhattas, in Guzerat, maintain their influence by operating on the superstition of the Hindoos, who revere persons that dare have recourse to *Traga* when oppressed or insulted. *Traga* is an act of violence, sometimes on their own persons; at others, by putting some person to death; but, usually, by a cut on their own arm, or any other part of the body; the party causing this act, however innocently, being

supposed responsible for its iniquity, and is, in general, so panic-struck, that he acquiesces in whatever is demanded of him. Should he, however, prove obstinate, the Bhattas assemble in great numbers at his door, and threaten, that unless he complies with their requisition, they will immolate a human being. The object they select for this purpose is commonly an old woman, not of their own tribe, but of that named Tragalla, a race employed about the Temples, and of the lowest cast of Hindoos. In prosecuting these attempts at intimidation, one or two of this tribe frequently become victims, but, if still unavailing, they proceed, as a dernier resort, to the sacrifice of their own mothers, sisters, daughters, and wives! and what is equally extraordinary, these infatuated creatures with eagerness offer themselves to what they esteem a species of martyrdom. During the imbecile Government of the native princes, the efficacy of their control in Guzerat depended greatly on the support they afforded to these men. In 1817, the Bombay Government determined entirely to supersede their agency as securities within the limits of the British territories.—Of the Surat District, the same gentleman states,—“No instance of Traga had occurred since the British obtained possession of the tracts composing this jurisdiction, up to the year 1816, a period of 15 years.”—*Vol. I.*, p. 611, 691, 717.

“The greatest infraction of Hindoo customs, is the execution of Brahmuns; but this, with the abrogation of cruel ordeals, casting a noose over the traveller, and dragging him off the road to rob and sometimes murder him, &c., British humanity and justice have accomplished.

“‘Usages,’ says Lord Teignmouth, ‘originating in Hindoo superstition, and customs of immemorial prescription, have been discountenanced by the British administration in Bengal, whilst the laws of the Mahomedans, which derive their authority from the Koran, have been modified, or, in effect, altered, in various instances. The financial system, which prevailed, in Bengal when the East India Company undertook the exercise of the Dewannee functions, was a system of undefined exactions and arbitrary oppression, supported by the most rigorous rules of practice; and the British are entitled to the merit of having annihilated it. The *corah*, or whip, under the Mahomedan Government, was considered a necessary appendage in the country Courts, where the collections were made; and the application of it was incessant and severe. A practice adopted on the authority of these ancient rules, would be severely

punished by the administration which has wisely and humanely abolished them. Thus, the former customs (particularly in the collection of the land revenue) have undergone a total alteration, to the great benefit of the community. Let it, however, be observed, that the regulations, which, by deviating from ancient rules, have contributed so much to the happiness of the people, were, in many instances, at the time of their establishment, considered as hazardous innovations, repugnant to the feelings and prejudices of the Natives of the highest class.

“Several improvements in the criminal law are thus stated :—In trial for murder, the Mahomedan law officers are required to deliver their opinions, according to the doctrines of certain learned expositors of the law named in the regulations : but as these expositors admit many distinctions as to the mode of committing murder, the British Government has wisely and justly enacted (Reg. LX, A. D. 1793, S. 75), that, no regard shall be paid to these distinctions, but the intention of the criminal, and not the manner or instrument of perpetration, shall constitute the rule for determining the punishment. The Mahomedan law considers the religious persuasion of witnesses as a bar to the conviction or condemnation of a prisoner, or, in other words, rejects the testimony of Hindoos ! The British Government has most justly abrogated a distinction calculated to defeat the ends of public justice. A person deliberately intending to murder one individual, and accidentally killing another, is not, by the Mahomedan law, held liable to the punishment of murder. The regulations in opposition to this rule, declare the homicide, under such circumstances, murder, and the punishment, death. A murderer, though convicted, might escape the punishment due to his crime by obtaining pardon of, or from a compromise with, such heirs of the deceased as were entitled to demand retaliation.

“According to an exposition of Mahomedan law, a father or mother, or grandfather or grandmother, wilfully murdering their child or grandchild, or any person of whom their child or grandchild may be heirs, cannot suffer death by the law of *Kissaas*, or Retaliation ; nor can such a sentence be passed against a master for the murder of his slave appropriated by his owners to the service of the public, nor against a person wilfully killing another at the desire of the party slain, &c. The Governor in Council has declared to all Hindostan, ‘the law of retaliation, in these and similar instances, repugnant to

the principles of public justice!' In the year 1795, a Regulation was adopted, entitled—'A Regulation for preventing Brahmuns, in the province of Benares, establishing *koorhs*, wounding or killing their female relations or children, or sitting *dhurnah*; and for preventing the tribe of Rajkoomars, in that province, killing their female children.'

"A particular account of these customs is given in p. 33-37. Reference is also made to 'the prohibition of the criminal and inhuman practice of sacrificing children, by exposing them to be drowned and devoured by sharks, which prevailed at Saugur and at several places on the Ganges. Death occasioned by such practices, now renders the perpetrators of them, and their accomplices, guilty of wilful murder, and liable to capital punishment. By the Hindoo law, to occasion the death of a Brahmun, either directly or indirectly, is an inexpiable crime. In the Bengal Provinces, however, Brahmuns are not exempted from suffering the punishment of death when awarded by a legal sentence—*Considerations respecting India, &c.* (Hatchard) p. 23, 37.

A SKETCH OF SIR HENRY FANE'S CAREER IN INDIA.

There is an anecdote current in society, that when the Court of Directors refused to re-appoint Sir Edward Barnes to the command of the Indian Army on the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, the Duke of Wellington was heard to exclaim "then they shall have—" but we will not repeat the exact words of his Grace, the import of which was, that the person they were to have would be perverse, disagreeable and severe—and Sir Henry Fane was appointed. • The anecdote may not be true, but it is clear that it might be applied without much injustice to the present Commander-in-Chief, some of the principal features of whose disposition are correctly enough pointed at in it. These features, faint or invisible when his Excellency assumed command of the Indian Army, have been gradually becoming more deeply marked, until we can no longer doubt of their real nature. The high situation filled by Sir Henry is, indeed, peculiarly adapted for drawing out disposition and character, conferring as it does on the holder, so large a share of discretionary power and irresponsible influence. Independent of the great power, which for the maintenance of discipline, must be vested in Officers, the Com-

Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army enjoys a still greater, by his very distance from the source of his delegated authority. He is not controlled by the presence of his superiors, there is no private influence to which he must bend—as at the Horse Guards, public opinion there is none or nearly none—in short, in him is centered almost the sole and entire management of the army. We of course speak of him as Commander-in-Chief and of his power over the internal economy of the army, for as a member of the Government of India, he is a mere cypher without weight or influence. But his power in the internal management of the army, is as despotic as it could well be; and it is therefore obvious how greatly the well being, we might say the interests of that body, depends upon his disposition and personal character, and how important that both should be accurately and clearly understood.

The army were predisposed from their well grounded detestation of Lord W. Bentinck, to receive warmly his successor, and this disposition served for a time to blind them as to the real character of the present Commander-in-Chief. He was on his arrival hailed as a kind of military messiah, frank, liberal, considerate and clear sighted, and this reception was at the moment acknowledged by an address, the twaddle and assumption of which were overlooked in the good nature and kindly feeling which appeared in it. We do not like these addresses. Buonaparte speaking to the imagination and higher feelings of an army, is a showy picture to contemplate; but Sir Henry Fane telling a body of spirited men that he will take a paternal interest in their welfare and comforts, and enjoining good conduct to them, impresses us with a relation of a very different order. Be the address however in good taste or not, we fear his Excellency did protest too much, or which is more probably the case, the army understood literally what was but a gauche acknowledgment of a flattering reception. This latter construction is more readily reconciled with his Excellency's subsequent actions.

Sir Henry Fane, we consider, whatever he might have been, to be now without ability, possessed of less than the average of human intellect, and saved from absolute feebleness of character by having well marked passions—

—"pride,

"Strong sovereign will and keen desire to chide;"

but without the mind to give vigour to them, He is not with-

out that weakness commonly called good nature, but like all the Absolutes, he is good-natured only in repose—rouse him, his good nature vanishes and he becomes capriciously ill-natured. In any other profession than the military, the self-control he must have practised, would have made him good-natured with less of hastiness of temper and less of character.* He is one of those men, whose character is moulded by their pursuits, and while as a military man his passions have had play enough to hide his real inferiority, in the church he would have been the quiet vicar, on Sundays promising in sleepy sermons, heaven to his parishioners, and only unreasonable at tithe time. He has much of the openness and candour of his profession, though they occasionally degenerate into bluntness and become excuses for injustice, he has no principle of action, the impulse of his feelings is with him the *primum mobile*, and this we know generally instigates to error. With this excess of feeling over reflection. His Excellency's determinations must be capricious and of little value. He arrives at them *per saltum*, and as might be expected, they are all more or less erroneous. But even his very errors are small and trifling; and, lest this should be urged as qualifying him for his important office, we must recollect, that they proceed from a mind as incapable of being right as wrong upon any great scale. He is not, indeed, called upon to act on an enlarged scale, for in these days of quiet, Indian Commanders-in-Chief have but little to do here below—though what they have, requires almost every quality in which Sir Henry Fane is wanting—patience, self-control—judgment—firmness and impartiality. His Excellency, though self-willed, is weak, and has none of that mature development of mind which we should expect from him. On questions of magnitude we conceive him incapable of forming an opinion, and in small ones he is far more likely to be wrong than right—as must be the case with one who has no other guide than his own wayward feelings. Whether he has always been so, he has given us little opportunity of knowing, but there can be little doubt that he is now as we represent him. He belongs to the class of elderly gentlemen who figure in the plays as General So-and-So, weak, whimsical, and passionate, and furnishing in their blundering obstinacy, the confusion and mistakes upon which every thing turns. As a subordinate character Sir Henry

* Hume says, and in the case of Sir Henry how true is it, "it is more safe to live under the jurisdiction of severe, but steady reason, than under the empire of indulgent, but capricious passion."

would be useful and valuable, but as a principal he possesses far too much scope for playing his fantastic tricks. Such are the outlines of the character of the present Commander-in-Chief, and if they are accurate there can be little doubt of his fitness for commanding the Indian army. But that they are so, is shewn in every prominent act he has performed since he came to India. In his addresses and exhortations to the army at large, we see very good common place feeling and insipid advice which, as far as ability is concerned, might have come from any Dr. Dunderhead that ever filled a pulpit. They certainly afford no clue to the wayward feelings his Excellency can occasionally display; but what is there to call forth a man's feeling in coolly addressing a body of men of whom he knows nothing. We see a preacher consigning in drawing-room cadence, half his flock to perdition, and Sir Robert Peel will assure a Glasgow meeting of the inexpressible feelings of pride, &c. &c., that agitate him with as much emotion as he would shew in asking his valet for a coat. These things are mere matters of course, and easily gone through. But Sir Henry's head and heart were both praised for a display, which taxed neither the functions of the one nor the other. The first tangible act, as we may call it, of his Excellency, was his strange conduct to Colonel Faithful, whom he declared unfit for a high command because he was an artillery officer. An opinion like this pronounced by Wellington or Napier would startle us, but coming from Sir Henry Fane, we cannot but conclude that it was one hastily assumed and put forth without a reflection on its absurdity. Sir Henry could have derived little aid from his own experience in forming such a decision, nor is he, evidently, the man to weigh and deliberate on the merits of it. Besides, had his experience convinced him that his position was sound, still he should have considered that experience acquired in the Indian army might lead to a different result. But we suspect the truth is, his Excellency took up the idea at once, and thinking one so novel would impress the army with a proper sense of the originality and boldness of his views, acted upon it. At all events there can be little doubt, from the wavering he subsequently displayed on the question, that it was hastily and inconsiderately adopted.* His parading tour had a very common place

* Artillery Officers may labour under a few professional disqualifications for Brigade command, but to say that with their generally superior intelligence and mental cultivation, they are not fitted for posts which Brigadiers B—, C—, D—, &c., now hold, is unqualified nonsense.

character, though it gradually disclosed his weakness and how much he was governed by his staff. It was during it he ordered the relief of the 16th Lancers and 11th Dragoons, a measure which though small, was one of inexcusable, indefensible injustice, and shews how easily he can be acted on. We cannot follow seriatim all his acts, every one of which shews precipitancy and want of discretion—that his feelings predominate over his judgment. His indiscriminate support of commanding officers in their collisions with their juniors, his neglect of that class, his strange opinions as regards officers on sick leave, the general tone of his orders, and his late outrageous decision in re— to Drs. Thomson and Clarke, must convince any one that the present Commander-in-Chief is such as we have described him, and that the hopes entertained by the army, so flattering to him, have been disappointed. The subject though rather small is fertile, and shall be recurred to at another period.—*Agra Ukhbar, May 27.*

THE CITY OF DAMASCUS.

(Continued from No. 84, page 466.)

“What do you think of Ibrahim Pasha’s army?” asked Sherif Bey of me. “They are unnecessary,” I replied; “he conquers with his name;” at which he laughed repeatedly, and muttered, “Most true; they fly when they hear it.” For the honour of Damascus, the Turks thought it necessary to show a front to the invading army; and after a great deal of boast and vapour in the town marched out, in careless order, and with clumsy arms; they no sooner saw the regular army of the Egyptian force, which was commanded to hold its fire until the mass was well within range, while a body of Bedouin cavalry stood ready to follow them on the expected rout, than they gave it up, and, facing about, returned towards the city where they were received with hoots and laughter by the people, many of whom had assembled, in expectation of their discomfiture, on the walls. Thus yielded Damascus, which ever since its foundation has been the scene of war and bloodshed.

I found the Pasha sitting in his divan, with an Armenian secretary kneeling at his feet, and a most grave and reverend *medawie*, or priest, cross-legged on a couch beside him. Our conversation was full of the usual polite speeches, which in all tongues but English sound agreeable enough; the language of

compliment is a study in the East, which it is necessary for well-bred men to acquire, for there is an invariable routine of enquiries and replies that never can be evaded.

After the little cup of coffee, Sherif Bey introduced a bottle of liqueur, and enjoyed a glass of it amazingly. The priest to whom he offered one, coquetted with it for several minutes making the most positive refusal, but at the same time ogling it, as the Pasha perceived, with a longing eye. "O Effendi, la, la!" he exclaimed;—"Alla forbid!" passing his fingers repeatedly from his breast to his lips, and from his lips to his forehead;—"no, no; by your soul don't ask me." The servant stood like a mute before him, with the glass in his hand, and I thought I detected an understanding between them. The Governor, who had seen this comedy acted before, I dare say, merely pointed to the glass and uttered the word "Drink!" The coy moolwie gave way, and we resumed our conversation. The interpreter, an Armenian, is one of the best I ever met. We carried on a laughing dialogue without one pause.

During his government in Upper Egypt, the Pasha had met many English, and professed to like them amazingly. "I am determined," said he, "that your countrymen shall travel as safely even to Bagdad, as I should be able to do in England." He related his meeting with a very pretty English woman, who was on her way to India, at Luxor, I think, where she dined with him, very much to his astonishment; when he invited her husband she accompanied him, and by such an action so perplexed the Governor, that he has, I dare say, told the story to every European who has visited him since. I trembled for the fame of my fair countrywoman as he warmed in his narration of the dinner. The moolwie looked and hummed in so intelligible a manner, that I saw this unbelieving houri was deeply lost in his estimation.

At length, stroking his beard with great complacency, "What could she have come for?" said the Pasha. I replied in a few words, that the customs of our nations were in that respect very different,—that ladies mingled in society with men. But it is impossible to remove from the mind of an Eastern the notion of great impropriety in this; he remembered the name of the couple, and asked me in so mysterious a manner whether the husband was not "a good easy man," that I could not resist laughing, and I fear very much that by so doing, I rather confirmed the fancy he had taken. I leave fair travellers to draw their own conclusions from this anecdote; and to

judge whether they had better fall into the prejudices of the East, or risk the ill construction that will always arise from breaking through them.

March 16th.—Sunday is a greater day of jubilee even than Friday; for although the Christians are not so numerous, they seem more generally engaged in amusing themselves than the Turks. At daylight the church of the convent was quite full; the women were crowded into a latticed gallery, completely veiled in their shrouds, while the men knelt upon the floor. The church is a very fine one. After mass, one of the friars ascended the pulpit, and preached a sermon in the most furious manner possible. It seemed to be entirely directed to the gallery, and his violent gestures showed that he was attacking some gentle vanities without mercy. I gathered from the men about me that it was a tirade against fine dressing; a denunciation which, when I glanced my eyes towards the sheeted objects of his address, seemed at first sight, to say the least of it, superfluous. It is nevertheless possible, that under the linen mask the richest costumes may be hidden. Decoration of the person is not the less a female failing here, for the difficulty there is in displaying it. In their houses the women are beautiful. The Syrian costume is too well known, however, for me to paint it.

As the congregation was coming from the church, I strolled up and down the pavement. I have already spoken of my attraction to all the Christian children in Damascus about me: in a little time the women took courage to approach me also. Among them were some of the merry ones whose laughter had been so excited by the management of my pocket-handkerchief on Friday. By their signs and actions I discovered at length how I had caused their mirth, for they prayed me to play the scene over again. When I had gratified this reasonable curiosity, so many fair hands were thrust into my coat-pockets, that I struggled with some difficulty to escape, lest my clothes should be torn to pieces, and distributed throughout the city as relics of some extraordinary monster. It is not surprising that a Frank dressed in his own habit, hitherto so rare an object in Damascus should create a great sensation, for a being so totally different in all respects to themselves could scarcely fall among them. In manner, in figure, in the mode of walking and the way of sitting down, who can be more opposite than an European and an Oriental? In our customs, too, we equally perplex them; for every answer that I was able to give to the numerous questions of my fair inquisitors but led them more to

wonder. When I confessed the circumstance of being yet single, "Why, why, O Frank?" they all cried, and crowded still closer about me to have the mystery explained.

In the burial-ground is an arch, where it is pretended St. Paul hid himself after he had been let down in a basket from the wall. The precise house, too, is shown from which he escaped. The circumstance that houses still stand on the walls with their windows towards the country, and hanging immediately over the ditch, is singular in a fortification of the present day, as so likely to facilitate escape, and even entrance to an enemy. This, at any rate, proves how little Damascus has changed from its earliest days,

The gate of St. Paul leads to the Christian resort, and that of the Camels to the rendezvous of the Arabs, where I found the caravan for Bagdad collecting its numbers. A party of Bedouins came down a few nights ago, and carrying away 70 of the best camels from the shiekh, threw the merchants into great alarm. The gate of greatest thoroughfare is "Bab-Tooma," or the gate of Thomas, so called probably from the remembrance of the Greek who set so fine an example to the city in its defence against the Saracens, where the crucifix was erected, and the New Testament carried in a solemn procession to its foot.

Among the whimsical works in the city and its neighbourhood, there is one carried on at this gate to a great extent; several men with their arms bare, are pulling with all their strength, for several hours a day, at what appear at first unusually long hanks of white yarn. I stood some time observing this scene before I discovered that the cables were made of flour and sugar, which, when well kneaded together in this manner, is allowed to grow crisp, and sold as the favorite sweetmeat of the bazar.

There is a bridge across the river, on the opposite side of which are some fine gardens; at some of the gates are coffee-houses hanging over the stream, which runs rapidly beneath them; the Turks sit on cushions, enjoying the refreshing coolness, and fixed in their usual silence by the loud noise it makes. I strolled along the opposite bank to that most frequented, and surveyed with astonishment the singular manner of making holiday: as the men and women sit apart, the pic-nics that many groups were engaged in have very little sociability in them. Enjoyment in public belongs to the men alone; the Christians and Jews follow the example of the Turks, and do

not even converse with the women, who were seated in a line by the margin of the stream, so close together that they appeared like wild geese suddenly alighted.

Few towns are so difficult to thread as Damascus. The streets are narrow, without any particular marks in them, and have a large door at each end, which is always closed at sunset, or very soon after, as a protection against thieves, and I have read somewhere, wives : I proved, however, that a very small bribe will open it at any hour of the night, for there is always a gate-keeper at hand. The houses present no more than mud walls, with an ill-built latticed window at a considerable height. They are sometimes constructed on arches that hang across the streets, making it quite dark. Wooden rafters, too, when the arch has not been turned, are visible frequently from below, and render the way still more gloomy.

No town, however, can be better supplied with water ; numerous fountains are in the streets, and in the court of every house there is also one, or even two or three. Within, the houses are very magnificent. Their airiness is exceedingly delightful ; balconies, with gaily-painted chambers opening into them, hang over the paved court, in which the fountain plays beneath the shade of orange and lemon trees. Elevated recesses, gilded most richly, and spread with rarest carpets, form the lower rooms. When lounging upon softest cushions in the most voluptuous " *far-niente*" manner, the Turks enjoy the fragrance of the blossoms and the refreshing patter of their " *jets d'eau*."

In such a climate there is real luxury in this mode of whiling away the hottest part of the day. To complete the soft-sounding picture of such an existence, I will add, that they sip from cups of porcelain iced sherbet made of violets or roses. Who would not wish to dwell in Damascus ? or who, on being forced to quit it, would not sigh for " the pleasant banks of the Pharphar ?"

The mosques are numerous in the city, and the principal ones are very fine ; with them, however, Christian travellers have little to do.

The bazars are superb ; many of them roofed in, are at all times cool and dry. In an Eastern city, each commodity has generally its own particular mart. If in pursuit of a pair of slippers, there is a long street with nothing to be seen but slippers on each side of it ; all has the appearance of a fair in a town in Europe ; every lane of shops is crowded to excess, and

the merchant is at all times vaunting his goods with a loud voice. The scene is one of such variety and of so much amusement, that I never felt disposed to leave the bazars of Damascus.

Women are as numerous as men in the streets, and make all the household purchases: the shopmen have an air of gallantry in their way of dealing with their muffled customers that seems to invite them to linger about their purchases, for I noticed frequently groups of fair ladies who remained an unconscionable time to listen to the soft tones of the shop-keeper.

Sometimes a procession of great men on horseback pushes through the narrow bazars: and culprits are led about the streets as an example to the people. A Jew, who had exchanged Spanish dollars at a higher rate than that proclaimed by the Governor, was shaved for the offence, and escorted through the town, preceded by a man who shouted out his crime, and called upon all to take warning. The Jew was heartily ashamed of his notoriety, and endeavoured to hide his insulted chin. A Christian merchant, of very great respectability and wealth, received for the same disobedience of the proclamation one hundred bastinadoes, and was nearly killed by the infliction. They had each given eighteen piastres for the Spanish dollar, the rate having been fixed at sixteen the day before.

The most laughable exhibition in the city is in the barbers' shops, which are numerous in the neighbourhood of the public baths. They are long narrow rooms, with benches on each side, on which I have sometimes seen a dozen Turks squatting in a line, with their bare heads poked out in the most patient manner, to be kneaded, after having been shaved, between the hands of the barber, who rolls them about as if they were balls quite unconnected with the shoulders they belong to.

The vapour baths of the East have been frequently described, but in no way to give an idea of the singular scene they present, in any travels that I have read. The first time I entered one, I felt an uncomfortable presentiment that I was about to witness some mysterious rites in the very temple of Luxury herself. The initiation of the outer chamber is sufficiently awful—half-naked figures clattering on wooden shoes across the marble floor, for exhausted forms, covered with sheets, lying in a state of languor on the carpets within the recesses that serve for dressing. When I had thrown off my clothes, and twisted a turban round my head, and a sheet about my waist, I followed my guide through a dark passage, which grew warmer and

warmer at every step, the steam becoming so thick as to threaten suffocation. Beyond this is a chamber with raised seats about it, on which people lay extended like corpses, men rubbing them with camel's-hair gloves, patting them with their hands or pulling their joints, as if they hoped to dislocate them. When I passed through this silent scene,—for there was no sound but the occasional slap that announced to the subject under discipline that he might change his position,—I entered the very centre of all the vapour. Here some lay stretched on the floor in the most complete state of exhaustion, while others sat with their backs to the wall awaiting their happy moment of oblivion: I took my seat among these, in doubt whether to brave the issue, or to fly at once from the caldron. In a very short time, however, I was spell-bound, and had great difficulty to struggle to the outer room, where I lay for some time too languid to attempt to dress. The effect of this apparently weakening ceremony is very delightful indeed. One of its most pleasing sensations is the marble-like smoothness of the skin; there is the consciousness too, that among the many impurities of an Eastern city you can bid defiance to them all.

Commercial business never begins till near mid-day, the great doors are locked until that hour.

The utter apathy of all is striking in a commercial mart. I have visited it at all hours and never observed the least appearance of activity: the manner of dealing is the most tiresome that can be conceived; a conversation must occupy at least a third of the day before a bargain is struck. The intended purchaser, after wishing peace, jumps up and seats himself by the side of the merchant, who perhaps immediately offers him his pipe. The goods are then displayed, and a price named, that seems without reference to the value of the articles, to be merely thrown out as a challenge to argument. The debate soon grows loud; the greatest anger appears to exist between the parties, and an instant rupture to be about to take place; when, "Come nearer" one cries to the other; and they draw as close as possible, and continue some minutes whispering in the most mysterious manner. Suddenly, the Muezzin's call to prayer, breaks upon their ears: up they rise, and shuffling away to the basin, squat on its brink to perform the necessary ablutions; then, returning to their carpets, pass half an hour in prayer. A stranger to an Eastern city would indeed be confounded on entering the great exchange, to find all the merchants on their knees, their heads bowed in adoration towards the same

point. The ceremony over, they return to their bargains, with clear consciences at any rate on one score. The gravity of the scene is sometimes disturbed by the cries of itinerant bakers, who carry the most excellent bread in trays upon their heads, and dealers in sherbet, who attract notice by clinking their brass cups like cymbals.

THE NEW INDIAN EMIGRATION SCHEME FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The difficulty of inducing a sufficient emigration from the United Kingdom to N. S. Wales, has been experienced from the commencement of the latter settlement up to the present time. Notwithstanding all that has been preached of the poverty, and misery, and "workhouse pay" of British agricultural labourers, it has been all along evident that they are too well satisfied with their condition (bad as it is stated) in their own country, to trust themselves and their families to the puffery of Mr. Marshall, and the *el dorado*, he and other interested parties, promise the emigrant on his arrival in New South Wales. In emigrating thither the labourer has infinitely more to contend with than the comparatively wealthy farmer. He is subjected to a rigid school of labour, whose tasks are Herculean; and such as he seldom has had to experience at home. For such excess of labour, he certainly is remunerated according to the liberal rate which first allured his eye whilst at his English fire side and conning an old newspaper; but he did not then calculate on slavery. He thought that the moderate labour which brought for him such a moderate price in England, would fetch the high price stated in the newspaper, in New South Wales. All who go out with similar views are similarly deceived. Moderate labour is not better remunerated in the Colony than it is in England; and when a British nobleman requires a number of his Park trees to be felled, and his grounds cleared of the stumps and roots, and then enriched for agriculture of various kinds, he pays for the necessary labour as well—nay, often better than the colonial farmer. Our agriculturists, at certain seasons of the year and in certain parts of the country are, it is true, frequently driven to severe hardships; yet it is not because they are ill paid, but because there is a scarcity of employment, and they become accordingly idle. We have more than once, listened to the argument that our labourers might, at all times, alleviate their

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conditions, were they not beset by a sort of sluggish partiality for their accustomed homes. It seems there is ever a rooted antipathy to migration in this class of men. They will prefer almost to starve, rather than wander from their villages to seek for employment elsewhere. Hence the complainings we sometimes hear; and though we commiserate the sufferers, we cannot help casting on them the stigma of sloth.

There was less of agricultural distress before the labourer's devil in protean persona, the "beer shops," sprang up in every hamlet of the kingdom. The "*Tom and Jerry's*," by allowing their commodity "to be drunk on the premises," as was originally the case, allured many hundreds of labourers to "be drunk on the premises;" and thus they (the beer shops) inculcated improvidence. The hard earnings of the fruitful season were dissipated instead of being saved, to ward off the coming difficulties of the fruitless season. In this we date the origin of much of the recent agricultural distress.

Still with all these evils, as we have said, the labourer seems ever determined

Rather to bear the ills he has
Than fly to others he knows nothing of!

We would not have it understood from the foregoing remarks, that we are prejudiced enemies of emigration. We are ready to become friendly to any scheme emanating from Government which will liberally protect the interests of emigrants. Government as the system now stands presents gratuities or bounties, in addition to the rate of wages, to able-bodied men proceeding as agriculturists to New South Wales. We understand that Sir Richard Bourke has devoted his mind to the subject of superinducing British emigration, and has explained his views in detail to Lord Glenelg. but considering the tardy manner in which all business is conducted in the colonial office, we fear Sir Richard's propositions will meet with very little notice, however strongly they may deserve it. As if convinced of this fact, two extensively connected commercial gentlemen in the colony have furnished the Governor with the particulars of a plan they have formed for causing an extensive emigration of Indian Natives (Bengal coolies.) This scheme is not altogether new; it having been already put in practice in the Mauritius, and some of the West India Islands. It is fully expected that this plan (of which we have full details before us) will be early tried in New South Wales. The Governor holds

it in the highest favor, and it has indeed, few or no enemies. The recent frequent discussions on the subject in the Colonial Press, afford us an opportunity of laying the scheme before our readers in the clearest possible points of view. It will be seen that we have as yet chosen neither side of the question, but have simply adduced all the advantages that may be anticipated from the measure, and the various suggestions for improving and perfecting it that have been made by different local authorities.

“The one grand evil which is now pressing like a mighty incubus upon the energies of our adopted country, is the scarcity of labour, a scarcity which is felt from Sydney Cove to Wellington Valley, and from Liverpool Plains to the Snowy Mountains. In a letter from some of our free settlers to the Colonial Secretary, dated so recently as the 24th of May, a part of those consequences are described in the following strong and startling terms:—

“*The want of labour is at present felt to an ALARMING EXTENT throughout the colony; in many cases, THE PLOUGH REMAINS IDLE; and in order to wean the last spring lambs, flock-owners have been obliged, in NUMEROUS instances, to place TWO FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN ONE, under the care of ONE SHEPHERD*”

“The *Commercial Journal* (N. S. W.) gives the following useful calculations in illustration of this subject:—It seems admitted on all sides, that the colony suffers from the want of hands to conduct its pastoral and agricultural labour; and, therefore, it is not in proof of that want, but to shew its probable extent, that we offer the following statistical summary. Allowing that the sheep in the colony amount to 2,000,000, of which one-third, or 680,000, are breeding ewes, we may allow the annual increase to be 600,000, which, at 400 in a flock, give 1,500 flocks, requiring 1,500 shepherds; and, at three flocks to a station, gives 500 stations, requiring 500 hut-keepers; and, at 5,000 sheep at each establishment, gives 120 establishments, requiring one overseer, one bullock-driver, and three working hands, being 600 men. Total required to tend the annual increase of sheep, at the ratio of the present year, 2,600 men. Also, allowing the cattle in the colony to amount to 500,000 head, of which 200,000 are breeding cows, and yield an annual increase of 200,000, and that every 1,000 require two stock-men, one hut-keeper, one bullock-driver, and a working hand, it

would be 1,000 men. From this calculation, it would appear that the total number of men required to tend the annual increase of sheep and cattle in the colony, is 3,600. To the above must be added the hands required for the conduct of the increased quantity of wool and cattle from increased distances in the interior, and the conveyance from town of greatly increased stores, inland; and also must be added the hands necessary for the increased demand of artisan labour.'

"What is more vexatious to the mind of man, than to see riches scattered around him, whilst deprived of the means of gathering them? Such is the position, at the present moment, of the farmers and graziers of New South Wales. Blessed with one of the finest climates in the world—with abundant crops—with healthy and rapidly-increasing flocks and herds—and with boundless ranges of virgin pasturage; yet, what do all these avail them, so long as they are in want of hands to make their blessings available?

"When sober men reflect upon this anomalous state of things, and upon the ample pecuniary means of redress which the colonists have placed in the hands of their rulers, in what terms can they sufficiently express their indignation at the supineness of the British Government? For to that supineness, and to none of the inevitable causes of human suffering, are all these vexations and losses to be attributed.

"But the colonists have at length some prospect of relief.—Governor Bourke could not long remain blind to the miserable inefficiency of a system of Immigration which, with a princely and constantly increasing revenue, brought into the colony, during the entire of four years, no more than 2779 adult males! He saw there must have been something wrong somewhere, and unless a remedy were promptly provided, irreparable mischief would be the consequence. He, therefore, brought the subject, just two years ago, before the Legislative Council; appointed a committee of that body to search the matter to the bottom; and upon the report and evidence to which the labours of the committee gave birth, he framed some practical suggestions contained in his despatch to Lord Glenelg, and a skilful system of details; which, if not clogged by the petty interference of the Lords of the Treasury, will prove the greatest blessing ever conferred upon New South Wales.

"Besides the improved scheme for procuring labourers from Great Britain and Ireland, we have a novel proposition for trying Immigration from the East Indies.

"The supply of labour throughout the colony, in every department of industry, is, at the present juncture, reduced to so low an ebb, whilst the demand for it has risen to so urgent a pitch, that any thing in the shape of a *man*, having moveable hands and feet, with a disposition to make use of them, would be welcomed to any of our interior establishments as a valuable article. It may be easily supposed, therefore, that a scheme, which promises the supply of a large number of such articles at a cheap rate, will find favor in the eyes of the colonists at first sight. Such appears to be the scheme introduced to the notice of our Government by Messrs. Mackay and Mayo. The labourers whom these gentlemen recommend us to employ, may be imported to an extent equal to the full amount of our necessities, and at a cost which we can well afford to bear. The experiment comes to us not altogether in the shape of theory, for it has been already tried at the Isle of France with so much success, that Mr. Mayo, a planter of some experience, says, he has no doubt but that in two or three years, there will be *twenty-five or thirty thousand* Indian labourers in that Island. Now, the mere circumstance of *so many* being obtainable within so short a time, is of itself a powerful recommendation. Compare these numbers with the total influx of men into this colony during the three years 1834, 5, and 6.

To the Isle of France, in three years, Free Immigrant Labourers		25,000
say		
To New South Wales, in three years, Free Men, about	.	1,700
Male Convicts, about	.	8,405
		<hr/> 10,105
Majority in favour of India	.	<hr/> 14,895

"In other words, the average importation of labouring men, free and bond, into New South Wales from the British Isles, was about 3,300 per annum; whilst, assuming Mr. Mayo to be correct, from India it might average, at the lowest calculation, 6,000 per annum."

"Then, as to the expense of these Indian immigrants, it is said, in a letter from Messrs. Thomas Blythe and Sons, of the Mauritius, to Messrs. Bettington and Co, of Sydney,—'The total cost, including passage here and back, at the end of their apprenticeship, which is generally five years, together with food, clothing, &c., is no more than five Spanish dollars per month, or five shillings per week, which you will allow is cheap labour in any country.' Certainly; and, in New South Wales, would be thought wonderfully cheap. The ordinary price of common

day-labour there, at the present time, is four shillings per day ; but as this is an advance of one shilling upon the price long established heretofore, let us take it at three shillings—

This gives an annual cost of	£46 16 0
The total cost of one Indian labourer, including passage here and back, food, clothing, &c.	13 0 0
	<hr/>
Balance in favour of the Indian	£33 16 0

“ But supposing that the Indians, as is proposed, be brought out at the cost of Government, the settlers being charged only with their support from the time of their arrival in the colony, as in the case of their convict servants, the expense, we are informed by the papers before us, would be as follows :— ‘ Their rations are specified in the contract; being daily, for each individual, two pounds of rice, a little ghee and mustard, oil, &c. Their pay is fixed at the rate of five rupees (about ten shillings) per month for each labourer, and seven rupees for each commander. One commander is sufficient for every hundred men.’

“ The average expense of a convict labourer is from £15 to £20 per annum ; but say £17 10s., and the comparison will stand thus :—

Annual expense of the Convict Labourer, at the lowest	£17 10 0
Ditto ditto of the Indian Free Labourer, at the highest	16 8 0
	<hr/>
Balance in favour of the Indian	£ 1 2 0

“ As to the general character and prevailing habits of the Indian labourers recommended to us, Mr. Mackay says—

“ In Calcutta, and the lower provinces, they are denominated Boonahs—in the upper provinces they are called Dangurs. Unlike the Hindoos or Mahomedans, the Dangurs entertain no prejudices of castes or religion; and they are willing to turn their hands to any labour whatever, as far as they are capable. Neither are they unwilling to partake of any kind of animal food, the worst description of which would be luxury to them.

“ In their own country, they have but little rice, and eat snakes, lizards, rats, mice, &c. Their clothing is simple and scanty, and they eat only once, rarely twice, in twenty-four hours.

“ Their habitations are equally simple and confined—any dry place, twenty feet square, and eight feet high, would suffice for twenty men. They are unacquainted with the luxury of a bed beyond a dry floor, upon which they repose in

their blankets in the cold weather, and a remnant of thin cotton cloth in the summer season. For any kind of labour requiring great muscular strength, they are not equal to stout Europeans; but, since my arrival in this country, I have seen many Europeans earning three shillings per diem, the result of whose labour, individually, would not equal that of an industrious Dangur, receiving only one-third of the European's pay, food, and every thing included. For any agricultural purpose, except the plough, I consider them fully equal to Europeans, especially in using the hoe, and grubbing roots, weeding, &c. From their patient disposition and tractable habits, I feel equally certain of their proving (with a little care in making them understand the business,) excellent shepherds.

"I have already said their food is simple. The beef rejected here by the lowest European would be very welcome to them, and maize flour they are particularly fond of—they see but little of it in their own country, the grinding alone costing more than coarse rice, which, with a little salt, chillies, and vegetables, forms their best food."

"The testimony of Mr. Mayo is equally favorable. He speaks of the Hill Coolies of Bengal (the Dangurs) especially, as a fine race of people, free from caste, tractable, and industrious. He adds—

"There is one great advantage to be derived from the Indian character—they are temperate, and are particularly trustworthy where sobriety is absolutely necessary. The planters in the Isle of France employ them now, almost exclusive of the Negroes, as carters, especially for the purpose of carrying their sugars to town."

"The success of the experiment at the Mauritius is spoken of in the most confident terms. Messrs. Blythe and Sons say—

"With respect to Indian labourers, it will be interesting to you to know, that the introduction of these people has been attended with the most complete success. One thousand individuals have arrived in the past week, and a cargo is at this moment coming up the harbour, and two thousand men more are on their passage. They are quiet, docile, and industrious."

"Mr. Mayo's opinion, founded upon personal experience, is not less encouraging:—

"From my general experience as a planter, and from the knowledge I acquired, and the enquiries I made, during my residence in the Isle of France, I am competent to speak with

confidence respecting the system of introducing Indian labourers into that colony, and the probable effects of adopting the same system in this. * * * * *

“ ‘ I have no doubt but that in two or three years, there will be twenty-five or thirty thousand Indian labourers in the Isle of France ; which is a proof, though so many inferior persons have been introduced, how valuable the Indian labourer is ; and will shew, at once, the great benefit that may be derived from their employment in this country. So important and superior is this kind of labour considered, from the example given in the Mauritius, that the Jamaica and Demerara planters, who have hitherto attempted to employ British cultivators, but without success, principally in consequence of the destructive and demoralizing effects of intemperance, now propose, and by this time, I have no doubt, are carrying into operation, the introduction of Indian labourers into the West Indies.’ ”

“ Mr. Mayo has one remark which cannot but be interesting to every reflecting Christian :—

“ ‘ I would observe, that the importation of Indian labourers, under judicious regulations, will not only advance the interests of this colony, but will prove of incalculable benefit to India itself. In time, I think, it would prove to be the most effectual method of sending into that vast region not only improved manners, customs, arts, agriculture, and laws, but also the blessings of Christianity.’ ”

“ Such are the more distinguishing features of the new scheme of Indian immigration. Several objections to it have, it is true, occurred to our minds which we will presently adduce :—

“ The time seems to have at length come, when through the deficiency of convict labour, added to its many evils, the labour of black people, or at least of men of colour, from some part of the world or other, will inevitably introduce itself into New South Wales ; and consequently, that great question has already arisen, namely, whether we are to imitate the conduct of the southern States of the American nation, the nation of the Brazils, and the West Indian Island nation, in settling and fixing in the Colony an Indian slave population.

“ Does our Council intend to leave it to the discretion of the Importers of these ignorant heathen Indians, to decide the following things concerning their introduction.

1. The proportion of the sexes which shall be allowed to be imported.

2. " The quantity and quality of food which shall be allowed them after their settlement in the Colony.

3. " The quantity and quality of clothing, bedding, and lodging which shall be allowed them.

4. " The number of hours they shall be required to labour.

5. " The protection they shall receive by the due payment to them of their money wages; i. e.—if any be allowed them.

6. " The *kind* and *degree* of punishment they shall receive for misconduct; and how they shall be enabled to bring their grievances before our Magistrates.

7. " The certainty, of such of them as may require it at the end of their terms of service, being provided with a passage back to their native country.

8. " The term of their service, or as it begins to be already called, their *apprenticeship*.

" Let us consider each of these circumstances pertaining to the coming emigrants, our free tawny brethren, equally the subjects of the King as ourselves, and of course entitled to the good-will and protection of all right-minded men, ~~the~~ especially of all *Christian* men. First, then, as to *the proportion of the sexes* that is to be imported, we will only say, that it is imperative, for the sake of public morality, that a due proportion of females should at all times accompany the male emigrants. Even if our Colonial Legislature should ordain that one female should accompany every two males, the present great disparity of the sexes will be increased to an alarming amount. In our opinion, the Council should ordain, while the present disparity of ~~the~~ sexes continues, (say the next three years) that one female should accompany every male.

2. " *The food* to be allowed our tawny brethren, after they shall have been *set to work*.

" We perceive by the papers laid before the Council, that the Mauritius planters have been generous enough to agree to give their new free Indian labourers, two pounds' weight of rice, to be flavoured with 'a little' *ghee* and mustard oil, every day, without fresh animal food, or other sustenance.

" If their work be proportioned to this spare diet, in the hot sun of the Mauritius, it is all very well; but it appears to us, it would be more liberal, and certainly *far* better, to give these strangers a pennyworth of meat or fish per day, and require more work.

" It will be an immense advantage to our settlers, if they

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can hire Indian men and women who will be willing to feed on maize, or barley, or rye-meal, in lieu of rice. Rice will cost them twopence a lb., besides the carriage from Sydney. Rye, barley, or maize, grown by themselves, or neighbours, will not cost them a penny a pound.

"It is said, that meat will cause disease among those Indians who never before used it. We are, therefore, glad to see that the nation, whence it is proposed to bring labourers to New South Wales, consider roasted rats and lizards, with a little salt, to be a great luxury. Such men will not be long before a modicum of beef and mutton will be found to agree with their stomachs very well. To take rice-eating labourers to Argyle, and the country south of the Mittagong range, would be to take them to an early grave. One winter there would dispatch all the more delicate of them, unless they had stamina to eat meat, and had it given them. Free white labourers there eat from ten to twenty lbs. of meat a week. Many assignees find it to pay, to give even their convicts eight, nine, and ten lbs. of meat in lieu of seven, especially during the cold months intervening between May and August.

3. "The clothing, bedding, and lodging.

"We think it will appear palpable to all humane persons, that this colony, especially when you cross the Cow pasture and Nepean rivers, will be felt by Indians to be as cold as England is by us. Consequently, the 'two lascar caps, two dhooties, and two jackets, or blankets,' will not be sufficient for an Indian following his flock on the extensive downs of Maneroo, where strong frosts set in as early as March, and continue as late as October; and where snow and sleet, and piercing cold winds, are more common than in many parts of England.

"The offence of *idleness* will be a common accusation against these strangers

"For, what we robust and masculine Europeans call *industry*, the Indians will consider as hard labour; and what we call trifling with their work, they will consider sufficiently hard. To regulate this part of the Indian emigrant's duty, will be a most difficult task. There must be 'Commissioners for the Indians' appointed in every district, if not to advocate their cause, at least to see that an undue severity be not exercised in keeping them at work. The Spaniards, by urging the natives of Cuba and Peru to labour, caused millions of them to perish.

9. " *The term of their service.*—A limit must be set to the term of service of these ignorant strangers, who will otherwise be the dupes of the agents of the colony, and be inveigled to sign agreements to serve, not five years only, but ten, and twenty, and thirty. For cupidity has no conscience; and under the artful name of 'apprentice,' virtual slavery may, through this medium, be established in the colony.

" If the Indians be well fed and well clothed, and justly treated, they will be cheerful and willing labourers; and their good report of the colony will reach their relatives in their native land, and then great benefit will arise to both nations. As for the mode in which Indian immigration has been conducted in the Mauritius, we read sufficient in the papers lately published, to be convinced that great cruelty has been exercised towards them, and that the situation of these strangers there, has been, and is, little better, if not worse, than that of the Negroe slaves. The planters at the Mauritius are notorious for kidnapping the Madagascar, and other free people, their neighbours, and making slaves of them. And the Governors of that colony, from Farquhar down to Darling, have been as notorious for winking at the system."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Minutes of Evidence before the House of Commons in June 1837.

MR. THOMAS WAGHORN CALLED IN AND EXAMINED.

1. *Chairman.* Will you hand in the statement which you have prepared upon this subject?—

[*The following Statement was then handed in, and read by the Witness.*]

" London, 71, Cornhill, 13th June, 1837.

" To the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck and the Members of the Steam Committee, in the Red Sea, appointed by Resolution of the House of Commons, 9th June, 1837.

" My Lord and Gentlemen,—My name and pursuits are doubtless known to each of you. I leave England to-morrow for Egypt by way of Marseilles, encharged by the East India Company and the India Board in that quarter for the establishment of steam communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea.

" Many writers, especially of late, have endeavoured to give the public information, by their prolific ideas, about this said

steam intercourse ; had they not done so, and thereby confused instead of throwing light on the subject, the writer would not have troubled your Lordship and the Committee with this letter at his departure. The Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company and the India Board have already sent out orders to the Governor-General of India to place the *Hugh Lindsay* steam vessel between Suez and Mocha, to carry mails, passengers, &c., and the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* steamers between Mocha and Bombay, according to the original resolution of the House of Commons of July 1834, for effecting steam intercourse with India by this route : besides which, much also is in progress by these authorities. That much is done, and more, much more, will be done by them 'in due course ; and it will be for your Lordship and the Committee to carefully search out the cheapest and most efficient way of enlarging and improving this same steam intercourse on the most comprehensive scale, and carrying it to the three presidencies of India.

" My opinion is fixed ; it is as follows : That so long as there is that perfect understanding between the English and French Governments, that the route by Marseilles is the quickest, cheapest, and consequently the best that can be devised ; for nothing can be better than the present organized system for the transmission of India letters, &c., by the French steamers every ten days between Marseilles and Alexandria, and *vice versa* ; unless I might suggest that Government messengers should journey through France, to and from, on these vessels carrying the confidential despatches of the Government to and from Egypt ; the private letters passing, as they now do, every day (Sundays excepted) through the channel of his Majesty's and the French post-offices. The passengers will all be delighted at this route, having no longer to fear crossing the Bay of Biscay in winter on their way to and from India. Having thus fixed the English line by way of France, during peace, I now go to the other side of the isthmus, and propose that two steam vessels should ply constantly between Suez and Mocha, having a third in ordinary at Mocha to take the place of either steamer in case of a break-down. These three steam vessels should be all of the same size, and about 550 tons burthen ; the third one with only engineers in charge. Six more steamers, each of 550 tons, are required to perfect the communication from Mocha to all India, as follows ; three of these steamers should go between Mocha and Calcutta, touching either way at Socotra for fuel when necessary, and anchoring at Trincomalee and Madras

a certain number of hours, for the delivery and receipt of every thing going to, or coming from any of the above places; another of these steamers in ordinary, with engineers only, should lay at anchor in one of the two bays of Socotra, to serve as a floating depot, and when there is a break-down on the Calcutta line this vessel can take the place of such break-down: two steamers should be given to the Bombay government, to be disposed of as it may think fit. My own opinion is, that these two vessels should not attempt the passage direct from Bombay to Mocha from the 15th of May to the 15th of September, during which four months wind and sea are dead against them; and should they attempt it, and in attempting it break down, they will have to sail all the way back to Bombay, and thus the Bombay communication will be interrupted until the other vessel takes the mails, &c., on a second time; and should she also fail, both the Bombay steamers will be knocked up in opposing the violence of the south-west monsoon. Should it be proposed to send the Bombay steamers to the south, to make their passage the same way as the Calcutta steamers, I say, in reply, that the mails, &c., had better be taken to Trincomalee during that short period, to be forwarded by the Calcutta steamers, thus avoiding the risk of sending two vessels over the same ground, in face of the south-west monsoon, during the prevalence of which the number of passengers from India is much less than at other periods of the year. In the other eight months, Bombay will possess advantages over Calcutta and Madras, owing to its proximity to Mocha, which will allow of a greater number of trips from and to that place, than between it and Calcutta; for be it understood that the Bombay and Calcutta steamers should ply as often as possible between those places and Mocha, by which simple plan the Indian government will have only to calculate on taking and carrying the mails to and from Mocha, (instead of Suez,) where they will find mails and passengers from England always waiting for them. If, however, Bombay could be brought to join the other line at Trincomalee, it would be much more economical in every point of view. I am aware of the difference of opinion on this point at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, and have therefore to the best of my ability divided the six steamers of 850 tons burthen, giving two of them to Bombay, in case they are determined to pursue their own particular views: this, I think, is the most reasonable remedy which your Lordship and the Committee will discover, in endeavouring to find out a

plan to please all parties and each presidency. Having thus as briefly, and at the same time as explicitly as is in my power, laid before you my own final views and opinions as to the number of steam vessels and their different stations, I now proceed to the next important details (leaving out all minor ones) bearing on the same subject.

"First, as to the depots for fuel: Mocha should be the grand depot between all India and Suez; Socotra should also be a depot; and coals should be sent from England direct to those two places, as also to Bombay. Trincomalee and Calcutta, by way of the Cape of Good Hope; the coals for Suez and the Red Sea above Mocha should be conveyed to Alexandria, and there discharged from the vessel which brings them, into an iron flat boat built expressly for the Nile, and towed by a small steam tug to Cairo, whence they are conveyed in 48 hours on camels' backs to Suez, from which place they can be shipped to Jidda, &c, if wanted by the native boats of the Red Sea. Conveyed as above, the coals will cost, from the pit's mouth to Suez, £3 per ton, and this may in time be reduced to £2 10s. The delivery in tons weight, at the above-mentioned ports, of thousand tons of hand-picked dry Welsh coal should be contracted for by tender; of course including every item of expense incurred before their safe delivery as above.

"Many will object to sending coals to Calcutta, when there is plenty of Burdwan coal there. My answer to them is, that that coal is not economical to burn in steamers, for long sea voyages, as it is 35 per cent. under quality of Welsh coal, and as it chokes up the flues, from its extra soot and smoke, in half the time that Welsh coal does: therefore Burdwan coal will only do for short stations and local purposes on the rivers and coasts of India.

"In writing the above, I am considering myself as charged with the execution of placing coals, mails, passengers, &c., from Alexandria to Suez, &c. At Mocha, Major Read, or some other officer, being military, should be forthwith established as the military resident of the Hon. East India Company, for many reasons. Again, Englishmen (being nautical men) should be fixed at each of the following places; viz., Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Jidda, and Cosseir, whose duty it would be to act as packet agents at those places. The Admiral in India will be the best channel for making the necessary arrangements at Socotra, and he may probably station a small man-of-war there to promote and effect that object.

" My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Committee, be assured that every facility which the ruler of Egypt can afford will be given to this measure between Alexandria and Mocha, and also that the writer will be alive to every interest that may arise progressively; and be further assured, that after the steam vessels are properly placed, this steam communication will maintain itself, except the original cost of steam vessels for the purpose from time to time. My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Committee. I am convinced that this great and most important object will experience at your hands all the care and research which it requires; I trust also, that in considering these my opinions on the subject, which has ever stood foremost in my mind, the 12 years of devotedness which I have spent in forwarding it will have some weight with you. I now again leave England in debt, and if any thing nerves me on to pursue this matter with energy, it is the conviction that your Lordship and the Committee will not let my past and present labours in the cause go unheeded, but will hand them over to the House of Commons embodied in your resolutions. At the same time my mind is preyed upon by the consideration that I am suffered to go unrewarded by his Majesty's Government, whose duty it is instantly to remove that want of rank which, in an Eastern country like Egypt, so strongly detracts from my better usefulness. My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Committee, I have the honour to remain, with undiminished devotedness to the India steam object, Your most humble servant, THOMAS WAGHORN."

P. S. My opinions in detail on minor matters connected with the foregoing have been fully detailed to Mr. Secretary Melvill at the East India House. See also the reference sheet attached.

" THOMAS W."

Explanatory Plan.—" I have all along, till latterly, thought that Galle would have been the best place for the final departure of steamers from the coast of India to the Red Sea; but after a most diligent search into that matter, I now find Trincomallee preferable, because it is the naval arsenal of his Majesty's fleet in India; consequently greater facilities can be afforded there than at Galle, at one half the expense: moreover, during peace, the vessels of war under the orders of the Admiral on the East India station could be well employed, bearing more urgent duties, in carrying mails, &c. On the arrival of the steamer at Trincomallee from Mocha, a vessel of war

might sail on with the China mails to Singapore, whence they would be conveyed to Canton by any merchant vessel, and where letters would be found waiting, from Canton, to be conveyed by the vessel of war on its return to Trincomalee. By this means a much more speedy communication with China is provided than can otherwise be devised, until the merchants of China have themselves steam vessels to Trincomalee, of which I do not despair a few years hence. Again, another vessel of war should from time to time lay at Socotra, whose Captain should be our authority there; he could yield great general assistance to the steam vessels there; and it would be a matter of deliberation for the Directors of the East India Company, whether their own naval force in India should in time of peace be placed under the orders of the Admiral on that station, for this and other purposes.

"I now beg to offer a few pointed remarks on the tracks which should be followed by steamers navigating between Mocha and the continent of India during the north-east and south-west monsoons.

* "First, as to the north-east monsoon. Steamers of the size I have mentioned would go from Trincomalee to Mocha in that monsoon by wind and steam, without a stoppage, easily in eleven days; at Mocha they might stop three whole days, thoroughly cleaning their machinery and flues, and taking in coals for the return voyage; then they should return to Trincomalee, on their way to Calcutta, stopping at Socotra for coals on their passage.

"In the south-west monsoon, steamers should finally leave Trincomalee with only their foremast up, storm-fore-try-sail sheeted amidships set, and steam away southerly, within four points of the wind and sea, till they get to the line, where they will generally find light winds and calms, and sometimes a fair one: on arrival at the line, they should keep steaming due west, till they find Socotra bear from them N. N.W.; they should then get their mainmast up, and shape away their course directly for it, and they will often, by wind and steam, reach it on the 12th day. From Socotra they should sail all the way back to Calcutta, without steam, touching as before at Trincomalee and Madras. In the north-east monsoon, I expect to hear that the steamers have often sailed, and not steamed, from the continent of India to Socotra.

"These vessels should be capable of being changed from steamers to sailing vessels, and vice versa, within six hours,

according to circumstances; and if the Admiral in India has the direction of them, they will be capable of the change in that short space of time, as each steamer should be fitted with a pawle wheel, so that on taking off the six lower paddle-boards the iron part only would be pawled in the water, which would not impede the vessel in sailing more than one half knot per hour. Let there be only a good understanding between the Governor General and the Admiral, and I will answer for it that the most economical as well as the most useful system for steam intercourse that can be devised will be adopted. Should a mercantile company ever be employed to carry on the communication between Suez and India, that should also be under the orders of the Admiral.

“Mauritius could receive mails, &c. by the dispatch of a vessel of war, until they have a steamer of their own there; and perhaps 1,000 soldiers, instead of 4,000, would then be deemed sufficient for all military purposes at that island. The saving of expense of 3,000 men thus effected would more than pay for the expense of keeping up two steam vessels instead of one, employed so usefully for all the best interests of that island.”

“As soon as this same steam intercourse works well, many of the overgrown military depots in India will also be pared down. And as, my Lord and Gentlemen, we grow into more sociality with our Indian subjects, there will be no occasion for fear, in a military point of view; for as we improve India, we shall wield the ploughshare instead of the sword.

“Gratitude from the people of India to happy England will predominate with them, instead of prejudice; and, my Lord, in after years, the then East India Company will have cause to exult in the establishment of this the greatest boon that ever was granted by one country to another. This, with other points, tending to make Egypt also a great nation, will flow out of the steam intercourse with India; indeed, everything great and advantageous must flow from it to England; Egypt, India and other parts of the Eastern world will be raised in the scale, of nations, thereby strengthening the political and other influences of Great Britain. I have not yet said anything about the winds and weather in the Bay of Bengal; on that I have only to suggest, that the Captains of steam vessels should go as near the Coromandel coast as possible, for smooth water; this applies to both monsoons; as it often blows half a gale in the centre of the bay, whilst it is quite light in-shore; thus much wear and tear, as well as hazard, is saved to steam vessels.”

2. The last time you were in Egypt you had an opportunity of seeing, I believe, a good deal of the Red Sea, had you not?—Yes.

3. What opportunity had you?—Repeatedly being on it.

4. Between what places?—I have been between Suez and Cosseir carrying mails myself; and altogether I have been five times up and down the Red Sea.

5. To Mocha?—To Mocha.

6. What is the distance between Suez and Mocha, and Cosseir and Mocha, do you remember?—The distance between Mocha and Suez is 1,040 miles.

7. And Cosseir?—Cosseir is 260 miles less.

8. And what difficulties are there in going?—There are no difficulties whatever for steam navigation during every month of the year.

9. You are supposing in the Red Sea?—In the Red Sea.

10. Between Mocha and Suez?—Between Mocha and Suez there is no difficulty in steam navigation.

11. What is the prevailing wind?—The prevailing winds are north during 11 months of the year.

12. And between Suez and Cosseir, for what length of time are the prevailing winds?—Nine months in the year between Suez and Jidda; in fact, northerly winds generally prevail in the Red Sea.

13. During any part of that period do those northerly winds blow with very great violence?—Occasionally they blow with violence, when the sun shines the hottest; it applies to that season of the year when the sun has most power; they get up as the sun rises, and go down as the sun goes down.

14. Will the steamers make against that?—They will make most way at night.

15. Can they make way in the day, when the wind blows with this particular violence?—It never blows with such violence as that a steam vessel cannot go against it.

16. When you speak of a steam vessel, you mean a steam vessel of a certain size?—I am speaking of a vessel built for the purpose, of 550 tons, or something of that size.

17. There are no gales in the Red Sea, are there?—There are gales occasionally, but very trifling, for a very short duration.

18. Is that north wind in the Red Sea equal to the south-west monsoon at its greatest height?—No, it is not half so bad, because the south-west monsoon blows strong for a week to-

gether, and the gales in the Red Sea are never known to blow above two days or three.

19. Is there much swell?—The sea soon goes up and soon goes down; perhaps sooner than in any other part.

20. The north wind prevailing for 11 months in the year, what difference would there be during those 11 months in a passage between Suez and Mocha, with the wind favorable, and from Mocha to Suez?—In speaking of the 11 months, that 11 months was between Suez and Mocha, and then nine months between there and Jidda.

21. What would be the difference in the passage southward from Suez to Mocha, as compared with the passage northward from Mocha to Suez; what would be the difference in point of time?—There would be a day and half difference on the average.

22. Not more?—Never more.

23. There would be a greater consumption of fuel, of course?—Coming up, the steam vessels would often sail from Suez down to Jidda, and very likely to Mocha.

24. Both the shores are shoals, are they not?—It is an iron-bound coast, and a steam vessel should never approach the shore when she can avoid it.

25. There are shoals on both sides, are there not?—Yes.

26. The said channel is the only course for safety? It is a fair good channel for the British navy.

27. What may be the width of that channel?—From 100 miles down to two miles; it is only two miles a short distance through the straits of Juba.

28. Has that sea been accurately surveyed?—As accurately surveyed as it can be.

29. Are there any dangers in the mid-channel?—No dangers but what are known in the mid-channel.

30. Which is the last survey of the Red Sea?—The one just now made.

31. In the fair course between Suez and Mocha for a steam vessel are there many dangers, are they numerous?—The only part of the Red Sea that she could not go through at night with safety, is a small part called the Straits of Juba; and if it was not a dark night, she could go through there.

32. Excepting those straits that you have mentioned, the rest of the channel may be considered a channel from 80 to 100 miles wide, at deep water?—Yes.

33. And safe at night for steamers running?—And safe at night for steam vessels of any size.

34. Has the *Hugh Lindsay* ever made a passage against the north wind?—Often.

35. And the difference has not been greater than what you have mentioned between the north and south voyage?—We find they are generally two days less going down to Mocha than up to Mocha.

36. And you do not consider the *Hugh Lindsay* the best calculated steam vessel for that navigation, do you?—I think she is the worst steam vessel.

37. What is her horse power?—The *Hugh Lindsay* was built in 1820.

38. What is her horse power?—She has two 80-horse power.

39. And what is her draught when full of coal?—I should say it would be 15 feet of water; but they build vessels now, to carry the same burthen she carries, drawing only 10 feet.

40. And how many days is she going from Suez to Mocha?—About seven days; a good steamer should do it in five.

41. Are there no greater difficulties between Suez and Cosseir than between Cosseir and Mocha?—There are no greater difficulties, though it requires a little more care, as I said before, in going through the Straits of Juba.

42. Those are the only difficulties?—The only ones.

43. Is it a regular tide?—No; the current changes with the wind.

44. When you recommend two steamers for the actual duty between Mocha and Suez, and one in reserve, how frequently do you contemplate the voyage being made?—They will go, taking mails down from England, every 15 days.

45. The two in actual employment, and the one in reserve?—They will do it easily every 15 days.

46. Now, in case of accidents occurring to any of those three steamers, to their machinery, where is the repair to be made?—If ever Trincomalee is established as the grand depot for steam vessels, there should be a station at that place for steam vessels, and a steam vessel in the Red Sea that was partly worn out might take the mail on to Trincomalee, and return upon such occasions, carrying the mail, to take her place again.

47. From what place?—Suppose we say a steamer in the Red Sea wanted repair, if she comes up to Suez, we can send engineers to repair her; but if she wants new boilers, we will take the mail all the way from Suez to Trincomalee, and she can have

new boilers, and then take the mail back instead of the proper steamer coming; they may change places.

48. If a steamer making the northern passage, and struggling against the northern wind, broke down on her voyage to Suez, where would the repair be made to the machinery?—At Mocha. At Mocha sometimes there would be three or four steam vessels together, and if a job wanted to be done to those three or four steam vessels, the engineer would do it himself.

49. Adopting your general plan, at how many places would you contemplate the necessity of having an establishment for the repair of steam-engine machinery?—At Trincomalee, and no other place.

50. Not at Mocha?—Not at Mocha, not at Suez; anything wanting to be done can be sent from Cosseir to be done: I should have them all look to Trincomalee, take a mail when likely to break down, and so have her repaired in time; it would be easy for the Captain to write to the Admiral, saying she wanted repair.

51. Have you ever considered whether it would be advisable to have an establishment at the Island of Camaran?—It is altogether useless; there is a bar which prevents ships of large draught going to it.

52. Are you aware of the opinions that have been given on that subject by the officer who commanded in the late survey?—I am aware, I believe, of the general opinions upon steam matters, for I read them all; but there is no facility at Camaran, and I cannot imagine why Camaran has been thought of; there is not a boat on the place, and hardly the means of living; the people live on the fish they catch; the place does not produce dates enough to maintain its own starving population: Mocha is a place containing 40,000 people; Mocha is the place for every thing; you must take places where there are facilities.

53. Are there scientific engineers at Cairo?—There are; they repair the Pacha's steam machinery; he has got English engineers on board his steam vessels, and English engineers in charge of his factory. I could send Mr. Hill, and other men of science, at an hour's notice, from Cairo, to repair the vessels at Suez.

54. Though in the first instance the Pacha might give every facility for the establishment of this intercourse through his territories, if at any time he became hostile to it, and imposed a condition, he would be master of that communication, would he

not?—I have heard him express himself that he would never oppose the English Government in anything.

55. But if he changed that intention, would he not be entire master of everything?—I do not think such a thing is ever likely to happen.

56. Any ruler of Egypt who changed his disposition might put a stop to it, might he not?—The Pacha clearly perceives it is to his interest to support this kind of thing; therefore, he is the last man, or those who follow after him, who would be likely to throw any impediments in the way of this.

57. There would be a strong feeling both at Suez and Alexandria upon the subject?—In all the ports over Egypt.

58. The large expences consequent upon travelling would recommend to the people of that country this channel of communication?—It has that effect already; there were 150 passengers passed through Egypt last year, who spent a great deal of money in horses, camels, and journeys to the desert, and, in fact, they were spending a great deal of money.

59. Have you reason to think they will be satisfied with that indirect advantage, and that a tribute will not be exacted?—There will be no tribute exacted; you are as free as you are here.

60. No port dues either at Alexandria or Suez?—No such thing is heard of as taxes there, except the grant tax of every thing—the Pacha: but I pay no taxes; I have a house at Cairo, and there are no port dues at the entrance to the Red Sea, and no expenses of any sort.

61. No dues of any kind exacted at either port?—No; I do not think the Pacha would ever dream of putting on dues at either place.

62-3. You can have no security that dues will not be made? I think, if a valuable cargo passes through Egypt, the Pacha will put a transit duty, the same as we do here through a turnpike-gate on a good made road; the Pacha, in putting this transit duty, insures it; he is to answer for it; and he is answerable from the time it leaves the country to the time it gets there; and merchants would be glad to pay the transit duty.

64. Is the communication between Alexandria and Suez perfectly secure?—With respect to the transit duty, I have two or three times spoken to the Pacha about it; and I have said, whenever your highness does tax it you must tax it low, and I think half per cent. will be enough.

65. Apart from the question of taxation by the Government,

is there security as relates to banditti or robbers?—I can find anything that is lost or mislaid, from Alexandria to Mocha, and I insure every passenger's luggage now who has luggage; there is no such thing as anything being lost or stolen in Egypt; because if they steal it, they must be found out; they do not require such articles for themselves, and they cannot dispose of them; therefore there is no inducement to steal; if a passenger was to drop his luggage, it would be brought to the English Consul at Cairo; and if not brought, a messenger would be sent out by the Pacha, who would very soon recover it.

66. Is money valueless in Egypt?—Money is very valuable.

67. Are there no bands of robbers in that part at all?—No; wherever the Pacha's rule extends, robbery is put down.

68. Have you not been just stating, as well between Kennah and Cosseir as between Cairo and Suez?—Between all places under the Pacha's rule.

69. Both those places are of course under his rule?—I am not speaking of Syria.

70. As to the security of Mocha, do your observations extend there?—That is under the Pacha's rule.

71. The imposts at Mocha are no greater than at Suez or Alexandria?—There are no duties at Mocha at all, except for the native vessels; the English flag exempts vessels from paying duty.

72. Might not that evasion lead to some new regulation of necessity?—I think not.

73. Is it not a complete sacrifice of all revenues, the extension of that immunity?—The principal things that those ships bring to the Red Sea are pilgrims, and those pilgrims that come not under the British flag, pay the tax, and therefore that is the reason why those ships have changed their colours.

74. And if that immunity becomes general, and the use of the English flag universal, the tax on pilgrims will cease?—It is an illegal tax, the tax on pilgrims.

75. How do you mean illegal?—The pilgrims themselves bear the right of the Turkish authorities at Jidda to tax them; and it was only laid on two years ago, by the Governor of Jidda, that is, the Pacha; there is nothing English that is taxed; I may go on to say, I believe, it is a religious tax for some repairs of the holy building.

76. What is the average width of the passage between the Straits of Juba and Suez?—At Suez, of course, the sea ends and comes to a point.

77. Between Suez and Juba, what is the average width of the passage?—It gradually gets larger till the channel comes to about 22 miles.

78. Is there any strong current down the Red Sea?—Sometimes there are trifling currents in the Red Sea, but no currents at any time that can be called strong ones.

79. Do you mean to assert that there is no greater difficulty in steaming in the upper part of the Red Sea, between Juba and Suez, than in the southern parts, in consequence of the force of the current?—No difficulty whatever in the Red Sea respecting currents.

80. I thought you said, this moment, that there were in the upper part?—I was asked the breadth of the passage, not the currents; I said they were trifling currents.

81. Does not the wind blow with greater force between Suez and the Straits of Juba and Cosseir, than between Cosseir and the southern parts of the Red Sea?—It does not blow with greater force; the very fact of the Hugh Lindsay having been nine times up and down the Red Sea without any physical difficulty, is enough of itself, without entering into any further inquiry about the Red Sea; my own opinion is, that Mocha is the best place that can be found in the Red Sea, and the only depot required.

82. Are you well acquainted with Camaran?—I am.

83. You have been there?—Yes, dozens of times; I am now going to illustrate why Camaran is not a proper place.

84. I think you had better come and look at the chart?—I know the chart without looking at it; I know Camaran very well.

85. You have stated already that it is good for nothing?—Yes.

86. How many feet of water are there on the bar?—Fourteen feet; and I have known three of the Pacha's ships wind-bound for three weeks there, with an expedition on board; they could not get over that bar to Mocha; the sea on it made the water less, and when it was still there was water enough to go over; there is 14 feet of water, and that is sometimes reduced to 12.

87. Are those soundings in feet or fathoms?—Generally in fathoms; there are breakers close to it; there are some places in the Red Sea where I have known a vessel's stern to be 60 fathoms, and her bow on the shore.

(To be continued.)

Indian Intelligence

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT, July 8.

The affairs of the late firm of Ferguson and Co., and the application of the assignees of Mr. David Clark to be allowed to prove for a sum of six lakhs, again came before the court this day.—The Advocate General and Mr. Leith noticed an application by Mr. Clarke for a statement of the affairs of the insolvents at the termination of the commercial year 1828. That statement they now produced, and Mr. T. H. Gardiner was examined as to several items therein contained. It set forth a debt due from Messrs. Le Marchand and Warden, of about six lakhs of rupees, opposite to which was a marginal note in the handwriting of Mr. John Smith, stating, in substance, that, with "good luck," the debt may be recovered, but nothing was to be allowed for it at that time. The witness deposed that no part of this amount had ever been recovered, that the like fate attended debts to the amount of Rs. 1,90,000 due by Mr. Patrick. Opposite to another amount, Mr. Smith had written "should be recovered in time with a little good luck." Mr. Gardiner deposed that James Scott and Co., in 1828, were indebted to the late firm about fourteen lakhs, and that in 1829, they were indebted twenty-four lakhs. The marginal note in Mr. Smith's handwriting, was, "must all depend on the success of Gloucester." The statement admitted a deficiency of assets in 1828, to meet the debts due by the concern to the amount of twenty-four lakhs of rupees; subjoined to the statement is a note, in the handwriting of Mr. W. F. Clark, written after the death of Mr. Smith, admitting that, in strictness, the estate of the latter was not entitled to any thing, but, as a declaration to that effect would bring the firm into discredit, he proposed that three and a half lakhs should be allowed to pay legacies. Mr. J. P. Mackilligan and Mr. W. F. Ferguson were examined at great length, but the reporter is not able to give their depositions with accuracy, in consequence of the absence of the books, and the complicated nature of the accounts to which they spoke. Both gentlemen expressed their belief, (that is, their belief in 1827,) that the firm was in a solvent state at that time.—At half past two, when the reporter left the Court, the examination was still going on with-

out a prospect of the Court giving a decision this day.—*Oriental Observer*, July 8.

SUMMARY.

The merchants who are connected with Penang and Singapore, will be interested to know that the official powers have been received from England, granting an Admiralty Commission to the Recorder's Court in the Straits. This will put an end to the great inconvenience hitherto experienced in dealing with captured pirates, and relieve our Supreme Court of a part of the duties imposed upon it, for which the difficulties about evidence were almost a disqualification.

An official communication to the Chamber of Commerce, shews that measures have been taken at Allahabad to prevent the levying of duties upon goods recognizable as having been imported by sea, when they pass the chokies on the land frontier.

A box of specimens of the manufactures of Sind, received from Captain Burnes, has been transferred to the Chamber of Commerce. They are of a coarse, but strong and close texture, and some of the *loongers* and *soosers* exhibit a good deal of taste in the blending of their colours.

The Nuwaub Ekbal Ood Dowlah has permitted it to be given out, that he is about to break up his establishment and to proceed to England.

A letter received yesterday from Pohna reports the river rising fast, and the indigo plant in that neighborhood only eight inches high, and no chance of saving it.

By a letter from Mymensing, dated 3d July, we find that indigo prospects in that quarter, and about Dacca, where a better result was expected this season than elsewhere, have entirely changed their aspect. The writer says—"We are getting on very badly, having had a continued deluge for the last eight days." The river, a few days ago, completely inundated all our eldur plant, which is our principal cultivation; we have been working for the last few days with watery plant, and the produce is miserable, of course, though all our vats are in full play. We shall be fortunate if we save two-thirds of our former expectations, having commenced manufacturing much against the wish of the ryots, in time to

cut some of the fine plant before the river broke over us. Dacca, Furreedpore, and all the other low districts, are under water, many planters fishing for their plant!" From opposite to Bhagulpore, 2d July.—"I regret to inform you that the Koossee river broke its banks, and I am working all my vats day and night, but upon plant cut in the water, and cannot, therefore, turn out more than two-thirds of what I intended to send you—the water is rising very fast."

Union Bank.—We learn that the Union Bank nett profits, and funds applicable to the dividend of 30th June, exceed 14½ per cent.—most, or all of which, we presume, will be shared out to the hungry but fortunate proprietors—*Hurkaru, July 11.*

Madras Chit-Chat.—Our private letters from Madras allude to a most serious commotion in that Presidency on the subject of precedence, and that nothing less than appeal to the Supreme Government is likely to bring the belligerents to terms! It would appear, that the fashionables there, desirous of emulating the City of Palaces, had determined to establish "Re-unions," and a list of lady-patronesses was prepared and circulated, when, "*horresco referens*," Mr. A. D. Campbell, of the Civil Service, Acting Judge of the Sudder, discovered the name of Mrs. Norton, the Advocate-General's wife, actually placed above Mrs. Campbell's. Had he himself been knocked off the judgment-seat by a refractory suitor, he could not have been more surprised or indignant. He remonstrated, and desired, unless Mrs. Campbell walked up the list, and Mrs. Norton down, that the former's name should be withdrawn altogether. The Advocate General replied, that he had nothing to do with the formation of the list; but as Mrs. Norton had hitherto received precedence before the wives of the Judges of the Sudder, he saw no sufficient reason to acquiesce in any change, in order to gratify Mr. Acting Judge Campbell. It is said, that Mr. Campbell claims the *pas*, in consequence of some old letter in the time of Sir John Anstruther, in which, on Committees with the Judges of the Sudder and Supreme Court, the Advocate General was directed to sit under them.—Thus, this important matter rests for the present; but we shall lose no time in publishing the result, when it reaches us.

The Mulla have been excited also by another occurrence of some, though inferior interest, and affecting rather the

trading than the fashionable world. A civilian applied to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act; his debts amounting to Rs. 1,80,000; and was desirous of appropriate only 500 rupees out of a salary of 2,300 rupees, to the liquidation.—After a long argument, the Court decreed a stoppage of 1,453 rupees—to the great joy of the creditors.

Shahjehanpore.—The Nuwab, Buhadur Khan, has been committed for trial before the Sessions' Court at Bareilly, for his part in the late murderous riots here. The Magistrate, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Barron, have been summoned as witnesses in the case. The principal Mussulmans are leaving no means unattempted to extricate themselves from the awkward situation they are in, and among others have sent a Vakeel to Sir Charles Metcalfe, who will of course decline to receive him. Should the parties concerned in the recent disturbances escape conviction, the worst consequences may be anticipated; for the Mussulman population are in a state of great excitement which the triumph of an acquittal of their leaders would exasperate into fury. They have never been reduced to a proper obedience to law and order, but have invariably manifested all that turbulence and insubordination, which they learned under their lawless Nuwab rule, and are at this moment in a state of sullen defiance of the law and Government.

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society, on 7th June, a proposition was brought forward and carried, to apply to Government for an allowance of 12,000 rupees per annum, for the support of the Society's increasing and now valuable Museum. If this be granted, all further discussion about the expence of the Curatorship will of course be unnecessary. The Society has just received a rare animal, a live tapir, from Malacca, which in its present circumstances it must be at some difficulty to entertain.

A report upon the subject of the Church Building Fund for India, has been printed. Considering the manner of the collection, in monthly sums of one rupee from each contributor, we should not have expected that 24,000 rupees would have been raised in so short a time. The distribution of the money, as far as we can form an opinion, appears to have been judicious. It may be doubted perhaps, whether large military stations like Cawnpore and Barrackpore, have not a claim upon the Government for church accommodation, which should relieve this Fund from the necessity of

contributing thereto. If we are rightly informed, the aid it has afforded at Barrackpore, in the shape of a loan, may have been indirectly the cause of a recent tax upon officers for their seats in church, the propriety of which we cannot perceive.

It is mentioned in private letters, that after much opposition the Civil Servants who retired after the date of their memorial, have been allowed the pension on the new scale. Mr. Henry Newnham and Mr. Butterworth Bayley are said to be included in the favored list.

The Scientific Party at Government House, on 11th July, displayed a very crowded assemblage, attracted, in a great measure, by the fame of Professor O'Shaughnessy's intended exhibition.—The rooms, as on former occasions, were laid out with tables containing new objects of interest and curiosity, the most conspicuous among them being M. Delessert's extensive collection of fishes from the Salt-water Lake. After an agreeable promenade of half an-hour, employed in the inspection of these curiosities, there was a general move into the lecture-room, where the Professor had arranged his tables of experiments, and behind them his galvanic battery, *à la Crosse*, (improved in the manner we shall presently explain), ranged on a wooden frame in four stages. Behind this stand, at the door of the veranda, opening to the maidan, was a howitzer, intended to be fired with gas created by the battery,—formidable preparations, *à la Freschi*, with a Governor-General *en face*.—Dr. O'Shaughnessy prefaced his experiments with a brief account of the improvements he had effected in the construction and arrangement of the galvanic battery, by which the power of the instrument was increased to seven times that of Daniell's, and four times that of Mullins's, the most efficient of the inventions which have recently attracted attention in Europe. The powers are estimated by contrasting the quantities of gas obtained in a given time by the decomposition of water. While twelve of Daniell's cups evolve five cubic inches, the same number of Mullins's give out ten; and those constructed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy, forty, in three minutes.—With respect to the arrangements, Dr. O'Shaughnessy stated that he had ascertained that the decomposing power of the battery was greatest when twelve cans were associated. One exceeding that number, the force diminishes, and, ultimately, is altogether annihilated.

But, by arranging sets of twelve in tiers, all the tiers in connexion with the same pair of metal rods, the arithmetical aggregate of the force of the whole series is produced.—The battery exhibited was composed of four tiers, each of twelve cans. The cans consisted each of three concentric copper cylinders, with two concentric zinc cylinders interposed, the metals being separated by membrane, and each copper surface in contact with a solution of sulphate of copper, each zinc surface with a very weak solution of sal-ammoniac. The surface of copper in each vessel was 240 square inches.—The first experiment was the decomposition of water, contained in a bottle filled with a bent tube. On completing the connexion with the battery, the water was thrown into great agitation; it bubbled like a fluid in a state of rapid boiling, and produced oxygen and hydrogen gas at the rate of 160 inches in three minutes. The Professor stated that the quantity was more than sufficient to ignite lime for the purposes of practical illumination—to supply the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and to effect many other important objects: he also stated that he had no doubt that further experiments on the galvanic battery would lead to such improvements as would enable us to obtain by the decomposition of water both economical fuel and a moving power at least equal to that of steam to work machinery of every kind.—Other decompositions were also shewn—metallic lead was obtained in crystals from a solution, and a process shewn by which sulphuric acid can be quickly and cheaply prepared on a small scale, so as to be within the reach of every druggist and experimentalist, in however remote a locality he may be placed. The value of this process depends on the fact, that, by means of sulphuric acid, almost every other acid, and a vast number of mineral and vegetable remedies, may be quickly and cheaply prepared.—The next set of experiments Dr. O'Shaughnessy exhibited, were the igniting effects of this battery. Two feet of thick platinum wire, suspended from the poles, instantaneously became red-hot—six inches of the same wire were at once melted into globules. Platinum foil was burned under water: the blades of a pair of scissors were melted in a few seconds, and a large file burned rapidly, sending out a shower of deep red sparks having the regular outline of a star, with commented red rays, and a bright white centre. The ignition of charcoal was next shewn. The light produced was a

most intense white, and quite lit up the marble-hall purposely left nearly dark for the exhibition of this experiment.—The last effects of the battery, which were exhibited, were connected with its probable application to the driving of machinery, twenty inches of the gases evolved by water were introduced into the chamber of a model (still unfinished), were inflamed by a platinum wire, led from the battery, and exploded with a loud report. Dr. O'Shaughnessy exhibited a cylinder and solid piston, with a pump guiding-rods and some regulating apparatus, by means of which, he stated, that the piston was ultimately urged upwards and downwards, with great power, and without the least noise being heard.—The last experiment of the evening was the explosion of the mixed gases contained in a 5½ inch howitzer, fitted with a stout tompon. A small charge was purposely introduced, lest the concussion might do mischief to the chandeliers; still the explosion, as might be imagined, was nearly as loud as if the gun were charged with powder; and the tompon was shot some distance over the verandah rails.

Juries in the Company's Courts.—We understand, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation VI. of 1832, the Sessions Judge of the 24-Per-gunnahs has issued a circular to the principal residents in the suburbs of Calcutta, requesting them to state whether they are willing to serve on the juries or punchaets, to the formation of which any European functionary, presiding in a Provincial Court, for the administration of civil or criminal justice in India, is competent, under the powers conveyed by the act above mentioned.

Bank of Bengal.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal took place 9th June.—Mr. Baiter having taken the chair, Mr. Secy. Prinsep stated the particular subjects which they were met to consider.—1st, the home project of an Indian Bank; 2dly, the propriety of further extending the Bank Capital; 3dly, the question of foreign Exchange business; and 4thly, the Draft Charter Act. A variety of resolutions were then adopted; of which the following is the substance:—1st. Approving of the views and proceedings of the directors with regard to the project of the Bank of India, as expressed in their letter to the Government of Bengal of the 15th Dec. 1836, and declaring the further consideration of that scheme to be unnecessary.—2d. Approving also the measures taken by the directors gene-

rally for promoting the extension of business.—3d. On passing the above resolution, Mr. Secy. Prinsep put it to the meeting whether they considered it expedient to undertake for the convenience of the public to draw the dividends on Company's paper with or without charge, which agency they now performed on deposit paper only, and at a charge of one per cent. it was observed, that the Union Bank and all banks in England did this kind of service gratuitously. After much discussion upon an amendment to charge one per cent. for such business, which was lost by 17 votes to 26, the original motion was carried by 26 votes against 21, subject to scrutiny by Mr. Dorin and Mr. G. Udny.—4th. Declaring that it is not advisable to augment the bank capital unless it should be deemed expedient to establish branch banks.—5th. That it is not deemed expedient to establish branches or agencies at present, but that the bank ought to have the power to do so. An amendment moved by Mr. Wm. Ferguson, seconded by Colonel Caulfield, that the bank proceed immediately to exercise that power, was negatived by a large majority.—6th. Approving of the form of a charter act, as suggested by this Government, instead of a charter,—on this resolution, however, the votes being nearly even, (eleven to ten,) the issue was referred to the scrutineers above named.—7th. Disapproving the suggested subdivision of the shares into shares of 1,000 instead of 4,000 rupees.—8th. Fixing the qualification of a director at 3 shares of 4,000 rupees.—9th. Declaring it to be inexpedient to remove the restriction upon an immediate re-election.—10th. Allowing the admission of written votes on special questions; also, general proxies, and removing the restriction on the number of votes, now limited to seven.—11th. Declaring a reserve fund to be unnecessary, the present plan of valuing assets being a sufficient protection against contingencies.—12th. Mr. Cockrell moved to expunge part of the 14th clause disqualifying directors of other banks from the direction of the Bank of Bengal; which motion was lost, having seven hands for it against eight or nine.—13th. A motion by Mr. Harding, to exclude persons in the Government service from the Secretaryship of the Bank, had five hands for, and nine or ten against it.—14th. Another proposition by the same mover to increase the proprietary directors to nine, to correspond with the increased proportion of private capital, was negatived by five to

even on the show of hands; upon which Mr. Harding substituted an amended motion to reduce the Government directors from three to two, and to increase the proprietary directors from six to seven, with the same view of giving the public an increased share in the direction according with their increased subscriptions to the bank capital. For the proposition in this shape seven hands were held up, and only six against.

Our sketch of the proceedings at the Bank meeting on the 9th June was so hastily drawn up, that we omitted to report the decision upon one of the questions which came under discussion, the question whether it was expedient to insert in the charter act a power to deal in foreign exchanges. The *Hu karr* has noticed our omission, and without enquiring what was the issue, proceeds to argue as if Mr. Secy. Prinsep, "whose ideas on Government finance are before the public," had individually urged the expediency of connecting this branch of business with the general business of the bank. We have discovered no such opinion in his public minute, nor did any thing fall from him on the 9th June which should lead to such an interference. On the contrary, he remarked to the meeting that the scheme of extending their business in that manner had been suggested (not by himself) last year at a time of repletion when the directors were at a loss what to do with their recently extended capital; but since then they had found a profitable vent far beyond their expectations, and if they had a good many more lakhs they could employ them all upon the spot. In short, he expressed himself rather against the measure than for it—certainly against any employment of the funds of the bank in that way at present; and when the question was put to the vote, we believe he did not vote at all upon it, being, as he said, rather indifferent whether the bank had the power or not, since, if they had it, the exercise of the power would depend upon the directors' discretion. The sense of a large majority of the meeting was strongly opposed to allowing the bank to deal in foreign exchanges, and the point was settled, upon a motion of Mr. Cockburn, by modifying the 24th clause in the draft act, which specifies the classes of business in which the bank shall be permitted to engage, namely, by adding to the third head "buying and selling bills of exchange," the words "payable in India." The movers and seconders of some of the resolutions, we suspect were not exactly

those whom our brother of the *Hu karr*, according to his notions of their sentiments, would have guessed to be the advocates of the propositions they brought forward or supported, his speculations being, as usual, a little wide of the mark.—We discover with regret that, upon a scrutiny, the proposition to realize the interest on Company's paper gratis for persons having accounts with the bank, was lost by one vote, the numbers being 21 for, 22 against it. As the amendment to charge 1 per cent. was also lost, the bank is by this vote precluded from realizing interest at all, and consequently debarred from doing what it has been accustomed to do of late, realizing the interest on Company's paper in deposit. If there was any illiberality in the opposition to granting the public this reasonable accommodation, let it be observed that the opposition proceeded from the mercantile interest, which is the more remarkable since the same interest (speaking in the mass) had set the example of accommodating the public in that way without any charge through the medium of the Union Bank, and we should conceive that in many cases it would be a convenience to themselves to get that rather troublesome operation performed for them by the Bank of Bengal. It was observed by the bank Secy. that the increase of its available means by undertaking the realization of interest on Company's paper would be small, and that the profit thereof would in a great measure be absorbed by the expense of some necessary increase in the establishment. But the profit of the bank is not the only thing to be considered; the Bank of Bengal is like the Bank of England, a privileged corporation, set up and maintained not for the profit of the proprietary alone, but for the benefit of the public, and not entitled to any privilege unconnected with the interest of the community. To people in the *Mohul*, and to many persons in Calcutta also, it would be very convenient to be able to get their interest and the principal of their Company's paper when paid off, received by such an institution as the Bank of Bengal, and we agree entirely with the *Hu karr*, that the bank ought to do that kind of business for the public, free from charge.—The propositions to exclude Government functionaries from the Secretaryship, and to lessen the existing proportion of Government directors, we may put together, as emanating from the same desire to make the bank more independent of the Government.—

It seems to us that, in mooring such propositions, their movers and supporters suffered themselves to be carried away by a very questionable theory without due regard to the circumstances of the case. The public proprietary, it is true, is now increased in its proportion to the Government interest in the bank capital; but how came it to be so? solely through the liberality of the Government, who relinquished not only their right to subscribe rateably to the new stock, but also a profit of nearly two lakhs, which might have been obtained by selling that right.—It appears, therefore, an ungrateful return for this bonus to the proprietary at large, that the latter should now turn round and say, "your relative interest is less than before; we shall, therefore, lessen your control over the concern." This, however, is a mere matter of feeling and decorum, which the Government may not think worth their notice; but they might very justly remark, that there is a compact between them and the bank quite independent of the extent of the capital they have embarked in its concerns. The Government, by its partnership, gives credit and stability to the bank, in the eyes of the Natives, and generally in the opinion of the Indian community of every class, beyond what the bank would otherwise enjoy: this additional credit is the means of more extended business, as well as a security against the inconveniences and losses incident to a run upon a banking establishment, in times of commercial pressure, when not so supported. The Government is also directly the source of a large portion of the profits of the bank, by granting its notes an exclusive privilege of circulation in the public offices. These are most important benefits, conferred gratuitously by the Government, upon no other condition than that the Government shall have a certain prescribed share of controul over the management. Though the State had no interest at all in the capital or profits of the bank, it would be warranted in making such terms for the valuable privileges it confers upon the note circulation. So well convinced of this were the projectors of the bank of India, that while they started upon a footing of independence as to any partnership with the State, they offered, for the sake of their own credit and security as well as for the satisfaction of Government, to give the latter a share in the local direction of their Indian branches, corresponding with that of Government in the East of Bengal direction. If then the

change of circumstances should lead to any alteration in the power of controul vested in the Government, that controul should be extended rather than curtailed; for not only has the Bank of Bengal been rendered a more important instrument of good or evil by the extension of its capital and the power about to be given to extend its business by establishing branches and otherwise, but a most important alteration is about to be made in the rule respecting the cash balance, reducing its minimum proportion to one-eighth of the amount of the note circulation instead of one quarter as at present. The working of the bank management will, therefore, require greater vigilance and more ability than before, and as the risk of a high pressure management is necessarily greater than that of a low pressure, Government might fairly ask for a greater controlling power; and if required to lessen that which it now has, might very reasonably say,—"Then must our contract be at an end; and you must in future conduct yourselves as a private bank; Government can have no longer any interest in the concern, and your note circulation will lose all the privileges it now enjoys." Would this be the wish of those who supported the propositions under notice? Would it be the wish of the absent proprietary? The proposition to reduce the Government Directors from 3 to 2 stands as carried in the official report; but the numbers were only 6 to 5, and we can hardly imagine that such a question could be determined by a majority of one in eleven voters at the far end of a long meeting which, at an earlier period of the day, mustered thirty-five shareholders present. So indeed the matter was regarded, and therefore the votes were not taken down and submitted to the scrutineers.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of *seven and a half* per cent. per annum. The profits of the half year, we understand, yield *fourteen* per cent. of this rate, and the other *three* per cent. arise from sums recovered in the doubtful debts account.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon Lord Auckland on 6th June by his Lordship's appointment, on the subject of the representation recently submitted by the Chamber, about the rumoured levy of duties in the western provinces.—The Chamber of Commerce applied last week to the Secretary in the General Department for a copy of the draft act proposed to a sub-

stitute for a new charter for the Bank of Bengal in order that they might offer such remarks upon its provisions as should suggest themselves for the protection of the commercial interests. The answer given is, that the matter is now a subject of negotiation between Government and the Bank, and that the Chamber will have an opportunity to consider it when the draft act shall be published in the *Gazette* after the first reading in Council.

We have promised some remarks upon the question, whether it would be proper to give the Bank of Bengal a power to deal in foreign exchanges. This question we have several times touched upon, and we were the first to invite the attention of the bank proprietors six months ago to the opportunity of adding considerably to their profits by undertaking a branch of business which the public would also much benefit by their taking up.—At a time when the bank, with its coffers already full of money lying idle, was receiving a sudden addition of 20 lakhs to its capital, we had no hesitation in suggesting the employment of a portion of the new capital in the purchase of bills upon England secured by goods, taking up the same business which the Company had just relinquished much to the inconvenience of the mercantile community. It was clear to us that both the public and the bank would have been gainers, the public wanting the money and the bank having plenty and wanting employment for it. Whether that kind of business was within the competency of the bank under its charter was another affair. The bank counsel, when afterwards consulted thereon, gave it as his opinion that such bills could only be taken as a means of buying bullion abroad, and hence the question whether a more general permission to traffic in foreign bills should not be inserted in the new charter or charter act. But circumstances soon changed, and local business of discount and loans on deposit increased so rapidly and to an amount so far beyond expectation, that the motive for seeking foreign employment no longer existed then, and it began to be considered whether at any time it would be right to put the bank in a situation not to be able to command all its means upon the spot in case of emergency. If the bank were in this predicament now in consequence of having invested ten or a dozen lakhs in bills against goods proceeding to England, it would still have had more remaining capital for the current local business than before the augmentation of

its stock; and the capital temporarily transferred to England would have brought no pressure at all upon the bank, so long as the directors considered it as absorbed, and did not increase their paper issues without lessening their invested stock, as if the amount were available in duplicate for other business here as well as for that which had already absorbed it. We are ready to admit, however, as a general principle, that a bank of issue should have all or nearly all its capital within reach, if the restriction upon the proportion or amount of its paper out be not such as to leave a portion of its capital absolutely free for extraneous business or permanent investment; and we admit that the Bank of Bengal will be placed under so little restriction as to its issues by the new charter act, that there might be some possible inconvenience in a moment of exigency; or at least some cause of regret to the mercantile interest on the spot, if the commerce of the place were deprived of any portion of the discounts or loans it might require, because a portion of the bank funds were in Europe; though indeed a complaint of that kind, even in the case supposed, might fairly be met with the remark that the purchase of foreign bills by the bank was itself an aid or relief to commerce tantamount to what it lost in another way.—But we maintain that this foreign exchange business may be conducted without absorbing any capital at all. The Bank of Bengal might open for itself a credit on the Bank of England, or on the Westminster Joint Stock Bank, or on some first-rate private bank or mercantile firm in London, such as that of Coutts or Baring; and then keep up a running account of draft and remittance as the old agency houses were wont to do.—Most assuredly the exchange accounts of the late Calcutta agency houses were not a drain upon their capital or resources, but the contrary. In this manner, with its high credit, the bank might command a very extensive sale of its own drafts, particularly to persons out of Calcutta and or acquainted with matters of trade, and would be able to issue them on terms better than such persons have been accustomed to receive, with still a profit upon the bills it purchased. A banking agency of this kind is really wanted in these times of distrust. The services want it; the manufacturing interest in Manchester and Glasgow want it; and we will shew upon another occasion, that it is this want which has made the scheme of the Bank of India so

popular in those towns, because they have reckoned upon it as a means of supplying the desideratum. The opponents of this extension of the Bengal Bank's business are, we believe, all of them enemies to the scheme of the Bank of India upon the same grounds. If they really desire to keep out the intruder, they should reflect that, by restraining the former they give encouragement to the latter which they cannot restrain.

It is confidently stated that Lord Auckland has received information that, on deciding upon the appeal in the Martin case, the Privy Council have laid it down, contrary to the opinion of a majority of the Judges here, that the Alien law of England does not apply to India. This is a most important decision, as it saves the titles of an infinite number of properties, both in and out of Calcutta, which were placed in jeopardy by the recent decisions of the Calcutta Bench.

We hear that a relief has been decided on, and that the 23d regt N I, come to Agra—the 7th go to Cawnpore, and the 27th to Almora. The head quarters of the 2d battalion of Foot Artillery are to be established at Kurnaul, where the 1st troop, with the head quarters of the 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, will also be stationed.

Hughli.—*The Alligator.*—The alligator caught the other day, was opened and skinned on Thursday, having been kept alive in a tank since it was caught. The arm of an adult female, with a few of the ornaments on, was found in the maw of the monster, and it is ascertained that within the last fortnight, three women have been carried away from the bathing-place at Trepany. The skin of the animal is to be stuffed and preserved for the museum of the College, when that shall be established. The specimen is considered a very fine one, and is of the snub-nosed species, which is not very common in the Lower Provinces. From an accurate measurement, it appeared that the alligator was 12 feet 11 inches from the snout to the tip of the tail, and 5 feet 2 inches round the body.

The Indigo Planter.—The following is an extract of a letter from Bhowarra, Tirhoot, dated 22d June 1837:—"We are still without rain, though there is every appearance of our having some soon, as it is very cloudy, and an appearance of the regular rains commencing.—Our crop is at present in a most wretched state, as well as the greater part of the district. There was a general meeting of the planters on the 20th inst. at the station, and by a general estima-

tion of the whole district every one came to the conclusion that there was not more than an eight annas' crop of plant now upon the ground. This, I think rather low, though several bets were offered, and none accepted, that there would not be a crop of 14,500 maunds, this season, from the Tirhoot district.

We give an account of the recent battle between the Sikhs and Affghans at Jumrood.—The army of Runjeet remained encamped at Hamnaghor, since the departure of Sir Henry Hume, when it received a sudden order to move, by forced marches, upon Peshawur, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, with an Affghan force of 12,000 or 15,000 men, having fallen by surprise upon the Sikh troops stationed in that province under the command of Hurree Sing, the ablest of Runjeet's Generals. The Sikhs, though very inferior in numbers to their enemy, fought like lions, and caused them as much loss as they sustained themselves; but they had the misfortune to have four of their own Generals killed in the action.—Hurree Sing, the General in command, Beman Sing, Moffan Sing, and Maun Sing. In other respects, the slaughter on both sides was about equal; but the Sikhs also lost four guns; so that the victory was decidedly with the Affghans. But the latter derived no real advantage from it, even in its moral effect; for General Allard immediately assembled all the disposable force in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and the Affghans retired into the mountains, cautiously avoiding to measure arms with him, though he has been manoeuvring with some regiments of Cavalry to bring them out. They are evidently afraid to face regular troops, and as they refuse battle to a handful of men under Allard, it is not to be supposed they will show much resistance to the force about to be brought against them, when Lieutenant Ventura and General Coutt shall have joined him. No important result is, therefore, likely to ensue from this victory of the Affghans. They have made a dash and the business is over. This opinion is strengthened by the circumstance of Runjeet's having stopped at Roas without proceeding on to Peshawur, as he intended to do when he received the first news of the disaster."

General Martine's Charity at Chandernagore.—The town of Chandernagore is at length, after the lapse of more than thirty years, beginning to reap the benefit of the legacy bequeathed by the late General Martine. The sum, thus left amounts, we hear, to 50,000 rupees,

invested in the five per cents., and yields a little more than 200 rupees a month to the indigent inhabitants of Chandernagore. By the decree of the Supreme Court, the distribution of this sum is confided exclusively to the judgment of the Curate of the Parish Church of St. Louis in that settlement, or to the individual who may occupy his place.—We have heard incidentally that a disposition was manifested, not long ago, to supersede him in this office of charity, either by taking the charge of the funds out of his hands, or by associating others with him, so as to leave him in a constant minority; but an appeal to the decree itself, settled the question, and he has continued to receive the sums, when periodically due, from the Supreme Court, and to dispense them to the best of his judgment.

We understand that an order has come out from the Court of Directors, severely animadverting on the conduct of Government, in having cut from the late Mr. Jennings, of Patna, upwards of fifty thousand rupees, and desiring that every rupee shall be refunded—also expressing their disapprobation that many of their old servants, who had served them faithfully for twenty-five, and thirty years, should have lost their appointments, and been superseded. The Court never approved of the "Merit Fostering Minute," and they would be very irate did they but know what a cloak it has been made for, pushing on favorites.

We hear that Mr. Hamilton, the Officiating Commissioner of Agra, will be summoned to Calcutta, in the case, in the Supreme Court, *Dyce v. Sombre*.

* Mr. Jennings died a short time ago, before the order of the Court came out to refund his money, and restore him to his situation—but his family—his wife and children—will now benefit.—Ed.

Note.—[This is not quite correct. The Court has granted the prayer of Mr. Jennings's petition, which was, that, having already contributed more than 80,000 rupees for a suppositious loss in Stamps, abstracted in the time of his predecessor, though not then discovered, he might be excused from any further deductions from his salary.—In the orders of the Court, we believe, the amount of all subsequent clippings and recoveries, which are considerable, will belong to the family.]—Ed. *Cal. Cour.*

The Medical College.—Those who feel any interest in the progress of the Medical College, will be glad to learn that some of the more advanced students have formed themselves into a club, entitled the "Chemical Demonstration Society." They meet on every Friday evening, when one of them, previously selected by the Professor, lectures on a particular subject assigned to him, and performs all the experiments in illustration of it. Most of the pupils attend this meeting, and a new lecturer is chosen every week.

Indigo Crop of 1837.—We have lately seen many estimates and statements put forth to shew what quantity of indigo may be looked for in this extraordinary season. They have all agreed in one point, namely,—that it cannot yield so much as the last; but they have not been full enough in their details to carry such conviction to the minds of those who are much interested in this trade, as a closer examination into the reports from each district will at once convey, that a very serious falling off in the supply of the year is almost certain. Of course, at so early a date we must, as usual, depend upon chances in whatever estimate may be formed; but there are some features in the progress of the season, up to the present time, that place much of the cultivation of Bengal beyond the reach of even a favorable chance, while the hazards of inundation with an ordinary proportion of rain, to say nothing of the possibility of excess, are greatly against the successful outturn of the rest.—Until the 18th instant, an excessive drought prevailed all over Bengal—in many parts not a drop of rain having fallen since September last. Parts of Kishnagur, Rajeshye, and Jessore, had some good showers early in March, and their sowings were very promising, but, since that date, a continuation of unusual hot, dry, westerly winds has destroyed a large portion of the plant. Not more than ten factories, we are informed, could be named where the customary north-wester showers have fallen, and these were of very rare occurrence during the past two months.—With these few exceptions, and with exception also of the low damp lands of Dacca, there is not one of our neighbouring districts where the most serious injury has not been sustained from the burning up of the young plant; while a considerable portion of the lands still remain unsown, which can hardly now

be saved from the usual inundation, if put under cultivation at this late period.—In Moorshedabad, along the banks of the great river, in Rajshya, Nattore, and Burdwan, the losses have been heavy, and may now be considered irremediable. Typhoot has suffered nearly as much. The northern part of Jessore has been most unfortunate, Rungpore

has but little hope of a saving season. Dacca and Mymensing may do fairly, if the rivers do not rise suddenly upon them. From the Upper Provinces it is too soon to have any report that can be depended upon, but the reports last received are unfavorable. Upon these grounds the coming crop may be thus estimated—

	1836.	Present year.
Western Provinces	7,200	8,000
Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Benares	3,400	3,000
Ghazepore and Juanpore	6,400	6,000
Typhoot and Chuprah	26,500	18,000
Dinapore, Patna, and Shahabad	2,500	2,000
Purneah	5,500	4,000
Monghyr and Bhagulpore	2,800	1,500
Malda and Baulah	1,900	1,000
Dinapore and Rungpore	3,300	2,000
Rajshya and Nattore	5,000	3,000
Dacca and Mymensing	5,500	4,500
Moorshedabad	6,500	3,500
Nuddah and Kithnagur	19,500	12,500
Jessore and Furzedpore	12,000	8,000
Beerbhoom, Burdwan, &c.	5,500	4,000
Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs	1,500	1,000

Maunds . . . 114,000 . . . 82,000

In the above estimate no allowance has been made for heavy rains and early inundation: more than 10,000 maunds must be deducted for such an occurrence in a season like the present.

On the 11th Mr. Dobbs, the Master in Equity, proceeds to sea for the benefit of his health, and that the duties will be performed by Mrs. Dickens, during Mr. Dobbs's absence.

Death of the King of Oude.—We have to announce the demise of the King of Oude. Minute guns were fired this morning from the ramparts of Fort William to the number of 35, corresponding with the age of the deceased monarch.—We hear that his uncle, the Nawaub Nussur Ood-dowlah, has been proclaimed at Lucknow with the sanction of the British Resident. The Nuwaub who has succeeded to the throne, is a prince of good reputation, the second of many brothers, of whom the eldest, Nuwaub Shumood-dowlah, died about nine years ago in Calcutta, and thereby, according to Mahomedan law, which does not recognize the principle of inheritance by stirps, deprived his sons of the presumptive right they would have had in succession to their father, had he survived the late King. His deceased Majesty was the son of Ghazwood-deen Hyder, the eldest son of Saadat Jung.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Lucknow, 9th July:—"Yesterday morning a tragic scene occurred here on

account of the late King, Mussumud Hyder, in consequence of Nazar-Deer taking the sovereignty, forcibly, of the Kingdom, in opposition to the sanction of the British Government, who selected an uncle of the late King, instead of his son. The British troops were ordered down from cantonments to the Palace, and the Resident allowed the Queen Dowager and the young Prince five minutes to leave the throne, where they were seated, and, in the event of not complying, threatened to raze the Palace to the ground. She did not pay any respect to his instructions; upon which Col. Low gave orders for the artillery to open a destructive fire on the Palace and people. The loss of life on the occasion was lamentable, that is, on the part of the young Prince and Queen Dowager; that on the Company's trifling—two sepoys killed and eight wounded. The struggle ended in confining the Prince and Queen, and seating on the throne the late King's uncle, a person totally unfit for the office, being now in his 99th year.—I was present all the time, and the plunder made by John Company's sepoys was immense, the throne being completely stripped of its valuable gems."

Baboo Krishna Mohuna Banerjee.—On the 24th of June, Baboo Krishna Mohuna Banerjee was ordained at the chapel of the Bishop's College by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Baboo is well known as having been a member of

a high caste Brahmin family: He received his education at the Hindoo College, and was in the first instance engaged as a teacher of Mr. Hare's school. While here, he started the "Enquirer," which he conducted, for a number of years with great ability. He subsequently became a convert to Christianity, of which he has ever since been a staunch and devoted follower. The Church Mission Society engaged the services of Baboo Krishna Mohuna as head teacher of their school at Mirzapore, which, under his care and management, attained, we believe, considerable prosperity. But a few months ago, the Society were pleased, for reasons which we need not divulge here, to cut their connection with the Baboo, or, as he might now be called, the Rev. Krishna Mohuna Banerjee. During the last two or three months he has been living at the Bishop's College, where his attention has been chiefly engaged in the study of languages. The last circumstance of his ordination will raise various and opposite emotions in the minds of men. To the sincere Christian it is a matter of the highest satisfaction. To the Hindoos it will afford a fresh subject for scandal and abuse.—The Rev. Krishna Mohuna Banerjee will in a few days be settled in Calcutta, when he will use his best exertions for the promotion of Christianity.

The Monthly Meeting of the Asiatic Society on 5th July, was unusually crowded. The table was covered with a copious exhibition of stuffed fish of the Salt Water Lake, forming part of the collection of M. Delessert, a French naturalist, who has been devoting his attention to that object since his arrival a few months ago. A letter from Government was read, in answer to the Society's application for a grant of 10,000 rupees annually, to extend and support their museum. Nothing could be more civil than the reply. The zeal and useful researches of the Society were admitted to be deserving of every praise; but as such a grant might be made a precedent for applications from Bombay and Madras, and moreover the Company had a museum of their own in Leadenhall-street, it was deemed necessary to refer the request, to the Court of Directors to whom it would be favorably recommended. Much discussion ensued upon a proposition to renew the application in another shape for a temporary grant pending the reference, and it was agreed to ask for 900 rupees a month for the museum establishment, and leave to

draw to the extent of 1800 rupees a month for the purchase of objects of natural history and antiquarian research; upon the understanding that, if the Court should desire it, the objects so acquired should be transferred to their own museum in London.—A third fossil specimen was produced, from the boring experiment in the Fort, drawn up by the auger from a depth of 375 feet. The boring has proceeded to 320 feet, at which depth a stratum of blue clay has been struck, exactly corresponding with the clay stratum near the surface.

Coroner's Inquest.—A Coroner's Inquest assembled, touching the death of Captain J. M. Forth, formerly commander of the steamer "Forbes," and, after viewing the body at the residence of the deceased in Dairumtollah, adjourned till five o'clock this day, in order to afford the relatives of the deceased an opportunity to attend the funeral. It was said in the inquest-room that the deceased had, a little time previous to his death, taken Morrison's Pills, and this rumour, the Coroner said, had induced him to surmount the jury. The deposition of Dr. Bain is all that is at present before the Coroner. He is clearly of opinion that the deceased died of cholera, and that, under the circumstances, castor-oil, or other approved medicine, might have similarly induced the disease of which deceased died.

Great Mortality in Burdwan.—The late severe heat has produced most distressing accounts of mortality among the native population. The following is an extract from a letter received yesterday, from the Superintendent of the Raneeunge Colliery in Burdwan:—
'Raneeunge, 18th June, 1837.—The deaths from cholera have been very large for some days past; we are losing daily from 30 to 40 people; the villagers of Raneeunge talk about deserting the place; the dead bodies are lying about unburied in every direction. Opposite our Ghaut (Noona Mohun) there are about 200 bodies. If we do not have rain soon, the consequences will prove very serious.' In Calcutta, the working classes have also suffered very severely from the heat. Within the last month above 130 men, we are told, have been carried out of the Kidderpore docks dead, or with cholera or some dangerous fever upon them,—the total number of workmen employed being about 600. In some other places it has been found necessary to substitute night-work for day-work, where the nature of the work permitted it.

The Weather.—The present season

has been one of the most extraordinary within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; and its singular character may be said to have commenced from the month of October last. Contrary to all precedent, the north-east wind began to blow soon after the autumnal equinox, and the rains ceased a month earlier than usual. From the first week in October to the 1st week in March, the north-east monsoon continued to prevail with little variation; and we were deprived both in October and March of the showers which we usually enjoy. The south-west monsoon set in early in April—we speak of the neighbourhood of the metropolis—and the wind has blown from that direction to the present moment with unwonted violence. The rain which usually allay the summer heat have been denied us, and for eight months in succession we have not had more than half-a-dozen heavy showers. During the last month the heat has been beyond all precedent; and never did the traveller in the sandy waste gaze more ardently for the sparkling of the desert spring, than we have looked for one shower to water the blistering earth, and cool the heated atmosphere. We have been enabled by sad experience to comprehend the emphatic language of Scripture,—“And the heaven that is over thy head shall be brass, and the earth that is under thee shall be iron, and the Lord shall make the rain of thy land powder and dust.” The ponds are universally dry. Many have dropped down in the streets, and on ship-board, dead. The thermometer in the shade, has often risen 98°, and sometimes to 100°. So excessive indeed has been the heat, that in nearly all the colleges, and in most of the public offices in Calcutta and its vicinity, it has been found necessary to commence work at dawn, and to close at eleven in the morning; an event not known in Calcutta during the present century. While we have been boiling in a temperature of blood-heat, however, the thermometer, at the incipient sanatorium at Darjeeling, just three hundred miles in a direct line north of Calcutta, has stood at 59°!—*Friend of India*, June 15.—*Note*—According to the Meteorological Register, kept at the Surveyor General's Office, the temperature of the air, in the shade, on the last day of May, was 88° at 9-50 a. m.; 106.2 at noon; 116.2 at 2-40 p. m., and 107.8 at 4 p. m. This is the highest range we have ever been quoted in Calcutta.—Ed., C. C.

The application of the Chamber of

tem of advances against goods shipped through the Company, so as to include shipments to the port of Liverpool has been granted, as will be seen by the following official answer:—To W. L. MOND, Esq. Secy. Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—Financial Department.—Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th instant, and in reply to state, that the authority given by the Hon. the Court of Directors for making advances on goods consigned to Liverpool, is strictly confined to the Bombay Presidency, but the Governor of Bengal has been authorized by the Governor General of India in Council to extend the principle to advances made at this Presidency, and the necessary orders have accordingly been addressed to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to receive tenders for advances to be made on goods consigned to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company at Liverpool, the bills being payable as heretofore in London only. For the information of the mercantile community, as to the conditions and restrictions under which this measure has been allowed by the Hon. Court, I enclose a copy of the orders on the subject sent out by the Hon. Court to Bombay.—I have, (Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, Secy to the Govt of Bengal.—Fort William, 14th June 1837.

We hear that Mr. Homfray, who was lately sent to explore the coal district of the Soane, has made some further discoveries of coal beds; but the most interesting discovery he has reported, is the existence of a stratum of Lias Limestone of great extent; which is considered a sure indication of coal.

It is mentioned in private letters, that after much opposition the Civil Servants, who retired after the date of their memorial have been allowed the pension on the new scale. Mr. Henry Newnham and Mr. Butterworth Bayley are said to be included in the favored list.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—May 24, Mr W. R. Young to be Commr for the Eastern settlements, under Act No. X. of 1837—May 29, Mr T. C. Scott to officiate as deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue Department.—Mr A. Sconce to officiate as Asst to the Secretary to the Govt of India in the Judicial and Revenue Department, and as Asst to the Secy. to the Govt of India and Bengal in the Secret and Political Departments—30, the Rt. Hon. the Govr of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments: Mr G. W. Batty to be joint Magistrate and

dep. Collector of Monghyr—Mr F. Cardew to be joint Magist and dep Collector of Malda, in the room of Mr Battye—Mr H. C. Hamilton to officiate, until further orders, as collector of zillah Behar, vice Mr Houlton—June 9, Mr A. Smelt to be civil and session Judge of zillah Backergunge, in the room of Mr J. Staniforth 13, Mr. R. Torrens to be addtl Judge of zillah Chittagong—the Hon. J. C. Es- kine to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagopore, vice Mr. R. Torrens—Mr T. Sandys to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Bogra—Mr E. Bentall to continue to officiate as Magist. and Collector of Dinagopore until further orders—Mr. Asst Surgeon J. C. Smith to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Purnea, during the absence of Mr. Asst Surgeon Chapman M D—20, Mr R. Trotter to officiate until further orders as additional Judge of zillah Nuddea—Mr J.S. May to be Supert of the Nuddea rivers—28, Messrs H. H. Greathed and C. Beadon, Writers, reported qualified for the Public Service are attached the former to the N. W. Provinces and the latter to the Bengal Presidency—Mr H. V. Bayley to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in zillah Midnapore—Mr W. Onslow to officiate until further orders as Magistrate of zillah Behar—Mr W. C. S. Cunningham has been vested with the powers of a joint Magistrate and deputy Collector in the S. division of Cuttack—July 1, Ensign A. P. Phayre 7th regt N. I. to be a Senior Asst to the Commissioner of Arracan—4, Asst Surg W. F. Scaly to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Backergunge, vice J. C. Smith—Mr. C. Beadon to be Asst under the Commr of Revenue and Circuit of 11th or Patna division—10, Mr A. C. Barwell to act as S&M Agent of Tumlook vice H. S. Lane.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVT OF AGRA.—May 19, Lieut H. Boyd 15th regt N I, to be Postmaster at Meerut—17, Captain W. M. Ramsay, Asst to the genl Supert of the Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee is vested with the powers of joint Magistrate within the districts of Benares, Mirzapoor, Juanpoor and Azimghur, constituting with the districts mentioned in the orders of the 29th April the whole of the Benares division—Lieut C. E. Mills, Asst to ditto ditto, vested with the above powers in the several districts comprised in the Agra, Rohileund and Allahabad divisions—20, Mr J. Magberly to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Muttra—Mr D. H. Crawford to exercise the powers of joint

Magistrate and deputy Collector at Meerut—16, Mr J. Brewster to officiate as deputy Collector for the investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from the payment of revenue in the Goruckpore division—24, the Hon. the Lieut Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of Regulation XII. of 1833, regarding the selection, appointment, and remuneration of authorised pleaders to the zillah Court of Etawah—June 2, Mr T. P. Woodcock to be joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Agra from the 22d May—Mr. Woodcock will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur until further orders—Mr R. Alexander to officiate as joint Magistrate and deputy Collector of Agra—Mr R. B. Morgan to be joint Mag. and dep Col. of Hmceerpore, from 22d May—27, Capt. A. Jackson 30th N I, to officiate as dep. Postmaster at Meerut, during the absence of Lieut H. Boyd on med. certificate—Mr W. Hunter to be joint Mag. and dep Col. of Ghazee-pore.

REPORTED ARRIVAL.—Mr W. Onslow—Mr E. M. Wyllly.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr W. P. Goad to Cape for two years.

ECCLIESIATICAL APPOINTMENTS.—May 31, the appointment of the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, A. M. to be garrison Chaplain at Fort William, and to perform the duties of the Genl Hospital, is to date from 14th Feb. last—Under the appointment of the Supreme Government, the Lord Bishop has licensed the Rev. C. Wumberley, B. A. Chaplain to the church and station of Barrackpore, and the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, M. A. Chaplain to the Church and Garrison of Fort William—The following gentlemen having been respectively ordained for this diocese, have also received the Bishop's license to officiate as missionary ministers, namely:—1. The Rev. J. Hughes, at Malacca.—2. The Rev. J. J. Moore, at Agra.—3. The Rev. C. E. Driberg, at Barripore, near Calcutta.—4. The Rev. J. C. Thompson, district Calcutta—June 7, Rev. R. P. Brooke, B. A. reported his arrival on 6th June, as a Chaplain on Bengal establishment, is placed at disposal of the Lieut Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and directed to proceed to Cawnpore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Legislative Department, 29th May, 1837.—The following extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council in the Legislative Department, under date the 29th May, 1837, is published for general information:—Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

dated the 27th ultimo, proposing the repeal of Articles 1 and 2 of a Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation I of 1820, of the Bombay Code, which Articles are in the following terms:—"Article 1st. Captains of the Hon. Company's ships, as well as all Commanders of licensed and country ships or vessels arriving at the Port of Bombay, are hereby directed to report themselves in person at the Superintendent's Office, on landing from their respective ships, to produce authority for receiving all passengers or persons on board, in his Majesty's and in the Hon. Company's Service, and all others who may not be part of their crew. No merchant ship or vessel will be admitted to entry at the Custom House, without a certificate from the Superintendent of Marine, that the provisions of this article have been complied with.—Article 2d. Captains of the Hon. Company's ships, as well as all Commanders of licensed and country merchant ships and vessels shall, on their arrival, deliver to the Inspector of the Port, a list of the crew and passengers on board at the time of the ship's arrival—another list is to be delivered to the same officer, of all the persons on board at the departure of the said ship; and the said list is to shew all the casualties that have occurred (by deaths, desertions, discharges, or new shipments) while the said vessel remained in harbour—a port clearance shall not be counter-signed by the Superintendent of the Marine, unless it be accompanied by the departing list corrected in the manner required by this article."—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council concurring in the expediency of repealing the proposed rules, the following Act has been this day passed, and is hereby published for general information:—Act No. XI of 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that Articles 1 and 2 of Reg. I. of 1820, of the Bombay Code, be repealed.

June 5, 1837. — The following Act passed by the Right Hon. the Gov.-Genl. of India in Council on the 5th June, 1837, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. XII. of 1837.—I. It is hereby enacted, that every house and out-house built within the City of Calcutta, after the 1st day of November, 1837, shall be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials, and that, if any house or out-house be built in contravention of this provision, the owner of such house or out-house shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees.—II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be

lawful for the Superintendent of the Police of the said city, from the date of the passing of this Act, to tender to the owner of any house or out-house within the said city, which house or out-house may have been built before the said 1st day of November, 1837, and which may not be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials, a sum of money to defray the expence of covering such house or out-house with such an outer roof, and that if the owner of such house or out-house shall accept the sum so tendered, and shall engage that such house or out-house shall be covered with such an outer roof within a certain time, and shall not, within that time, cause such house or out-house to be covered with such an outer roof, such owner shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding ten times the sum so accepted by such owner.—III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any house or out-house shall be built in contravention of the provision contained in Section I. of this Act, or if any owner of a house or out-house shall refuse to accept a sum of money tendered by the said Superintendent in the manner described in Section II. of this act, it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent to cause such house or out-house to be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials without the consent of the owner thereof, and to cause such alterations to be made in the walls of such house or out house, as may enable such walls to support such outer roof, and to defray the expence out of any funds which may be put at the disposal of the said Superintendent, for that purpose, either by the Government or by any private person or body of private persons.—IV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall wilfully obstruct the said Superintendent, or any person acting under the authority of the said Superintendent, in the exercise of the powers given to the said Superintendent by Section III. of this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, in excess of any punishment to which the person so obstructing may be liable by reason of any other offence which he may commit in the course of such obstruction.—V. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines levied under the authority of this Act shall be paid into the General Treasury, and shall be applied to the purpose of defraying expences incurred in carrying this Act into execution.

Legislative Department, June 5, 1837. —The following extract from the pro-

ceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council in the Legislative Department, under date the 5th June, 1837, is published for general information:—Read the following extract, (paras. 2 to 4 from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated the 18th ultimo.)—"In forwarding copies of the proceedings of this Government on the above subject, I am instructed to solicit the attention of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, to the letter from the Judges of the *Sudder Adawlut*, dated the 24th of Sept. last, No. 387, from which it will be observed that, the Court decided on a question before them, that without the proclamation provided for in the 1st Clause of Section IX. of Regulation XXII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, no military station acquires the jurisdiction therein referred to; and to apprise you that the limits of the principal military cantonments under this Presidency, have been notified in General Orders, but that no proclamation has been published expressly declaring them to be military stations for the purposes of the Regulation.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council had previously considered that, by the true construction of the law referred to, principal military stations were to possess the jurisdiction in question as a matter of course, while other stations could acquire it only by proclamation, because no reason appeared why the law should mention principal military stations as contra-distinguished from other military stations, if both were meant to stand on the same footing for the purpose in view.—As Government does not, however, contest the exposition of the words of the Regulation by the Court, and as the Judges are of opinion that it is necessary to issue a proclamation for all those military stations which government are desirous should be brought under the provisions of Regulation XXII. of 1827, I am directed to inform you that the same will be published in the next Government Gazette, and to request that his Lordship in Council will be pleased to pass the enactment herewith forwarded."—"In compliance with the recommendation contained in the foregoing extract, his Lordship in Council is pleased to resolve that the following Act be passed as Act No. XIII. of 1837, and it is hereby promulgated accordingly for general information.—Act No. XIII. of 1837:—It is hereby enacted, that no trial by Court Martial which may have been held prior to the passing of this Act at any military station, within the territo-

ries subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, shall be deemed to have been illegal on the ground that such military station had not been proclaimed in the manner directed by section IX Regulation XXII. of 1827, of the Bombay code.

June 12, 1837.—The following Act passed by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th June 1837, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. XIV. of 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that whenever any foreign state in Asia or Africa shall permit within the dominions of such state, the importation or exportation of goods in British vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of goods in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, it shall be lawful for the Governor Genl of India in Council, by an order in Council, to direct that goods may be imported into the territories of the East India Company, or exported thence in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, on the same terms on which such goods are imported into the said territories, or exported thence in British vessels.

General Department, June 14, 1837.—Under the authority conveyed to the Govr. Genl. of India in Council by Act No. XIV. of 1837.—it is hereby directed that goods imported into Calcutta in the vessels of any of the states and territories herein undermentioned in which British vessels are received and treated on terms as favorable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the port of Calcutta in the vessels of such states and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in British bottoms.—1. The Ports of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf.—2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the Ruler of Egypt.—3. The dominions of the King of Ava.

Legislative Department, June 19, 1837.—The following drafts of proposed Acts were read in Council for the first time on the 19th June, 1837.—It is hereby enacted, that any person charged with murder by Thuggee, or with the offence of having belonged to a gang of Thugs, made punishable by Act No. XXX. of 1836, may be committed by any Magistrate or Joint Magistrate within the territories of the East India Company for trial before any Criminal Court competent to try such offences.—It is hereby enacted, that no person shall, by reason of any conviction for any offence whatever, be incompetent to be a witness in

any stage of any cause, civil or criminal, before any Court in the territories of the East India Company.—Ordered, that the said drafts be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 31st day of July, 1837.

Political Department.—June 26, 1837.

—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the substance of the arrangements concluded on 28th of Nov. 1836, between Colonel Pottinger, the Agent to the Governor General for the Affairs of Sind and the Ameers of Hyderabad, with a view to protect the interests of commerce on the Indus.—To obviate the difficulties vessels might meet with from the low-lying nature of the coast, in approaching the mouths of the river by the proper entrance, a channel will be laid down by Buoys; and Landmarks will be erected along the shore at such spots as may appear most eligible. A Survey of the whole line of the Coast and of the Harbours of Cutch and Sind from Mundavee to Kurachee is in progress, under the direction of the Bombay Government, and it is of course understood that any port shall be available to vessels compelled there by stress of weather or otherwise prevented from proceeding on their intended course.—Syud Azeem ood deen Hossan, the native agent of the British Government, will reside at one of the mouths of the river. He has been recognized also by the Hyderabad Government as a Referee qualified to decide upon any disputes respecting tolls or other dues, and it has been arranged that goods imported in anticipation of the opening of the river may be landed and warehoused either at Vikkur or Tattah under the Seal of the Syud.—Instead of the former variable charges, a fee of half a rupee shall hereafter be leviable from all boats anchoring at Vikkur or other ports (Bunder) at the mouths of the river, and all other duties or demands, not expressly authorized by the treaty, are held to be unwarranted and illegal.—The Ameers of Hyderabad have further agreed to establish, if it be found convenient, in co-operation with the British Government, an annual Fair at Tattah (or at Vikkur if it be preferred) which may be expected to be the resort of merchants from all surrounding countries; and finally, they have undertaken to facilitate the river navigation as far as may be by clearing away the jungle on the banks.

Political Department, 7th June, 1837.

—It is hereby given, that the first clearing the entire remainder of the

Promissory Notes of the Governor Genl. in Council, bearing date the 31st March, 1823, and standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of the Pres. of Fort Wm. in Bengales Nos. 1 to 320 inclusive, will be discharged on the 10th August next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.—The holders of notes advertised for discharge may, as heretofore, transfer the stock represented by such notes into the four per cent. loan now open, receiving or paying, at their option, the fractional difference between the amount of stock represented in Sicca rupees, and the sum in Company's rupees in even hundreds, that they may desire to hold in notes of the said four per cent. loan.—Proprietors resident in Europe, of the notes above advertised for discharge, whose instructions to their agents in India make no provision for such an event, will be allowed the benefit of the orders published in the notice of this department, dated the 25th April 1833.—Prompt payment will be made at any date prior to the 10th Aug. next, at the option of the holders of notes advertised for discharge, of the principal with interest to the date of payment.—Published by Order of the Governor Genl of India in Council. H. T. PRINSEP, Secy to the Govt of India."

Political Department, Fort William, 5th June 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor Genl of India in Council is please to publish, for general information, the annexed extract (paras. 2, 3, and 4) from a letter this day addressed by order of his Lordship in Council to the Commissioner for the government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.—Para. 2. "The Governor General of India in Council has much pleasure in recording his full concurrence in the praise which you have bestowed on the conduct of your Assistants, Captains Hunter and Macleod, the Honorable Mr. Devereux and Lieut. Montgomery, on the occasion of the recent insurrection in Canara. The exertions of each of these gentlemen entitle him to the warmest thanks of Government, and you will be pleased to assure them that his Lordship in Council will not lose sight of the zeal and ability which they have severally displayed. It was the good fortune of Captains Hunter and Macleod especially to have an opportunity or distinguishing themselves by the performance of enterprises of no ordinary gallantry which were attended with eminent advantage to the interests of Government. A general order to the above effect will shortly be

promulgated for public information.—
3. You have already been called upon to state what in your opinion would be a suitable reward for the fidelity and devotion displayed towards the British Government by the Coorg troops under the direction of the Dewan Bappoo, during the recent insurrection, and you will now be pleased to report further as to the expediency or otherwise of signally noticing the good conduct of the Mysore troops on the same occasion.—
4. You have been apprized by my former communications of the very high opinion which is entertained by Government of the merits and services of Captain Le Hardy, Superintendent of Coorg, to whose conciliatory, firm and judicious conduct the devotion to our cause displayed by the inhabitants of that district may chiefly be attributed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from June 3, to July 12, 1837.—Admitted to the Service as Cadets of Infantry and Asst Surgeons; the former promoted to the rank of Ensign; date of comm. unsettled.—Inf.—Messrs C. McMillan, A. B. Fenwick, D. J. Maclean—Med. Estab.—Mr. J. A. Staig—Captain A. Jackson 30th regt N I, to officiate as Paymaster of native pensioners at Meerut and Haupper, during Lieut Boyd's absence, or till further orders—Major General Sir W. Cotton, K. C. H., admitted on Staff, vice Major General, J. Watson C. B., to Europe—19th regt N I:—Capt J. D. Syers to be Major, Lieut J. S. Boswell to be Captain of a company, Ensign A. C. Boswell to be Lieut; from 28th May 1837, in succession to Major W. Pasmore *dec*—Lieut R. P. Alcock 45th regt N I, to be an officiating dep Asst Quarterm. General in the room of Capt Codrington promoted.—Admitted to the Service as Cadets of Infantry and Asst Surgeons; the Cadets promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commission unsettled.—Infantry:—Mr W. F. Nuthall, Mr L. A. McLean and Mr T. E. Ogilvie—Medical Department:—Mr F. Anderson, M D, and Mr H. Freeth—Infantry:—Lieut-colonel H. T. Tapp to be Colonel, vice Colonel H. Dore *dec*, with rank from 9th March 1837. vice Colonel (Maj-Gen.) Sir J. W. Adams, K C B, *dec*—Major N. Wallace to be Lieut-colonel from 9th March 1837. vice Lieut-colonel and Brevet-colonel H. T. Tapp promoted.—53d regt N I:—Captain J. Hoggan to be Major—Lieut C. Campbell to be Captain of a company—Ensign E. S. Capel to be Lieut—9th regt N I,

Ensign G. Verner to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut R. St. J. Lucas pensioned.—To do duty—Ensigns G. B. Hobson with 15th N I at Barrackpore—J. F. Garstin with 73d regt N I at ditto—Ensign T. F. Hobday with 38th N I at Delhi—The services of Ensign A. P. Phayre 7th N I, placed at the disposal of the Governor of Bengal for the purpose of being appointed senior Asst to the Commissioner of Arracan—The Cawnpore div. orders by Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C B, directing Surgeon C. Renny of 5th L C, to receive charge of the records of the Superintending Surgeon's office, till the arrival of Superintending Surgeon W. Pantou; and Asst Surgeon H. J. Tucker M D., on being relieved by Surgeon R. Tytler M D., from medical charge of the 34th, to return to Cawnpore, and receive medical charge of the 71st regt N I, from Asst Surgeon S. Holmes, appointed to afford medical aid to that corps until his arrival, are confirmed—Asst Surgeon J. G. Vos, M D, to be deputy Apothecary to the Hon. Company, vice Asst Surgeon J. T. Pearson, placed at the disposal of the Lieut-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, so soon as he shall be relieved from the duties of the Dispensary by Dr. Vos—12th regt N I, Ensign F. D. Atkinson to be Interpreter and Quartermaster—The Presidency division order appointing the following unposted Ensigns to do duty with corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:—Ensign C. McMillan 9th regt N I, at Barrackpore—Ensign A. B. Fenwick, 15th regt N I at Barrackpore—Ensign D. J. Maclean, 15th regt N I at Barrackpore.—The station order of the 10th instant directing Asst Surgeon T. Russell 1st L C, to relieve Surgeon W. Michelson from the temporary medical charge of the 28th regt N I is confirmed.—Major-General Sir W. Cotton K C H. of H M's service, to the command of the Presidency div.—The battalion order appointing 2d Lieut G. Kirby 1st company, to act as Adj. and Quartermaster to 2d batt Art, vice Day promoted, confirmed—Captain E. F. Day 1st company 1st batt, to do duty with Art. at Numeerabad, for the present—25th regt N I, Lieut J. D. Kennedy to be Captain of a comp.; Ensign H. J. C. Shakespeare to be Lieut: from 5th July 1837, in succession to Captain H. C. Wilson invalided.—Mr R. A. Ramsay admitted as a Cadet of Infantry on this Estab., and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for adjustment.—The under-mentioned admitted as Cadets of Infantry and Asst

Surgeons on this Estab.; the Cadets promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment—Infantry:—Messrs A. Skene—T. Spankie, B. A.—W. E. Mulcaster—T. Tulloh—T. H. Shum—J. Robinson—H. A. Sandeman—P. H. K. Dewaal—J. Wardlaw—Med. Department:—Messrs. G. Rae—R. C. Guise—T. W. Wilson, M D—Ad batt Art., 1st Lieut E Madden to be Adj. and Quarterm. vice Day promoted.

Removals and Postings.—Lieut.-col. E. J. Honeywood (on furlough, new promotion) posted to 7th L C.

Furloughs.—Lieut W. B. Holmes 12th N I—Asst Surgeon T. Chapman (to sea)—Lieut W. R. Dunmore 31st N I—Lieut P. Shortreed 17th regt N I—Surgeon T. M. Munro (prep.)—Ensign G. A. Brett 41st regt N I—Asst Surgeon S. Lightfoot (prep.)

Returned to Duty.—Captain J. V. Nash 33d regt N I—Captain J. J. Evans 15th N I—Lieut R. T. Sandeman—Capt C. Newbery 9th L C—Captain C. H. Cobbe 10th N I.

Alterations of Rank.—Infantry.—Colonel A. Galloway, Lieut.-colonel G. W. Moseley, 28th regt N I. Major W. Aldous, Captain T. C. Wilton, Lieut W. Kennedy; to rank from 22d Sept. 1836, vice Colonel H. Dare *dec.*—Infantry.—Colonel S. Wyatt, Lieut.-colonel J. Taylor, 19th N I, Major W. Pasmore (*dec.*) Captain J. Drummond, Lieut W. K. Woffen; to rank from 8th Oct. 1836, vice Col. (Maj.-General) Sir J. Arnold K C B, *dec.*—9th N I, Lieut R. Thatcher to rank from 31st March 1835, vice Lieut and Brevet Captain J. E. Landers prom.

DEATHS.—May 8, at Neemuch, Lieutenant T. D. Martin, 28th regiment, N I, to Miss C. Russell—16, at Agra, Ensign J. S. McMullen, European regt, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of W. Bristol, Esq.—20, Mr J. H. S. Chopin, to Miss J. A. W. Jones—Mr R. C. Powell, to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr M. D. Rozario—at Mussorie, H. J. Michell, Esq., 72d reg N I, to Sophia Malinda, eldest daughter of Major H. Foster, commanding in Shekawatte—25, C. Rose, Esq. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr T. Enderwick, of Rotherhithe—27, Mr J. D'Cruz, to Miss E. Martin—29, Mr J. Richard, to Miss Angell—at Muradabad, Lieutenant J. Good, 35th regt, to Amelia, second daughter of Colonel J. Moore, commanding the 39th regt—30, Mr J. De Cruz—Mr R. Gomes—June 2, Ensign G. J. M'Nees, 12th regt N I, to Caroline, 1st daughter of J. Nicholson, Esq., sol-

citor—5, Mr G. K. McReddie, to Miss N C. Boyesen—6, Mr G. J. Thurlow, mariner, to Mrs L. Davie—7, Mr G. White, side, to Miss F. A. Roster—13, at Meerut, Mr P. Conroy, to Justina, daughter of the late Captain J. Joseph—at Nusseerabad, Mr J. Vanzeyst, to Miss E. Kemling—19, at Delhi, Sergeant-Major Pearson, to Mrs C. Irvin—21, A. McGowan, Esq. M D, to Sophia, third daughter of Alexander Sime, Esq., formerly of Leith—22, Hugh Pearson, Esq., of her Majesty's 49th regt, to Jane, third daughter of M. Atkinson, Esq., of Doldworth Grange, Yorkshire—26 Mr John Tate, to Mrs R. Clemons—29, at Kurnaul, Lieutenant W. E. Baker, to Frances Gertrude, third daughter of Major-General Duncan, commanding the Sirhind district—July 8, Mr W. S. Green, to Miss M. E. Birmingham—10, Mr G. Steven, to Miss M. O'Brien—at Serampore, F. E. Elberling, Esq. to Miss H. A. Fiellerup—11, S. J. Ballin, Esq., to Mrs A. M. Sinaes—12, Mr T. Jennings, to Mrs E. Newman—13, Mr R. T. Larham, to Miss C. King.

BIRTHS.—April 10, the wife of Apothecary J. F. Pingault, of a son—May 1, at Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut-Col R. E. Chambers of a daughter—7, at Dacca, the lady of Captain H. J. White, 50th regt, of a daughter—8, at Cuttack, Mrs C. E. Atkinson, of a son—at Almorah, the lady of Captain J. L. Revell, 7th N I, of a son—10, at Meerut, the lady of Lieutenant A. Huish, Horse Artillery, of a son, who died on the 24th—13, at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain F. Angelo, of a son—16, the wife of Mr A. D'Monte, of a son—17, at Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev M. J. Jennings, of a daughter, who died—19, Mrs E. C. Kemp, of a son—At Burdwan, Mrs W. Hodges, of a daughter—20, Mrs W. Tweedale, of a son—at Turtpore, the lady of W. Y. Woodhouse, Esq., of a son—21, Mrs D. P. de Lessurreicao, of a son—22, at Rajshaye, Mrs A. C. Monnier, of a son—23, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieutenant J. H. Daniell, Horse Artillery, of a son—at Kurnaul, the lady of Captain J. C. C. Gray, 21st regt N I, of a daughter—27, the lady of A. E. Dobbs, Esq., of a son—At Berhampore, the wife of the Rev J. Paterson, of a son—Mrs R. H. Wischam, of a daughter—30, at Meerut, the lady of Major Garstin, Engineers, of a son—the wife of J. A. Ryper, Esq., of a son—31, the wife of Mr N. J. Jebb, of a son—June 1, Mrs J. Hammerdinger of a son, who died—at Barrackpore, the lady of Major R. Home, 73d regiment, of a son—3, Mrs C. Lawrence, of a daughter—4, the lady of W. S. Dawes, Esq., of a son

—Mrs Herl, of a son—5, Mrs C. F. Holmes, of a daughter—Mrs Wale Byrn, of a daughter—6, the lady of F. Macnaghten, Esq., C.S., of a son—Mrs P. Glassup, Junior, of a son—At Delhi, Mrs M. D. Lawrie, of a daughter—10, at Simla, the lady of Captain J. Dyson, 21st regt. of a son—at Rangoon, the lady of J. Manuk, Esq., of a daughter—13, at Tirhoot, the lady of R. Taylor, Esq., of a son—15, at Chirra Poonjee, the wife of the Rev J. Tomlin, of a son—at Poonjee Meerut, the lady of Captain H. R. Osborn, of a daughter—16, Mrs A. Howatson, of a daughter—at Nusseeraabad, the lady of Lieut-col H. O'Donnell, 13th N I, of a son—17, at Midnapore, the lady of Captain A. S. Singer, 24th regt. of a daughter—18, at Delhi, the lady of Captain T. Fisher, 48th N I, of a son—20, at Serampore, the wife of Mr C. Ashe of a son—21, Mrs D. Mercado, of a still-born daughter—22, the lady of the Rev C. E. Driberg, of a daughter—23, at Futtighur, the lady of Captain R. Angelo, 34th regt N I, of a son—27, Mrs J. D. Cruze, of a daughter—28, the lady of J. Dougal, Esq., of a daughter—30, Mrs F. de Monte, of a son—at Colgong, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq., of a daughter—July 5, the lady of W. J. Lambick, Esq., of a daughter—6, the wife of Mr C. F. Liehenhals, of a son—the wife of Mr P. H. Keed, of a son—7, Mrs J. Cuffloden, of a son—the lady of J. R. Maule, Esq., Cameronians, of a son—9, Mrs R. Barber, of twin daughters—13, at Chandernagore, Mrs G. Willis, of a son—14, the lady of J. Colquhoun, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—April 7, At Futtighur, Olivia, infant daughter of Mr D. Smyther—11, on board the "Bright Planet," Miss Brett—13, at Moulmein, W. Foley, Esq., formerly a Captain in the 10th regt of Bengal N I—May 9, at Simla, Anne, youngest child of D. O. B. Clarke, Esq.—at Agra, Mr T. Mouty, of Pondicherry—12, at Lucknow, Mr G. H. Bonny—13, at Futtighur, Virginia, daughter of Mr D. Smyther—14, at Agra, Mrs M. Hodgkinson—22, Master J. D. Linstedt Mr J. C. D'Souza—24, Mr John Screebrough—Mr John Robison—Mr G. Hermeling—26, at Delhi, Susan, wife of Captain W. Ramsay, Brigade Major—27, Mrs R. D' Silva—28, at Saugor, Rosa, wife of Conductor C. Reynolds—29, Archibald, infant son of Mr F. B. Barber—Mrs T. Bason—the infant daughter of Mr A. Matthew—30, Mr M. Brady—Master J. W. Hiliary—Mrs G. D. Harris—31, Harriett, widow of the late Mr C. M. Wickens—Matilda, daughter of Mr C. Blake, Hon Co's Marine—

Mr T. Stanley—at Chinnurah, John, son of Captain T. Brady—June 1, Mr J. Powell—Johannes, infant son of A. M. Vardan, Esq.—Captain C. J. McLean—Mr I. Alcantara—2, Gentloom, eldest son of Mr S. G. Aviet—Edward, son of Mr J. L. Dunnett—Mr J. Foster, of the ship "Lysander"—Mr S. Bank—Mr P. Dunny—Archibald, infant son of Mr A. E. Dobbs—Martha, daughter of Mr G. Cooke—3, R. Frith, Esq.—Mr J. Southern—Mr John Tullock—4, Miss R. Kent—Mr J. Walkinson—at Mhow, Charlotte, infant daughter of Lieut W. Alston, 68th N I—5, Philomine, infant daughter of Mr M. Augier—6, Mr E. Kahl, of the ship "Francis Smith"—Mr John Campbell—Mr John Arson—7, Robert, son of Mr G. Barnes—8, Andrew Gracias, Esq.—9, J. A. Gilmore, Esq., Assist Gar Surg—Master T. Saytres—George, son of Mr J. Williams—Miss J. D. Silva—at Benares, Rebecca, wife of Mr A. Pushong—16, William, son of Lieut R. S. Maling—Eliza, wife of Mr T. Bartlett—17, Mary, wife of Mr G. H. Huttinan—20, at Punea, Mr W. H. Lewis—21, at Delhi, Caroline, third daughter of Capt T. Fisher, 48th N I—22, Aurelia, wife of the late Mr. John Agacy—23, Mrs Wale Byrn—Mrs S. Power—at Delhi, Emily, wife of Captain T. Fisher, 48th regt N I—24, Thomas, son of Mr Thomas Lowder—George, son of Mr F. Dover—Mr C. Goldsmith—at Bareilly, Major A. Farquharson, Invalid Establishment—28, at Chuprah, the wife of G. Hosmer, Esq.—29, Mr S. Pecardo—Emma, daughter of J. Henry, Esq.—30, Ellen, daughter of the late Ensign J. M. Morgan, 63d Regt—July 3 at Serampore, Mr F. Treeby—4, Edward, youngest son of Mr C. Gardner—at Chinsura, Assist-Surg M. Griffin, of her Majesty's 9th regt—5, at Allipore, Mr W. R. Laws—7, Mr Andre Goldsmith—13, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. White, Ishapore Powder Works—15, Henry, son of Mr J. A. Lorimer.

• • Madras.

The return of the Right Hon. the Governor to Madras, will not take place, we understand, for some days, his Lordship having countermanded the order previously given for post-bearers; but whether the delightfully cool and pleasant atmosphere or gaiety of the place, and if not either of these, what other cause has induced his Lordship to prolong his stay at Bangalore, we have not heard—certainly there is but little of gaiety or variety at Madras to tempt his speedy return. Life at the Presidency just now, is pretty much

upon a par with the monotonous character of posting a merchant's ledger.

Letters from Moulmein mention the termination of the civil war in Birmah, and report a mutiny in the 13th regt Native Infantry, on their receiving notice of the late reduction of the Bheesties. The following is the most detailed account we have been able to collect of this latter affair:—The mutiny commenced on the 1st May, when the Grenadier company refused to lodge their arms, having, as they said, a complaint to make about an expected short supply of water from the reduction of the Bheesties. Colonel Wilson went to the company, and ordered them to lodge their arms. They still refused, upon which he seized three of the most conspicuous, and sent them into confinement. Muster being over, the regiment was assembled again on the Parade Ground, and the Articles of War read to them. The men were quite orderly while this was being gone through, but had no sooner returned to the barracks and lodged their arms, than they assembled tumultuously in front of the barracks, and demanded the release of the three who had been confined, and who, they said, had only asked for water. The regt was again assembled, and the men were informed that the three men were not confined on any such account, but for disobeying the lawful commands of their superior officers. They lodged their arms a second time, and then grew more clamorous than ever. All day long they lay under the place of arms, and would not go to their lines. In the evening a roll call sounded in vain; but a party, then ordered, they attended. Colonel Reed, the senior officer of the cantonment, was summoned, but his remonstrances had no effect, and the scrambling recommenced on the parade being dismissed. The following morning matters were brought to a crisis; men for general and regimental were positively refused to march off when ordered until their grievances were addressed! On this the garrison was immediately got under arms, and ten rounds of ball cartridge served out to the left wing of her Majesty's 62d.—The 13th men, had, however, by this time adopted more becoming ideas, and marched off to their ground on the word being given from Colonel Reed. The major then summoned out the whole of the remainder of the regiment—it was unnecessary to say again, with the addition of "quick!"—a third time, and the whole line was under arms on their

private parades before the 13th showed a disposition to move. They then at last took their place, and matters since have gone on as usual. The native officers, we understand, say they were quite ignorant of the "movement."—We add an extract from a private letter of 13th May:—"The Birmah civil war is over, the Prince, having gained the day, has assumed the Sovereignty, and shut the old King up in the palace, and put all the ministry in irons. There was a kind of mutiny in the 13th regt about a week ago. Every man refused to do duty on the late reduction of the Bheesties being made known to them. They were one night under arms, and did not give in until the 62d regt was ordered out and ready to march upon them, when they submitted. Six men are now being tried by court-martial."

Mr. G. G. Jeremiah was duly admitted to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor in the Supreme Court, and C. W. Blunt, Esq., was appointed common assignee, in the room of J. Savage, Esq., resigned.

Mail Coach to Bangalore.—We are glad to find that the project of establishing a mail coach to run daily between Madras and Bangalore occupies a large share of public attention. Taken in connection with the strong desire evinced by Government to improve the means of internal communication throughout the Presidency, the plan of starting a mail coach is one of great importance. Large sums have been laid out on some of the great roads in the interior from which neither Government nor the public have derived any commensurate advantage, but, if on the present occasion, Government are willing to complete the road and the public are ready to start a coach, there can be little doubt that both parties will receive immediate and certain returns.—The vehicle which would be required from the Bangalore mail need not probably be above one-third the weight of an English mail coach, and allowing for the difference of climate and the interior road, it will probably require at least half the number of horses. The distance to Bangalore being about 200 miles 100 horses will probably be required, say that the carriage is fitted for two passengers to pay 60 rupees each and calculated that one goes every day up and one down, say that Government maintain the road, and give fifty rupees per day for carrying the mail up and down, and for Banghy parcels, &c., twenty-five rupees per day, up and

the same down, and the proprietor of the coach has ready money income of 270 rupees a day to keep three coaches and 50 pairs of horses. The first capital required could easily be raised in shares.

A marine police case, not much to the credit of the master-attendant who sat as presiding magistrate on the occasion has recently been brought to our notice.—Some twenty days ago, two European sailors, one, we are informed, belonging to the "Claudine," and the other to the "Duke of Roxburgh," committed some offence, for which they were placed in *durance vile*, and at the proper time, were brought before the beach magistrates, who contrary to an express regulation which declares that Europeans shall not be punished by being ordered to work on the roads, sentenced these poor fellows, each to a month's residence in the convicts' jail, and during that period to work in chains on the roads from 7 a. m. till sun set, and this too in the most trying season of the year, when the land winds are blowing with intense heat. Nearly half their sentence had expired, when it was brought to the notice of the master-attendant (who, it appears, had hitherto been ignorant of the fact!) that such punishment was contrary to Government orders; he consequently made application to the Superintendent of Police, who ordered their immediate release. What mayn of unfortunate offenders expect, when the magistrate, before whom they are brought, is ignorant of any part of the code which is to regulate the punishments he awards?—and who can refrain from expressing his indignation, at the illegal decision which compelled these poor sufferers to work for some ten or twelve days beneath a broiling sun?—Another item added to the long catalogue already recorded, of beach malpractices!!

The Value of Temperance Societies.
—In a letter lately addressed by Colonel Ketchen, of Hyderabad, to the Secretary, of the Jafnia Temperance Society, we find it mentioned, that such have been the good effects of the temperance pledge upon a European troop of Horse Artillery, at Jafnia, that for several weeks, including the last Christmas and New Year's Days, the Captain, commanding, had a daily blank guard report presented to him, a statement, we believe, which cannot be made of the commanding officer of any other European corps on the Madras Establishment. Were there nothing else to shew the value of Temperance Societies this single

fact would be sufficient to prove their utility, and to recommend them to general support.

Accounts from various parts represent the cholera as still prevalent, and the number of fatal cases as very serious.—At some places its violence had abated, but in others increased; hopes were, however, entertained that the setting in of the rains would check its progress, and we sincerely hope it may be so.

We understand, accounts have been received of the death of Major Tocker of the 52d N I.—This casualty will promote Captain Cameron, Lieut H. Bower, and Ensign P. H. Johnston.

The Official of yesterday, contains, among other useful information, a notice of 700 rupees having been transmitted to and received by the sub-Treasurer, for the purpose of being carried "to the credit of Government in the usual way."—but, while the sub-Treasurer is directed to do this, he has been kept in the dark as to—by whom the remittance has been made—the why—and the wherefore.

A correspondent, at Secunderabad, states that the cholera was still very prevalent amongst the natives, several deaths occurring in each regiment every day; but H. M.'s 55th regt. remains untouched. One of the native regts. had it in contemplation to leave the cantonment and encamp in the neighbourhood at three or four miles off, as a preventive against the infection.

It would appear from an article in the last number of the "United Service Gazette," that Government have been called upon to furnish a statement of the charges of Hindoo and Moosulman places of worship within the Madras territory, and shewing to what extent the revenue would be affected by the relinquishment of all pecuniary advantages, at present derived from such sources.—We opine the Court of Directors will hardly venture upon exhibiting to the public a true and perfect schedule of their profits from these things; it being well known they are not confined to the Pilgrim Tax, and a few other equally un-Christian and disgusting impositions; but are derived from land and property belonging to Hindoo temples, the gifts and bequests of benevolent and wealthy individuals to those temples, to provide for the services, ceremonies, processions, charities, &c., &c., chargeable thereon,—all, all seized by the Company, by whom periodical payments are made, but it may be supposed not to the extent of any thing like the revenue derived. But who, at any

be asked, constituted them trustees and guardians, and empowered them to apply the property so seized by them, as they have done?

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—June 20, G. P. Dumergue, Esq. to be a Commr for drawing Govt Lotteries for the year 1837, vice A. J. Cherry, Esq.—27, J. Goldingham, Esq. to assume charge of Guntoor—G. R. Glass, Esq. to be Asst and joint criminal Judge of Guntoor, and to act as Judge and criminal Judge of Nellore till further orders—29, Mr H. T. Bushby to act as Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for centre division during Mr Oakes's absence—32, Bushby to proceed and open session at Cuddapah—July 4, R. B. M. Binning, Esq. to act as head Asst to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry during the absence of Mr. J. H. Bell—J. C. Whish, Esq. (retired) has accepted an annuity from the civil fund, in succession to W. Brown Esq. *dec*—8, Mr F. Thomas to be Judge and criminal Judge of Rajahmundry—Ashmead Pruett, Esq. to be Coroner of Madras—7, Lieut Braddock non-effective establishment, to act as Asstary and Accountant at Govt Bank and Savings Bank during Mr Skill's absence on sick cert.—11, W. Elliott, Esq. to act as Persian Translator to Govt during the employ of Mr A. D. Campbell on other duty.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 19th June to 15th July 1837.—25th regt N I, Senr Lieut C. A. Osby to be Captain and pr Ensign W. W. Anderson to be Lt, vice Backhouse *dec*; date of commission 2d June 1837—The undermentioned admitted upon the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commission unsettled—Messrs C. Gib, C. B. Gib, and F. Young—Asst Surgeon T. G. Johnston, M D, to enter on the genl. duties of the Army—Captain F. B. Lucas 4th regt to act as cantonment Adjutant of Palaveram till further orders—5th regt N I, Senior Lieutenant T. Medley to be Capt, and Senior Ensign A. E. Brooke to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie *dec*; date of commission 15th June 1837—Mr W. Holmes is admitted on the Establishment as Asst Surgeon to do duty under Surg. of general Hospital at the Presidency—Capt E. T. Morgan 50th regt to the charge of Red Hill Jail Road, and to superintend the convicts of that work on Captain A. J. Cotton's responsibility, until further orders—Captain Morgan will take charge of the detachment of Sappers and Miners at the Red Hills while on the

above duty—To do duty: Ensign C. Gib 15th regt N I; Ensign C. B. Gib 15th ditto—Ensign F. Young 8th ditto—Lieut General Sir John Doveton, K C B, and Major General Sir John Adams, K C B, to be Knights Grand Crosses; and Major Generals J. L. Caldwell, A. Caldwell, D. Leighton, C. Deacon, J. Russell, Sir J. O'Halloran, Kt., R. Houston, R. Stevenson, W. Caement, and J. L. Lushington to be Kts. Commdrs. of the most Hon. Mil. Order of the Bath—3d L I, Senior Ensign P. T. Snow to be Lieut, vice Budd *invalided*; date of commission 20th June 1837—1st regt L C, Lieut J. F. Porter to be Adjt.—Mr W. Bayley is admitted on the Estab. as Cadet, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his commission unsettled—Asst Surgeon J. Grant, M D, to enter on the general duties of the army—Captain A. Fraser 45th regt N I, to be a deputy Judge Adv.-General, to complete the Estab.—Captain T. B. Foster 8th regt N I, to act as military Secretary and Aide-de camp to commander-in-chief, during absence of Captain P. Maitland on sick certificate—Ensign W. Bayly to do duty with 2th regt N I, until further orders—Mr J. Carr admitted on the Estab as Cadet, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, date of commission unsettled—Cornet C. F. Campbell 1st L C, to continue doing duty with 4th regt till the 1st Oct. next, when he will proceed and join his corps—Captain F. Plowden dep Judge Adv.-Genl to the VI Dist.—Lieut T. McGoun, ditto, to the VII do.—1st regt L C, Cornet R. W. Raikes to be Lieutenant, vice Curtis *dec*; date of commission 20th June 1837—The under mentioned admitted on the Estab. as Asst Surgeons; to do duty under the Surg. of the Gen. Hospital at the Presidency:—Messrs W. G. Phippard, M D, and S. K. Parson—Mr R. S. Wilson is admitted on the Estab. as a Cadet of Infantry, and is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving date of commission unsettled—Ensign J. Carr recently arrived and promoted, is to do duty with 16th regt N I, until further orders—Ensign R. S. Wilson recently admitted and promoted, to do duty with 35th regt N I, till further orders—4th regt L C—Cornet A. Tottenham to be Lieut, vice Norman *dec*; date of commission 4th July 1837—Lieut J. Kitson 45th regt N I, will take rank from the 17th Oct. 1836, vice Darby lost at sea—Lieut R. D. Werge H. M's 39th regt, is to resign the appointment of Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K C B, commanding South Divr of the army—Mr A. Barlow ad-

mitted on the Estab. as Cadet of Infantry and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving date of commission unsettled.

Removals and Promotions.—Asst Surg. T. G. Johnston under Surgeon of Gen. Hospital, to do duty with H M's 63d foot—Cornet C. Campbell 4th to 1st L C, to rank next below Cornet R. W. Haikes—Lieut R. H. J. Budd, invalided, posted to Carnatic Eur. Vet. batt—Ensigns J. G. Brown and J. H. M. Babbington 40th to 50th regt N I—Ensign C. Roper right wing Madras Eur. regt., to 42d regt N I, to join and rank next below Ensign P. F. Thorne—Ensigns A. R. Dallas and J. C. Freese, 45th, to do duty with 35th regt N I, till further orders—Ensign W. R. Studdy 11th to 25th regt N I, to join and rank next below Ens G. W. Peyton—Asst Surg. J. Grant, M D, 8th regt N I, to afford medical aid to 4th regt till further orders—Ensigns C. Gib and C. B. Gib, doing duty with 15th to do duty with 19th regt N I, till further orders—Capt T. E. Geils 4th to 2d batt Art, and Capt T. Ditmas from former to latter corps.

Returned to Duty.—Ensign C. R. Hobart 17th N I—Captains C. Davinere 30th regt N I, and G. Davis 43d N I.

Retired from the Service.—J. C. Whish, Esq. C.S.

Invalided.—Lieut R. H. J. Budd, 3d L C.

Furloughs.—Captain J. B. Neeve—Lieut G. R. Edwards (peep)—Lieut E. C. Curtis—Lieut-colonel J. Henry—Lt. F. Pollock—Lt A. Tod—Capt W. Conway—Lieut H. R. Phillott—Asst Surg. D. Sturrock.

Qualified in the Native Languages.—Lieut Nicolay, Quarterm. E regt.

Marriages.—June 2, at Port Louis, J. E. Arbuthnot, Esq, son of the late Sir W. Arbuthnot, Bart, to Harriet Frances, daughter of Colonel Stavelay, C B, deputy Quartermaster Genl—15, at Bangalore, Lieut J. K. B. Timins to Louisa, second daughter of the late Colonel Nuthall, Madras cavalry—22, Mr J. P. Birch to Miss E. Moyle—July 10, Lieut W. J. Darling II M's 63d foot to Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut J. Watson late of her Majesty's 53d regt—11, Mr A. Ritchie to Miss E. Henshaw, and Mr R. Ritchie to Miss M. A. Dracup.

Births.—May 18, at Moulmein, the wife of S. S. Trevor, Esq, of a son—25, at Masulipatam, the lady of G. J. Beauchamp, Esq, civil service, of a daughter—June 8, the lady of J. Thomas, Esq, of a daughter—10, at Bangalore, the wife of M. L. Lavery of a son—20, at Cuddapah the lady of Lieut McCally of a son who

died—21, at sea, the lady of Captain C. Bond 47th regt N I, of a son who died on the 4th of July—28, the lady of Lt-colonel Lyce of a daughter—July 2, at Perambore, the lady of Lieut O'Brien, H M's 63d regt of a son still born—the wife of Mr T. Wilmot of a daughter—3, the lady of Major H. Moberly, Secy military board of a son—8, at Quilon, the lady of Lieutenant H. P. Hill 9th regt N I, of a daughter—18, at Royspoooram, Mrs. Mahony of a daughter—Mrs Cleaveland of a daughter—21, at Molee, the lady of Lieut McDonnell, Nizam's Infantry, of a son—30, the wife of Mr J. D'Silva of a daughter.

Deaths.—June 11, at Kamptee, the wife of Capt J. Clough 11th N I—12, Mrs E. J. M. Campbell wife of Serjt-major J. Campbell—the wife of Corporal H. Carr 17, at Palmanair, Henry, infant son, of C. H. Hallett, Esq—18, at Secunderabad Amelia, wife of Sub-conductor P. Cotter—19, Ensign J. N. Simson 35th regt N I—20, Bridget, wife of Mr J. Willick—Mr L. Caban—at Chatterpore, J. A. R. Stevenson, Esq, civil service—at Kamptee, Lieut E. C. Curtis 3d regt light cavalry, fifth son of Sir W. Curtis, Bart—29, at Punewaukum, Louisa, only child of Capt J. Gerard 45th regt—Louisa, infant daughter of Mr H. E. Boyle—at Arcot, Charlotte, wife of Mr T. Potter—24, Captain W. Pedder, H M's 63d regt—Serjeant Hugh Hoss—27, at Arcot, Cornet J. W. Skelton 4th L C, at Vellore, Maria, infant daughter of Serjeant major Bastion—W. Brown, Esq, civil service—28, at Wallajahbad, Lieutenant R. W. 2d Native Veteran batt—July 3, at Secunderabad, Surgeon J. Thomson—4, at Arcot, Lieut J. Newman 4th L C—Latey, Major John Tocker, 52d regt N I—11, Eliza, daughter of Mr W. Crookshank.

Bombay.

A case of some importance is now under discussion among the military of this Presidency. We cannot altogether rely on the accuracy of several of the particulars we have received, but we believe the following to be a tolerably correct outline of the case:—Major Taylor of this service, who had lately been invalided, had on joining the Veteran batt (at Dapoollee we believe) assumed command of the battalion on the ground of his being senior officer to Major Robson who was then in command. On this act on the part of Major Taylor being made known at head quarters, an order was immediately given directing the re-instatement of Major Robson in the command of the battalion, and Major Robson was re-in-

stated accordingly.—Major Taylor has remonstrated against this exercise of authority, alleging that he was, by the usage of the service, as the senior officer of the two entitled to the command, and instancing the rule which has obtained in the Native Veteran batt, which shows that the names of officers both European and Native have up to the present time been borne, not according to their regimental rank, but according to the dates of their commissions; and that the practice has ever been for the invalid officers to rank, not according to the date of their invaliding, but to the date of their respective commissions. On these grounds does Major Taylor deem himself unjustly dealt by in being deprived of the command of the Veteran batt. On the other hand the Commander-in-chief justifies this act of (what Major Taylor would call) supercession in this way; he says, that he recognizes Major Robson's right to the command of the Veteran batt "upon the same general principle that would secure him the same advantage under similar circumstances, in preference to all officers of the same grade; whatever might be the date of their commission; had he still been borne on the effective list, and belonged to a corps of the line"—that is, we suppose, that as Major Robson had joined the Native Veteran batt before Major Taylor, even although his commission in the army is of a date subsequent to that of Maj. Taylor's commission, his right to command the above batt. accrues; and although the junior officer in fact, still being the senior regimentally, as far as this particular corps is concerned he has a right to command his senior officer but who may have been behind hand with him in invaliding; and here the parties come to an issue. The question is of great importance to the Army; it is A's case to-day; it may be B's to-morrow.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 24th June to 15th July 1837—Temporary arrangements confirmed. Lieut H. C. Jones 24th N I, to act as Adj't to that regiment during the absence of Lieut Ramsay on sick certificate—Lieut W. A. Hamilton 2d I. C, to act as Major of Brigade at Sholapore during the absence of Captain Wyllie on leave—Ensign H. Rolland 19th N I, to act as Adj't of that regt during the absence of Lieut Eckford—Order confirmed. 1st N's 6th foot, Lieut Fraser to act as Adj't Ensign English as Quartermaster, and Asst Surgeon Murtagh to be in charge of detachment quar-
in Bombay under command of Maj

Everest—Lieut colonel Ovans to act as Resident at the court of the Rajah of Satara, and to assume command of the Hon. Company's troops within the territories of the Rajah—Infantry, Major A. Seymour *dec.* to be Lieut-colonel, vice Miles retired; date of rank 28th July 1834—To take rank: Lieut-colonels C. Ovans, vice Seymour *dec.* 5th Sept 1835, R. Sutherland vice Crozier, retired 9th Nov. 1835, D. Capon vice Gariaway *dec.* 30th May 1836—Major W. D. Robertson to be Lieut-colonel, vice Barclay retired 25th July 1836—To take rank: R. V. Eur. regt—Maj S. Robson *inv.*—Capt J. Hobson and Lt W. Thomson (*dec.*) in succ. to Ovans, promoted; 5th Sept 1835—2d Gren. regt; Major D. Forbes, Captain J. R. (long *dec.*) and Lieut R. H. Young, in succession to Capon, promoted; 30th May 1836—8th regt N I, Capt H. Sandwith to be major, Lieut A. S. Hawkins to be captain and Ensign H. Barr to be lieutenant, in succession to Robertson promoted: 25th July 1836—13th regt N I, to take rank, Major H. G. Roberts, captain C. W. Wenn, and Lieut H. W. Diggle, in succession to Sutherland, promoted; 9th Nov. 1835—20th N I, Major D. W. Shaw and Captain R. Bulkley, in succession to Seymour promoted, 28th July 1834—Lieut H. James admitted on effective strength, vice Bulkley promoted—Captain C. J. Westley and Lieut H. Ash, to take rank in succ. to Siordet *dec.*; 27th Oct 1834—Admitted as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and Asst Surgeons, the Cadet for Cavalry to be promoted to Cornet, and for Inf. to Ensign, dates of commission unsettled—Cavalry—Mr E. H. Simpson—Inf.—Mr J. P. Grant—Medical Estab.—Mr J. Mackenzie—Temporary Arrangement confirmed—Ensign W. E. Evans to act as Quartermaster and Paymaster to Marine Battalion, during absence of Ens. Barr, on leave—Admitted as Cadets of Inf. Asst Surgeon and Vet Surg—, the Cadets promoted to Ensigs, dates of com. unsettled—Infantry—Messrs H. Dent—A. Raitt—Medical—Asst Surgeon C. Black, M D—Vet Surgeon N. Goslin—Temporary Arrangement confirmed—t. R. H. Goodenough 26th N I, to act as Adj't to a detachment of that regt on its march to Trimbrick—Lieut J. R. Prendergast 10th regt N I, to act as do. do., on its march to Vingorla—Asst Surgeon Brown, Storekeeper—Eur. Gen. Hospital, to have charge of that Hospital during absence of Surgeon Henderson on sick certificate—Brevet Captain Scobie sub-Asst Comm. General, to be deputy Asst, to complete commissariat department—

Lieut C. G. G. Munro, 16th N I, to act as Adj't to details of that regt in the northern, Concan (temp.)

Marine Appointments.—June 19 Mr Midshipman R. Mackenzie to perform duty of acting Lieut H. C.'s sloop *Amherst* from 14th April to 8th May, 1837, (Lieut's pay)—24, Mr R. Fallon to be intd Capt's Clerk, vice Ward promoted to Purser—Temporary Arrangements confirmed. Lieut Boulderson to the command of the *Star-gal* cutter—Mr F. Lavington, Gunner of the *Hastings*, to be 2d Officer of pilot brig *Tiptoe*—Lieut T. G. Canless to take charge of the *Atalanta* steamer from Capt Campbell, from 29th May.

Ensigns.—Capt R. Mignan, right wing European regt—Capt J. Cooper, 7th N I—Mr Midshipman R. Mackenzie, I. N.

Returned to Duty.—Major H. Cracklow, 22d N. I.—Capt R. Cogan, I. N.

Marriages.—June 17 J. G. Forbes, Esq., 23d regt N I, to Eliza, daughter of J. Leckir, Esq., of Manchester-square—19, the Hon. J. Farish, Esq. Member of Council, to Rebecca, relict of the late Captain A. Leighton. 21st regt N I—27, at Deesa, Lieut H. Lawe, 13th regt N I, to Cecelia, youngest daughter of the late Captain H. Howorth, Bengal Cav.

Burials.—May 29, at Belgaum, the lady of Lieut C. Birdwood of a son—June 3, at Delhi, the lady of J. B. Simson, Esq., of a son—10, at Poona, the lady of Asst Surgeon P. W. Watkins, H A, of a son—11, at Mallgann, the lady of Captain Forbes, Major of Brigade, in Kandeish, of a daughter—12, the lady of Captain P. Sanderson, 15th regt N I, of a son—21, the lady of Capt H. Lyons, commanding at Ukulkote, of a son—23, the lady of A. S. Le Mesurier, Esq., of a son—27, at Colaba, Mrs Jones of a daughter—28, at Poona, the lady of Major J. Pennycook, Esq. H M's 17th regt, of a daughter—July 1, at Dharwar, the lady of J. H. Pelly, junior, Esq. C S, of a daughter—9, Mrs T. T. Von Guyer, of a son.

Deaths.—June 12, at Dharwar, Asst Surgeon J. Crawford, 1st Grenadier regt N I—16, Bomanjee Burjorjee, Esq., of firm of Frith and Co.—22, at Mazaggo, H. H. Moolvie Mahomed Ismail Kaher, Ambassador of his Majesty the King of Oude—26, at Poona, Juliana, infant daughter of Mr F. Hutchinson—28, at Belgaum, Capt. Jackson of the Queen's Royals—July 1, at Deesa, Gertrude, wife of W. F. Xavier—4, William, infant son of R. W. Crawford, Esq.

Ceylon.

Exports and Imports of Ceylon.

We give a Return of the Exports and Imports of Ceylon for the last six years. It will be perceived that the whole values for each year are as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1831 . . .	£282,938	£152,293
1832 . . .	351,223	160,549
1833 . . .	329,491	162,522
1834 . . .	372,725	145,833
1835 . . .	353,076	199,267
1836 . . .	411,167	331,519

We doubt if any Colony in the world ever furnished a more striking proof of prosperity. In the short space of five years the Exports have more than doubled, while the Imports have increased about 68 per cent.—If we examine the principal items composing this account, they will be found to give most satisfactory evidence of increasing prosperity.—We shall not refer to Cinnamon in this instance, as some years are included in the return, during which the Government monopoly was still in existence.—Almost the first item on the Return of Exports is Areca-nuts. For the encouragement of the cultivation of this article the Government has of late years paid much attention, having gradually reduced the duty from upwards of 100 to 2½ per cent., and although sufficient time has not been allowed for the full manifestation of the policy of this measure, it must be admitted that it has not been altogether unsuccessful, when it is found that the value of the nuts exported has risen from £9,064 to £19,915. The value of the Cocoa-nut Oil exported in 1831 was £7,308—in 1836 it had risen to £15,779.—But still more satisfactory is the state of the staple of the Colony, Coffee—in 1831 the value was £19,673, and in 1836 amounted to £150,610. We have little doubt that an attempt will be made to show, that the Government, with its usual infatuation and recklessness, has interposed to wether this rising and flourishing trade by this imposition of an Export duty of two and a half per cent., but we propose in a future number to offer a few remarks in proof that the spirit of enterprise, in agricultural undertaking has been in no degree checked by this impost, and that those whose attention and capital have been mainly devoted to the cultivation of coffee, have shown by their acts that they do not participate in such a notion, and that their enterprises have not been checked by the measure adopted by Government for 30.

lieving certain classes of cultivators of burdens of which they were, altogether unable to bear, by subjecting to a trifling tax an article so well able to pay it. The only article on which there has been a falling off, is arrack, which has diminished in value from £18,793 in 1831, to £7,471 in 1836. The Government has done what it had in its power for the encouragement of this trade, by the recent reduction of the export duty to 2½ per cent. Time has not yet elapsed to show the effects of this measure, but we fear that unless the efforts of the Government of Ceylon are seconded by that of Madras, no great increase can be looked for. It is, however, satisfactory to learn, that a considerable rise has taken place in the price of arrack in consequence of the export duty.—Of the imports, we need only to call attention to the two principal articles, food and clothing—which prove an astonishing improvement in the condition of the inhabitants.—The import of grain, in 1831, was £115,936, and, in 1836, £150,627.—This might, of course, if we stopped here, be alleged to be proof positive of declining agriculture.—The Government, it is well known, is entitled to a fixed share of the produce of paddy lands, generally amounting to one-tenth. The Commissioner of Inquiry, in his Report, dated 28th May, 1832, estimated the average annual revenue from this source at £20,911, in 1831, the actual revenue was £25,807, whereas, in 1836, it was £38,000, in 1835 about £35,000, in 1834 about £45,000. This extraordinary increase of the land revenue may be ascribed to various causes, into which we shall not at this moment enquire, but we will state a fact well worthy of the consideration of our continental neighbours, that it followed instantly upon the emancipation of the people from the grievous yoke of compulsory services.—In regard to the remaining article, clothing, the value of piece goods imported in 1831, from Great Britain, was £5,226, in 1836, it amounted to £48,359. The import of cotton cloth from India has also increased though not of course to the same extent. The import in 1831, was £96,548, in 1836, £118,411.—In calling the attention of our readers to this subject, we have endeavoured to state facts as briefly and simply as possible, in the conviction that no commentary of ours could add to the force of a plain statement.—We are very well aware that our trade is after all insignificant, as compared with many other colonies, that a total export of £41,000 is almost a reproach to a co-

lony containing not very far short of a million and a half of inhabitants, but it is our sincere opinion that we are but on the threshold of commercial prosperity, and that the next five years will give a result far exceeding even the last.—If such should be the case, if we should prove true prophets, Ceylon will soon take the place to which it is entitled, of the most important, as it is now the most prosperous colony under the British Crown.

Advantages which Ceylon holds out to European Colonist.—Having offered some remarks on the advantages which Ceylon holds out to European colonists in a general point of view we consider that we cannot devote our columns to a more useful purpose than that of pursuing those observations in detail, and thus affording to strangers all the information in our power of the prospects which await them, should they determine upon resorting to Ceylon as a field for the employment of their capital. By far the most important production at present is coffee. From the period of the surrender of the Island to the British up to the taking of the Kandyan provinces in 1815, almost all that part of the Island suited to the cultivation of coffee was in the hands of the King of Kandy, and our relations with that authority were such as to render commercial intercourse impracticable. The British Govt. was not firmly established before 1819, immediately on which the great Road to Kandy was commenced: Until that work was completed the trade with the interior was necessarily very limited, and in 1825 the value of coffee exported amounted only to £12,000. The Government made every effort to encourage the cultivation, and one or two Europeans established plantations in the vicinity of Kandy; the export did not, however, very materially increase for some years, and it is only within the last four or five years that any prospect has excited of the cultivation of coffee by Europeans becoming general. Fortunately for the Colony the new rules for the sale of waste lands were introduced in 1833; the system of grants subject to payment of a share of the produce to the Crown and to resumption in case of non-cultivation within a certain period was abandoned, and sales without any reservation of rent having been substituted, the apprehension necessarily attendant upon an uncertain tenure of property, however remote the danger, was removed, and applications for the purchase of lands have now become very numerous.—All the estates which are

now under cultivation are in the vicinity of Kandy, as are nearly all the lots which have hitherto been applied. Nothing we believe can be more flourishing than the appearance of the former. With regard to the cost of the establishment of a plantation, we have little information on which we can rely respecting the expense of such an undertaking in the West Indies, but we have been given to understand that the outlay in Ceylon is wonderfully less. We have ascertained from persons practically competent to afford the information, that a plantation of from 300 to 600 acres in Ceylon, may be brought into cultivation, provided with permanent stores and machinery, and kept in a proper state of cultivation to the end of the fourth year, including the purchase of the land at the Government upset price of five shillings an acre, at an outlay varying from £10 to £12 an acre according to local advantages or disadvantages. A limited return is generally yielded even at the end of the third year, but after the fourth year the produce of a plantation begins to afford a return more than equivalent to the annual expenditure. The point upon which the greatest diversity of opinion is found to exist, and which we are by no means prepared to determine, is the average quantity produced by each bush when arrived at maturity. The distances also at which the bushes should be planted are much disputed—some planters allowing 1200 to an acre others only 600. Taking an average at 600, a plantation of 500 acres will contain 300,000 bushes, and we are assured that the annual expenditure on such a plantation, with well paid European superintendents, will not exceed £2000, both for the cultivation of the land and the preparation of the crop, which latter, we believe, has never been calculated at less than 1lb for each bush. To persons of small capital it may be of advantage to know, that the mere clearing, planting and fencing an estate, even one reclaimed from a forest will not under any circumstances exceed £5 an acre. A return from an estate is also greatly accelerated, by the facility of obtaining young plants, consequent upon the general cultivation of coffee by the Native inhabitants—plants from one to two years old may be purchased for a few shillings a thousand, and are found to answer extremely well. We cannot probably give better information respecting the cost of transport than by stating that the present contract of the Commissariat department for the conveyance of public stores between Colombo and Kandy, a distance of seventy-two miles, is at the rate seven-

teen shillings going, and eight shillings and sixpence for a cart carrying 1,100 lbs. —Circumstances have hitherto directed the attention of Europeans principally to the vicinity of Kandy; we believe that many other parts of the interior are at least equally eligible. Labour is dearer than in any other district. The district of Ouwah appears peculiarly suited to coffee, two crops being obtained in a year in some situations; it is, however, the most distant from the sea, and the roads are still very imperfect, but it will, we have no doubt in a few years be connected by roads with Kandy on one side, and on the other with the port of Hambantotte. The districts of the three Korles and Suffragan appear to present great advantages, the soil is understood to be excellent, the Calany and Caittha rivers present the means of easy transport to Colombo, and labour is almost one-half cheaper than in the vicinity of Kandy.

The Mahole bridge on the road from Colombo to Negombo, which was reported to have been carried away is not in the least injured. The villages Pelagoune and Wattile are still under water, the women and children have taken refuge in the high lands, the men are watching their property from the trees on which they have erected platforms. Government have supplied them with salt, fish and provisions.—The water was so happy to state, is now every where rapidly subsiding.

Van Dieman's Land.

Presbyterianism in Van Dieman's Land.—Considerable dissatisfaction has been excited in Van Dieman's Land, by an attempt made on the part of the Government, to introduce some provisions into the Bill for the regulation of Ecclesiastical Establishments, the tendency of which, would be entirely to destroy the Presbyterian Church, by vesting in the Government the powers entrusted by Presbyterians to their Church Courts. Notwithstanding all we have seen and read on the subject, we cannot clearly understand what the Government would be at. It is really a pity that men should attempt to legislate on a subject on which they are entirely ignorant.—Sir John Franklin seems to be labouring under the impression, that the Church of Scotland, like the Churches of England and Rome, admits of the interference of the civil power, but he will find himself as grievously mistaken as did his brother Govr.

Sir R. Bourke, on a certain memorable occasion when he attempted to interfere in the internal management of the Scots Church, Sydney. His Excellency has not forgotten the rebuff he met with on that occasion yet. The aspect of Presbyterian affairs in Van Dieman's Land, since Colonel Arthur left that colony, has presented a somewhat singular appearance. First—The superbly absurd proclamation of Colonel Snodgrass calling the assembling of a Synod, where there were scarcely churches sufficient to form a Presbytery, the Synod being consequently composed of precisely the same members as the inferior Court of Presbytery; and, 2d—the equally extraordinary proclamation of Sir J. Franklin, forbidding its assemblage.—Not of the same amusingly harmless character, however, was Sir John's intemperance in the case of the Rev. Mr Dove, and that action has done more to injure Sir John, in our opinion, than any other that has transpired since he assumed the reins of Government. Mr. Dove, it is perhaps known to our readers, was appointed, when Colonel Snodgrass administered the Government of Van Dieman's Land, to the district of Outlands. That appointment Sir John Franklin, goaded on by Archdeacon Hutchins, endeavoured to retract, but the attempt was resisted with so much spirit, both by the Presbytery and the people, that Sir John was glad to draw in his horns.

American Trees.—Scientific travellers have remarked, that the mountains and rivers of America are upon a more grand and magnificent scale than those of the old world; and that her trees and vegetable productions have a corresponding superiority in the luxuriance of growth and medicinal efficacy, not found in those of other regions. We are indebted to her for some valuable additions to our toilette, and among others the BALSAM OF COLUMBIA, introduced to us by Messrs C. & A. OLDRIDGE.

This very elegant and Chemical preparation extracted from a tree, was first produced in Philadelphia, where its unparalleled success secured it a patronage of the highest respectability, and when it was brought to this country in 1823, it soon received that stamp of public approbation, which gave it a still higher degree

of celebrity. Numerous certificates in the hands of the proprietors prove that it has the singular and valuable properties of strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off; of communicating fresh life to its apparently dead and decaying roots; of arresting incipient baldness, and causing hair to grow where it had wholly disappeared.—Many a gentleman whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament, has by the use of this Balm recovered his locks, and found them curling in more than their wonted luxuriance, and many an elegant woman who was dismayed at the diminution of her most valuable decoration, has by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to her tresses, which have again waved and wantoned in exuberance and beauty.—Oldridge's Balm causes Whiskers and Eye-brows to grow, prevents the hair from turning grey, and completely frees it from scurf.—Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietors, 1, Wellington-street, Strand, and by most of the respectable perfumers and medicine vendors.—Price 13s. 6d., 6s., and 11s., per bottle.—No other prices are genuine.—A. B. The public are requested to be on their guard against counterfeits, ask for Oldridge's Balm, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

Royal City Medal.—Messrs. Griffin and Hyams, of Colnihil, have just produced a large medal (by Barber), commemorative of the Queen's late visit to the city, which may fairly rank with anything hitherto produced by Pistrucci. The medal is very elegantly designed and executed, the obverse presenting the best likeness of her Majesty we have yet seen the reverse allegorically representing her reception in the city. No present more elegant than this can be offered to young people.—A pretty Note Seal with her Majesty for its subject, has also been executed for the above house. It consists of a small head of the Queen engraved on a rich stone. The likeness is as perfect as the skill of the artist. This seal is remarkably unique, and ought to be in every lady's desk, and on every gentleman's watch chain. It is very cheap too—all will admit that the head of England's Queen is worth a crown.

